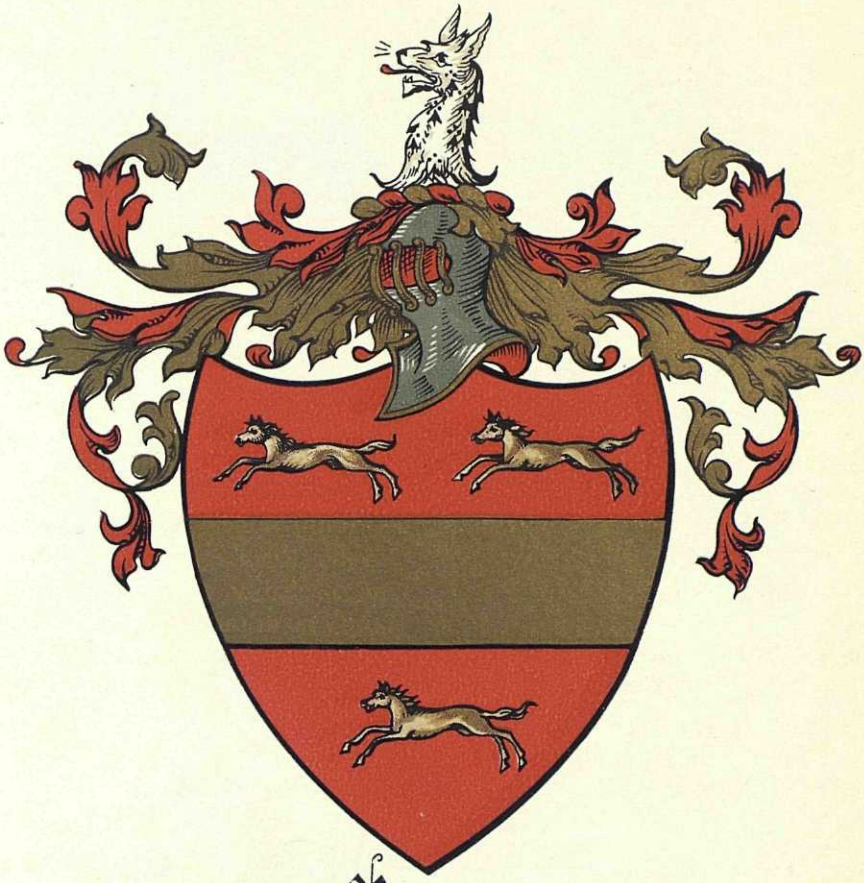

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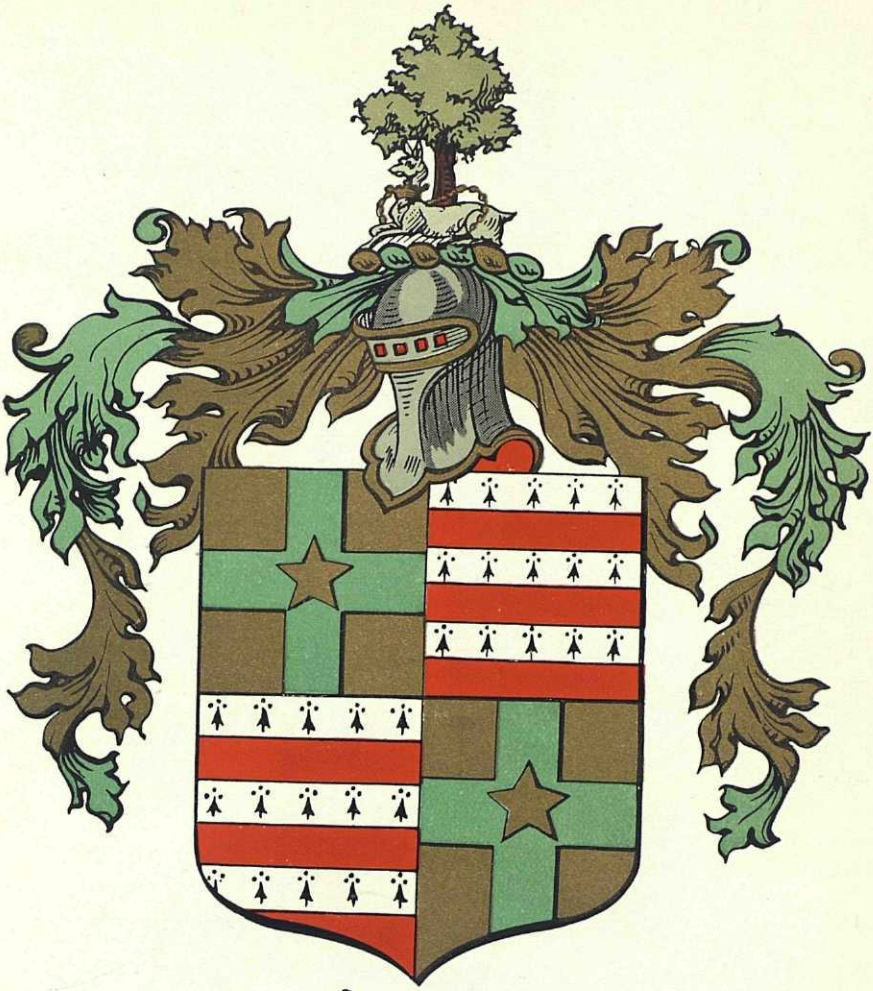

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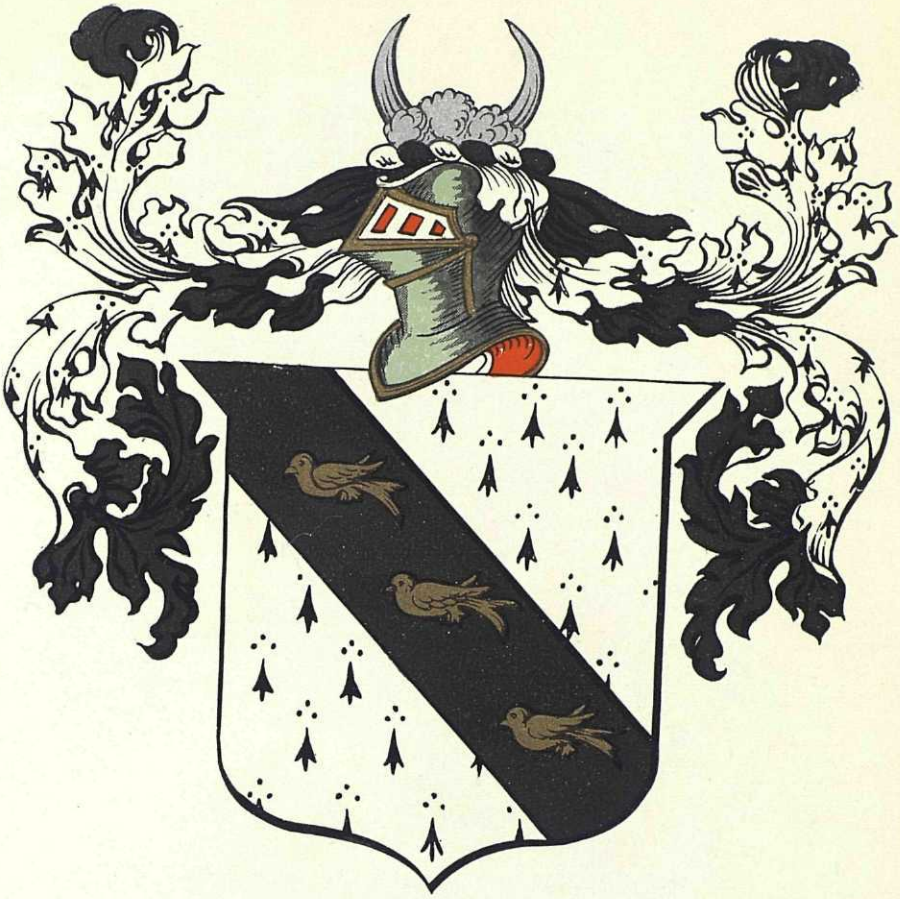

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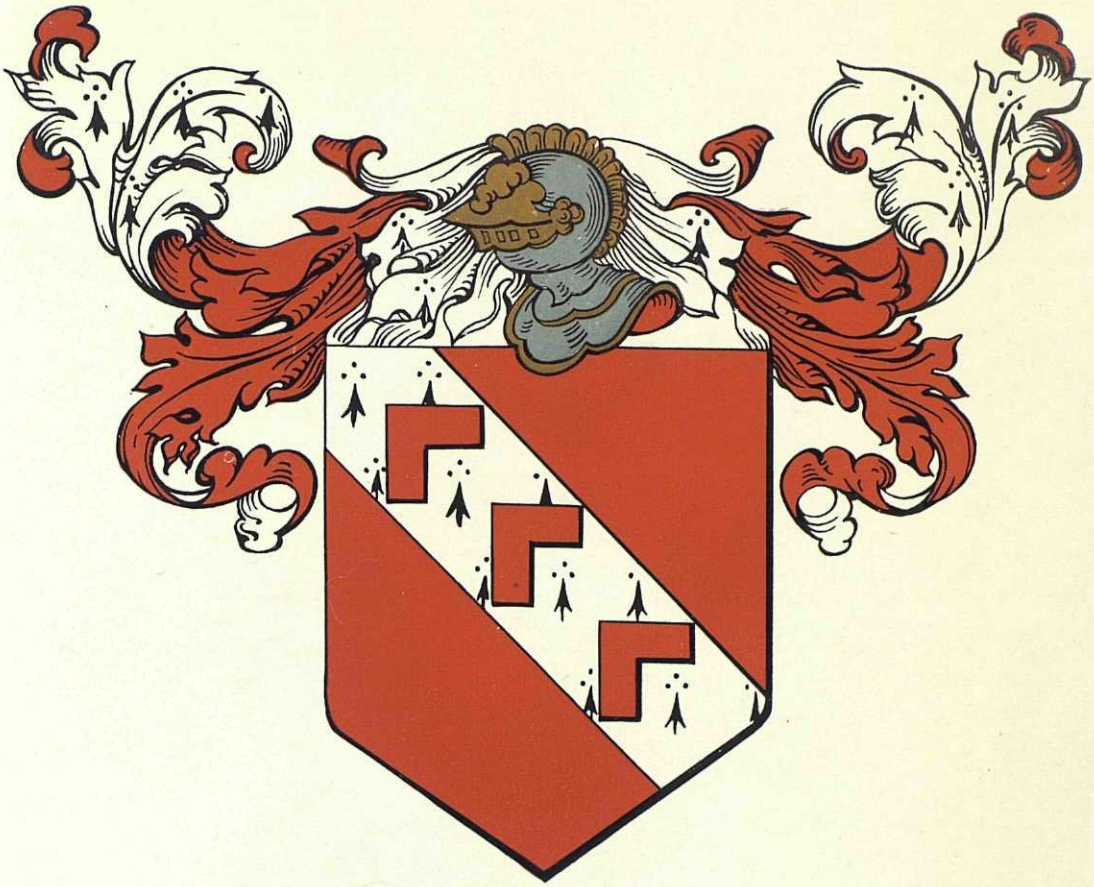

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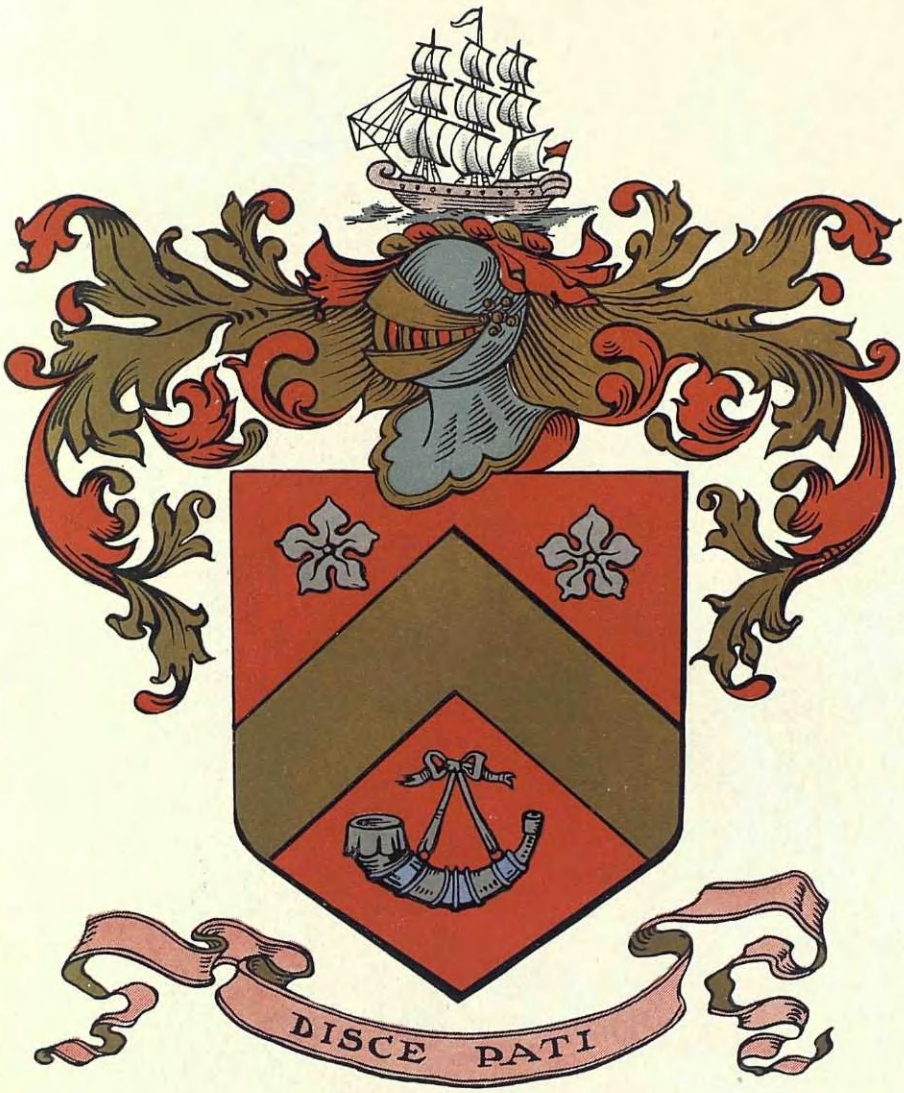

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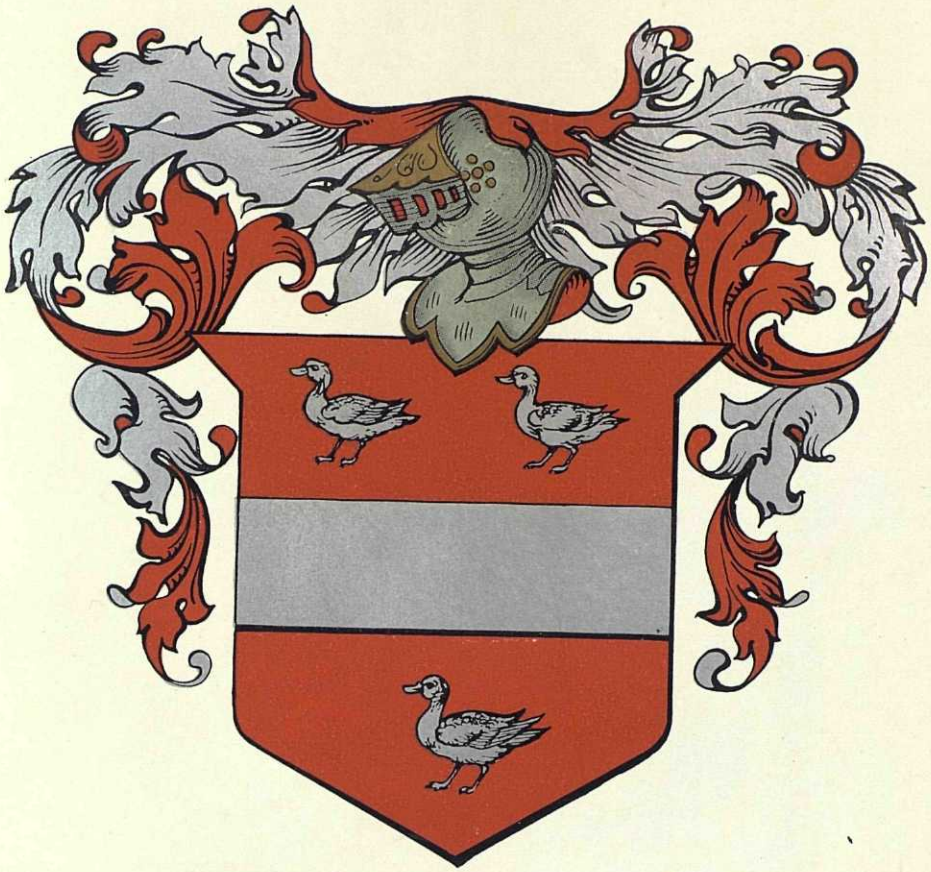

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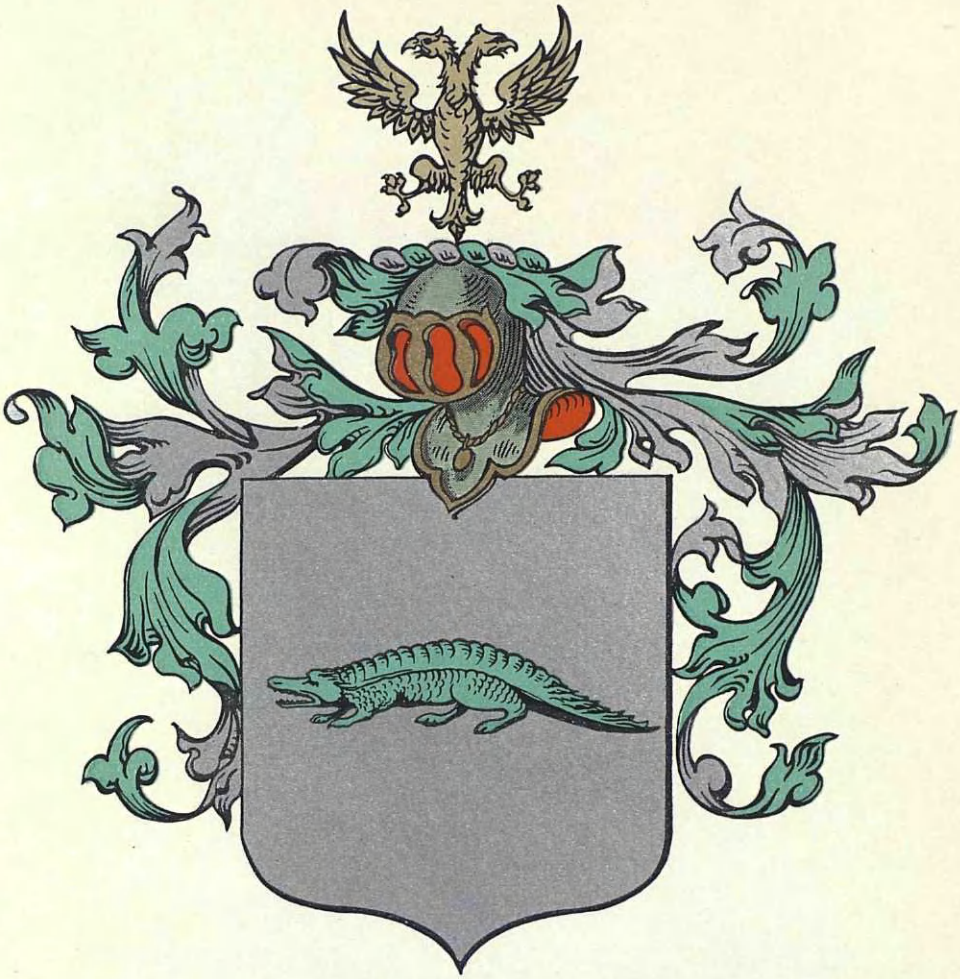

Rossiter

Fleming

Holbrooke

Hastings

Doget
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Leventhorpe

Hamford

Cotton

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Corbit

Coleman

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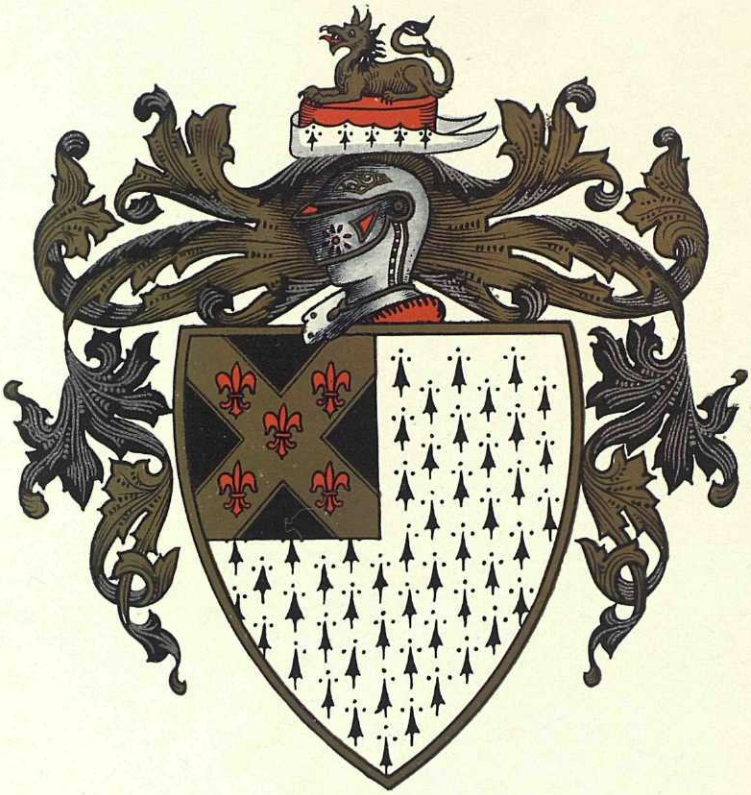

Beard

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BIOGRAPHICAL

Thurlow C. Burgess

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BURGESS, Theodore Chalon,

President of Bradley College.

To write of Theodore Chalon Burgess is to set forth the career of a man who was a champion of higher education, a scholar who believed in scholarship as a basis of a full and complete life. This belief was translated into service of exceptional value, service which brought him into prominence in educational work and which carried with it the deeper personal rewards that belong only to him who helps shape the character and aims of another generation.

Dr. Burgess was a member of a notable family. The origin of the name will not admit of controversy, being a title, civil or official. The inhabitant or representative of a burg or borough is a Burgess. In England the orthography of the name is well preserved, both in the church and State, and it may easily be traced back for three or four centuries.

Theodore Chalon Burgess was of the eighth generation of this family in America, his direct ancestors being continually landowners in Massachusetts or New York, and adherents of the Congregational or Presbyterian Church.

(I) Thomas Burgess, first of the line in this country, was born about 1602. It is said that he came from Cornwall, arrived in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1630, and was for a time at Lynn. A section of land was assigned to him in that part of Plymouth called Duxbury, July 3, 1637. He later removed to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he became a most prominent man in the settlement. He served the community in every office, humble or honorable, from road surveyor to deputy to the Court at Plymouth, for many successive years. He was distinguished for his liberality, extending a generous hospitality to homeless Quakers at their first coming to this country, even to the extent of paying for so doing, a heavy fine to the Colony Court.

The location of his home is closely connected with the present position of the Cape Cod Ship Canal, his fisheries being at its west end and his home farm at its east end, at Sagamore. "There is a charm in the fact that the patriarchal estate has never been alienated from the family" was said in 1865, and the estate was actually occupied by the Burgess family for two hundred and fifty years. In 1891 the old cellar where Thomas, the Pilgrim, stored his fruits and the fountain from which he drank for forty-eight years were still visible.

Descendants of Thomas Burgess of the early generations on Cape Cod were chiefly farmers, fishermen or shipmasters. These were presently followed by many men of distinction, such as Tristam Burgess, of Providence, United States Senator from Rhode Island; Judge Thomas Burgess, of Providence; and his son, Thomas M. Burgess, mayor of that city. Others were Edward Burgess, the naturalist and yacht designer; and the family eminent in the Episcopal clergy, including Bishops George, Alexander, and Frederick Burgess. Among other descendants are the writers, Thornton W. Burgess and Gelett Burgess; the physicist, George K. Bur-

gess, director of the Bureau of Standards; and Dr. John W. Burgess, recently professor in Columbia University, and the recognized authority on Constitutional History.

Thomas Burgess died in 1685, aged eighty-two years. His grave was honored with a monumental stone imported from England. "This was the only (contemporary) monument," says Amos Otis, "set up for any Pilgrim of the first generation." Thomas Burgess married Dorothy ———, who died February 27, 1687. Children: 1. Thomas, born in England about 1627, who married Lydia, daughter of Peter Gaunt. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born about 1629; married Ezra Perry, February 12, 1652; died September 26, 1717. 4. Jacob, married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Nye; died March 17, 1719. 5. Joseph, married Patience Freeman; died in August, 1695.

(II) John Burgess, son of Thomas and Dorothy (———) Burgess, was admitted a freeman in 1657 and served as grand juror in 1661. Early in life he moved to Yarmouth and was deputy from that town to the court of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1680. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Worden, September 8, 1657; she died in 1723. John Burgess died in 1701. Children: 1. John; married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Nickerson. 2. Thomas, married Sarah Storrs. 3. Joseph, married Thomasine, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Bangs, of Harwich. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Jacob, married Sarah ———. 6. Martha, married Samuel Storrs. 7. Patience, married ——— Nye. 8. Mercy, married ——— Winslow. 9. Mary, married Manoah Ellis. 10. Sarah.

(III) Samuel Burgess, son of John and Mary (Worden) Burgess, farmer and mariner of East Dennis and later of Harwich, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth ———. Children, nine, of whom Jacob (IV) was the fifth.

(IV) Jacob Burgess, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Burgess, born 1712, married Ruth Wood, November 28, 1738, removed to Middleboro 1741, and to Lanesboro 1766, where he was deacon for nearly forty years. His wife died May 25, 1793, aged 74. Children: 1. Abigail, married Nathaniel Austin. 2. Hannah, born August 2, 1741; married Bethnel Baker. 3. A son; married Betsy Lyon and was killed in the Revolutionary War. 4. Josiah, of whom further. 5. Dennis, of Rutland, Vermont. 6. Mary; married Amariah Babbit.

(V) Josiah Burgess, son of Jacob and Ruth (Wood) Burgess, was a farmer and deacon, and was born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts. He married Rachel Keeler. Their children were: 1. Ruth, who married Elijah Baldwin. 2. Jacob, of whom further. 3. Samuel, married ——— Lamb. 4. Ebenezer, died in Geneva, New York. 5. Abigail. 6. Josiah. 7. Keeler.

(VI) Jacob Burgess, second son of Josiah and Rachel (Keeler) Burgess, physician, was married to Mary Tyler, on March 6, 1809, and moved to Silver Creek, New York, where he practiced medicine, and died April 15, 1855. Children: 1. Zada, born April 27, 1813; married Warren Montgomery, September 30, 1838. 2. Czarina, born August 25, 1814; married Samuel Scoville, March 14, 1838. 3. Chalon, of whom further.

(VII) Chalon Burgess, son of Jacob and Mary (Tyler) Burgess, was born June 24, 1817. He became a Presbyterian clergyman, with long pastorates at Little Valley, Panama, and Silver Creek, New York. June 2, 1853, he married Emma, daughter of Rev. Charles Johnston. Chil-

dren: 1. Edward Sandford, born January 19, 1855. 2. Charles Jacob, born April 12, 1857, died 1874. 3. Theodore Chalon, of whom further. 4. Samuel Warren, born May 26, 1863, died September 9, 1864. 5. Mary Emma, born November 24, 1864, died 1866. 6. Julia, of whom further.

(VIII) Theodore Chalon Burgess, son of Chalon and Emma (Johnston) Burgess, was born April 27, 1859, in Little Valley, New York, when his father was a Presbyterian minister there. When Theodore was about three years of age his parents moved to Panama, New York, and later to Silver Creek, then a village on the shores of Lake Erie. His early education was secured in local schools, and he graduated from the Fredonia, New York, State Normal School in 1879. He later attended Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, where he graduated in 1883 as valedictorian of his class. Three years later he took his master's degree at Hamilton, and in 1898 received his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. In 1923 Dr. Burgess received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater*.

After graduating from Hamilton and for thirteen years thereafter, Dr. Burgess was head of the classical department of the Fredonia State Normal School, and in 1897 became head of the department of ancient languages at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois. During the second year of Dr. Burgess' stay in Fredonia he was asked to go to Korea to organize and take charge of a system of general education for that country, but this offer he declined.

In 1899 Dr. Burgess was appointed dean of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, and in 1903-04 acting director. He was managing director of the institute and president of the college from 1904 until the day of his death, at the same time maintaining his department of ancient languages. During the fall and winter of 1902 Dr. and Mrs. Burgess visited Europe, spending much of their time in Rome and travel through Greece.

During the summer sessions of the University of Chicago, Dr. Burgess was professor of Greek. He wrote many articles for the magazines, and is the author of a treatise on "Epideictic Literature," which forms the greater part of Volume III of the Classical Studies of the University of Chicago. In 1907, in conjunction with Dr. R. J. Bonner, of the University of Chicago, he published a first year book in Greek entitled "Elementary Greek." He was president of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, and of the Illinois Schoolmasters' Club. He was active in the Presbyterian Church, and in local literary circles.

It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Burgess was the intellectual and spiritual founder of Bradley Institute and the college which succeeded it. He set the intellectual fashions and moods at Bradley, and with the aid of a carefully selected faculty set up educational and cultural standards of the highest order. Said a local authority:

> His administration was pitched on a high plane, and although Bradley has lacked needed buildings and endowments, it never has lacked the inspiration of a scholarly, judicious and modest leadership. Doctor Burgess cut his gown according to his cloth, and not only maintained the traditional Bradley morale, but held his department of ancient languages amid the ding-dong of utilitarianism, pragmatism and jazz. To a lover of the classics, this achievement alone is not the least of his accomplishments.

Theodore Chalon Burgess married, at Fredonia, New York, Laura May Briggs, later a leader in various social and religious organizations in Peoria, Illinois. His

daughter, Helena Burgess, a graduate of Bradley Polytechnic Institute and the University of Chicago, is the wife of Roscoe A. Page, a graduate of Colgate University, now living at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. They have two children: i. Theodore Sandford Burgess Page. ii. Laurama Page.

Dr. Burgess' sister, Miss Julia Burgess, a graduate of Wellesley, receiving her master's degree at Radcliffe, is professor of English at the University of Oregon. His brother, Prof. Edward Sandford Burgess, is the author of books on botany, anthropology, and literature; was a teacher of botany in Washington, District of Columbia, and since 1895 has been the head of the department of biology at Hunter College, New York.

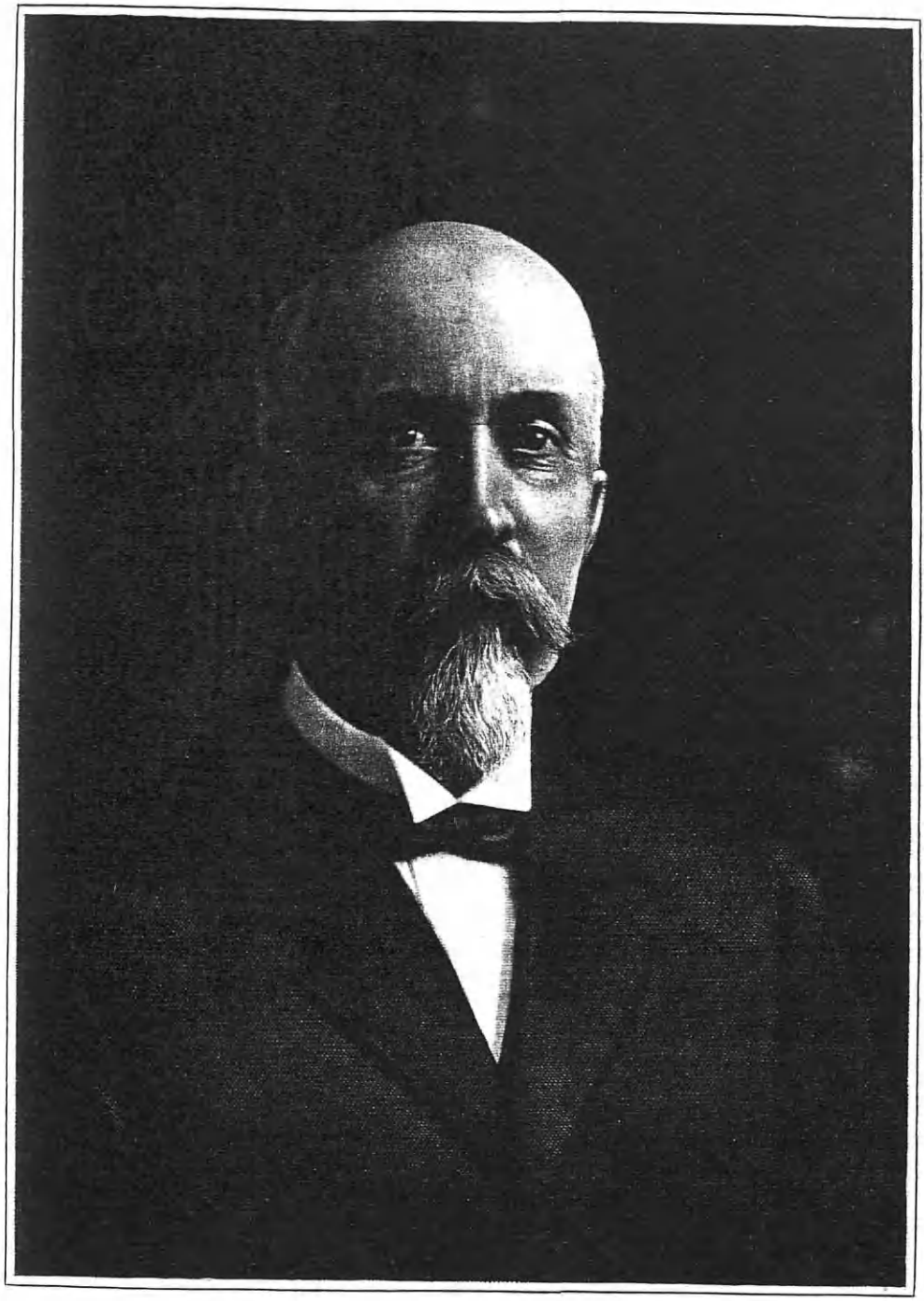
Theodore Chalon Burgess died at his home in Peoria, Illinois, February 25, 1925. That which is deathless is the memory of his kindliness, vision, staunchness of character, and true manhood. He lives in the splendid results of his inspired teaching.

CALDWELL, Hon. Ben F.,

Statesman and Financier.

The late Ben F. Caldwell was one of the foremost citizens of Central Illinois, and he brought honor and fame to himself through his long and consistently able service in the legislative halls of his State and county. He was a lineal descendant of an ancient and noble Scottish house, whose history in the "land of hills and heather" dates from the reign of James I. A resumé of the history of the early family follows:

About the year 1400, three noted brothers, John, Alexander, and Oliver—distinguished for bravery and for knowledge of the sea—were employed by the merchants of Lisbon, Spain, to capture the pirates who were annoying and destroying their shipping on the Mediterranean. These three brothers captured and distroyed them; and received $20,000 each from Francis I of France. These brothers lived at Mount Arid, near the boundary of France and Italy, at Toulon. Here the religious persecution of the Catholics against the Albigenses, Waldenses, and Huguenots, forced them to migrate across the county to Solway Firth, Scotland, within the Dominion of James I. They purchased a large tract of land, and sent to Toulon for their families. On their land was a notable cold well, and from it originated their name. They were known as John, Alexander, and Oliver of the Cold-well. They were obliged to get the King's approval of their purchase but, before granting it, the King required them to sign a pledge to furnish one son each, with twenty able-bodied men for service in defence of the crown. Here the family lived and accumulated property, and strength; and intermarried with the most powerful families and landowners. They became connected with the Royal Family, and Queen Elizabeth was their staunch friend. They were also connected with Oliver Cromwell, whose mother was their kinswoman, Anne Caldwell, of Solway Firth. When Cromwell went to Ireland many Caldwells went with him, and after his return to England, continued steadfast in his interests until his promotion to the Protectorship of England in 1653. Some of the Caldwell families remained in Ireland, others in England. During his administration they remained true, and after the restoration of Charles II, they and their families migrated to America, landing and settling in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the New England States. Their de-



Wm F. Caldwell

scendants today are found in every State of the Union.

That the foregoing derivation of the patronymic is correct is proved by the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, whose authoritative work, "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," states that Caldwell is derived from cold-well. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," also gives this signification of the surname.

An ancient heraldic device, as found in the Caldwell Genealogical Records, is quaintly described as follows:

The Coat-of-Arms—Three ships, twenty men, a well with a man drawing water, a light on a hill—represents incidents in the acquisition of their property, the requirement of their King, their name; the light on the hill illustrates the constant watch they kept to warn their families of the approach of persecutions of themselves, the Huguenots, Albigenses, Waldenses, Piedmontes, Covenanters, and the followers of John Knox, the Scotch Reformer.

The armorial achievement recorded by Burke (an authority on Heraldry) for the Caldwells of Scotland, is as follows:

Arms—Argent, three piles issuing from the chief sable and in base four bars wavy gules and vert.

The Scottish Caldwells, since the early day when the three brothers subdued the Mediterranean pirates, and later when they so loyally supported their sovereigns, have been notably brave and fearless on the field of battle The following symbolism and explanation of the preceding coat-of-arms bears out this fact:

The three piles (wedges) signify battle, war and blood; and when their tincture (color) is sable (black) it shows that the arms were granted to a family whose ancestor died in the fray, trying, and perhaps successfully, but at the cost of his life, to break by a human wedge the lines of the enemy. The bars wavy gules (red) mean that streams of blood must have been flowing on the green meadow where the battle was fought (bars wavy vert, or green).

The American branch of the Caldwell family herein considered, of which the late Ben F. Caldwell was a most representative and prominent member, is descended from one of the Scottish families which accompanied Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, to Ireland; where they remained upon the Protector's return to England. When Charles II regained the throne of the British Empire, many of the Caldwell families fled to America to escape the persecution which would undoubtedly fall to their lot.

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Caldwell, the progenitor of the American branch herein considered, was born and reared in Ireland, where he married Betsy Harris, a native of Wales. They crossed the Atlantic to America when this country was still under British dominion, and they settled first in Virginia, later removing to Jessamine County, Kentucky, where they spent their last days with their son, William, of whom forward.

(II) Captain William Caldwell, son of Thomas and Betsy (Harris) Caldwell, was born in Ireland, December 15, 1779, and while yet a child accompanied his parents to the New World. He removed from Virginia to Jessamine County, Kentucky, where he soon became one of the leading citizens. He served his county well as sheriff, and as a representative of his district to the State Legislature. In 1831 he removed from Kentucky to Greene County, Illinois; and in 1836 came to Sangamon County, establishing his abode first in Auburn Township and subsequently in Curran Township, where he died August 1, 1844, aged sixty-four years. He came to Curran County during its

earliest pioneer period, before a building suitable to the worship of God had been erected. So devout was William Caldwell, however, that he built his own home with a view to remedying this condition. His house had a large central room, surrounded by three other rooms slightly smaller, and in this central room did the neighbors and family gather on the Sabbath for divine worship. When a church edifice was eventually erected, it was called Bethel, as he had requested shortly before his death. In Sangamon County (which lies near the middle of Illinois) he followed agricultural pursuits, and for one term represented the county in the General Assembly. Like his distinguished forebears he felt the call of battle, and during the War of 1812, while a resident of Kentucky, he raised and was captain of a company from Jessamine County. In the battle of the River Raisin, Captain William Caldwell's hat and uniform were pierced by four bullets, and it was well-nigh miraculous that he escaped with his life.

Captain William Caldwell was married in Jessamine County, Kentucky, to Nancy Robards, who died in Curran Township, in December, 1858. She was a native of Virginia. They were the parents of the following offspring: 1. George L. 2. Jane R. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Charles H. 5. William. 6. John, of whom forward.

(III) John Caldwell, second son of Captain William and Nancy (Robards) Caldwell, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, January 21, 1807, and died in Curran Township, Sangamon County, Illinois, August 1, 1863, during his fifty-seventh year. When twenty-five years of age he became a resident of Greene County, Illinois. In April, 1853, he and his wife and their five children removed to Curran Township, Sangamon County, Illinois, where they lived on Section 36, which had been purchased by Captain William Caldwell, father of John, several years before. The latter devoted himself to the management and improvement of the farm until his death. John Caldwell was married in Greene County, Illinois, January 23, 1834, to Mary J. Davis, who was born near Danville, Kentucky, January 16, 1815, and whose death occurred in St. Augustine Florida, January 4, 1895. After her husband's death in 1863, Mrs. Caldwell continued to live upon the farm, and in 1876 erected a beautiful residence, one of the finest country seats in Central Illinois. To John and Mary J. (Davis) Caldwell were born the following children: 1. William C., born in Greene County, Illinois, March 15, 1835; he accompanied his parents to Sangamon County in 1853, and died at Loami, June 3, 1901. 2. Jane. 3. Betsy. 4. Henry C. 5. Ben F., of whom this biographical review.

(IV) Ben F. Caldwell, youngest of the five children of John and Mary J. (Davis) Caldwell, and a representative of the fourth American generation of the ancient Scottish House of Caldwell, was born in Greene County, Illinois, on August 2, 1848. When five years of age he was taken by his parents to Curran Township, Sangamon County, Illinois, in the confines of which State he spent practically his entire and unusually useful and beneficent life. His early education was received in the local district schools, which was supplemented by a course in the schools of Chatham, a town not far distant from the Caldwell farm. When he was fifteen years old the management of the large farm fell entirely upon his youthful shoulders, owing to the untimely death of his father. He continued in charge of the estate until 1871, when, at

the age of twenty-three years, he rented the land to tenants, having improved and brought the farm to a remarkable state of efficiency, thus relieving his mother of the care and responsibility of so large an estate.

In 1871 Mr. Caldwell turned his attention to business interests, and in a short time was forging to the front among the successful real estate promoters. He dealt in Western lands, buying, selling, and loaning money on many hundreds of acres of land in Kansas and Missouri. He was, by reason of his prescience and prevision in monetary matters, a financial wizard; and by careful investments and wise decisions, he prospered accordingly. He was always especially interested in the progress and development of Sangamon County, and his greatly ramified business activities were factors in bringing an era of prosperity to Central Illinois and its environs. In January, 1878, he founded a large mercantile establishment in the county, and in the following year he organized and became the first president of the Chatham Bank. Both institutions prospered under his able supervision, and he lent his force and ability to the building up of other concerns. For a period of thirteen years he served as president of the Farmers' National Bank of Springfield, resigning from this office in order to accept the presidency of the Caldwell State Bank of Chatham.

Politically, Mr. Caldwell had served the Democratic Party faithfully and well since the earliest days of his majority, and his chosen party in turn conferred upon him many signal honors. From the very first he was a recognized leader, and his executive ability was rewarded by being chosen as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, which appointment he held for two years. During his second term, although one of its youngest members, he was made chairman of the Board. He was a man whose innate honesty and strength of character inspired the faith of his colleagues and constituents, and in 1882 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature. In 1890 he was returned to the Legislature as State Senator. The crowning honor of his career came in 1898, when he was the successful candidate of his party for a seat in the Congress of the United States. He also served as United States Congressman during four successive terms: 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906. His political activities were always characterized by a strict code of ethics, in which honor, honesty and integrity were accorded first place. In 1911 his name was freely discussed in connection with the nomination as the Democratic candidate for gubernatorial honors.

Mr. Caldwell was also active in social and fraternal circles, and for many years held membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Hon. Ben F. Caldwell was married in Curran Township, Sangamon County, Illinois, on May 27, 1873, to Julia F. Cloyd, born in Curran Township, March 7, 1856, a daughter of Matthew Cloyd, an old citizen of Sangamon County. Following the ceremony the couple started on a 14,000 mile wedding trip, sailing from New York to Belfast, visiting Scotland, Ireland, England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, attending the Vienna Exposition, then crossing the Alps to Geneva and Paris, thence to London, Liverpool, and finally back to Boston, Massachusetts, arriving in their native country November 6, 1873. During the trip they were

granted an audience by Pius the IX. To Ben F. and Julia F. (Cloyd) Caldwell were born two children: 1. Mary Jane, born March 20, 1874; was married, May 6, 1901, to ex-Congressman Oscar Turner, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died July 17, 1902, leaving one child, Oscar Turner, Jr., born May 3, 1902. Mary Jane (Caldwell) Turner remained a widow until August 17, 1909, when she was married (second) to Judge William Cottrell, of Chicago. Of this second marriage there has been born one daughter, Julia Cottrell, on February 9, 1911. 2. John Harvey, born September 9, 1877; was married (first), November 21, 1900, to Laura Blossom Hickox, of Springfield, who bore him six children: John Franklin, Katherine Josephine, Julia Frances (deceased), Charles Hickox, Eunice, and Thomas Harvey. John Harvey Caldwell married (second) Mrs. Edna Friese.

The Hon. Ben F. Caldwell's death occurred at Springfield, Illinois, on December 29, 1924, aged seventy-six years, four months and twenty-seven days. His long, active and constructive life, his prominence in the political, financial and commercial fields, his wide fraternal relations, and his deep interest in the welfare of the commonwealth of Illinois—all form a clear picture of an upright man which will endure in the hearts and minds of the people of this great State. He was ever intensely patriotic, a true and loyal American—than which no greater tribute can be paid.

THOMAS, Augustus,

Distinguished Playwright.

When, in 1922, Augustus Thomas, one of America's most distinguished playwrights, was appointed executive chairman of the producing Managers' Association, he was assigned the triple task of helping to solve the employment problem of the theatrical interests, of elevating the character of the stage, and of improving theatrical relations with the public. Someone has suggested that "the Augean stables needed a Hercules" and that the author of "The Witching Hour" was chosen to play the part. A newspaper man also announced at the time of his appointment that Mr. Thomas had been made one of the three Caesars of the triumvirate which to-day rules the world of amusement in this country, the other two being Judge Landis, arbiter of the baseball world, and William H. Hays, film censor. Both statements are exaggerations, for, as Mr. Thomas points out, his active duty consists in presiding at the meetings of the Producing Managers' Association, and in serving as special adviser to theatrical interests. Because of the peculiar qualifications of Mr. Thomas, however, his influence is far-reaching and beneficial. He not only writes clean plays, but he is a believer in clean plays and has demonstrated the fact that they pay. Moreover, he has a winning personality and a "way" which invites cooperation, while his wide experience and his high standing, both as playwright and as producer, give to his suggestions a value which producing managers fully recognize. One other qualification should be mentioned. Mr. Thomas has no financial interest in any theatre.

Augustus Thomas was born in one of the houses of "Bates Row" on Tenth Street, in the then outskirts of St. Louis, Missouri, January 8, 1857. That was a year when big events were in progress all over the world. Abraham Lincoln was practicing law in Springfield, Illinois, and preparing to play a leading part in the tragedy of Civil War. At Guernsey, Victor Hugo, in exile, was working on

the last volume of "Les Miserables," while in Central Europe Bismark was preparing for the birth of Modern Germany of "iron and blood," through the throes of war, and in this country Ralph Waldo Emerson was lecturing in the large cities of the East and of the Middle West. John Brown, of Ossawatomie, Kansas, was making speeches in Eastern States, and his burning words were soon to be followed by the songs of war, among which "John Brown's Body Lies A'Mould'ring in the Grave" and "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, A Hundred Thousand Strong" would ring out high and clear above the others.

Thus it was that the son of E. B. and Imogene Wilson (Garretson) Thomas, was born into a world of turmoil, of heroism, of rapid change. He was a child of two years of age when John Brown was hanged. By the time he was a little more than four years of age Fort Sumter had been fired upon and the music of brass bands and the sound of marching feet became the background of his childish imaginings, while across the stage of his consciousness strode the figures of men and women who were playing the leading roles in world events. In his own story of his life, "The Print of My Remembrance," Mr. Thomas attributes to his maternal grandmother, Garrettson Scharit, the fact that for him the name of Queen Victoria of England became a household word, while the name of the new president of the United States, James Buchanan, was a by-word of ill repute—in spite of the fact that Mr. Thomas' father was one of the active organizers of the new Republican party in the St. Louis district.

It seems that the grandmother's second husband, Hon. Augustus Wallace Scharit, a half-brother of Mr. Thomas' father, had been sent to Falmouth, England, as United States Consul by President Franklin Pierce. During his stay in England his wife had managed to secure a presentation to the Queen. President Buchanan permitted the recall of Hon. A. W. Scharit, thus ending the career of Grandmother Garrettson Scharit abroad, and incurring her lasting enmity. After President Buchanan's inauguration, A. W. Scharit made his home in Washington, District of Columbia, while his wife resided in St. Louis, next door to the Thomas home, and Mr. Thomas remembers his grandmother's voice as one of the most decisive of his childhood days. So, the president appeared in ignominy upon the stage of his child imagination. Not so General Grant, Abraham Lincoln, and Daniel Webster, in company with whom Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman and Archbishop Purcell, made up a group apparently incongruous, but, through the influence of Grandmother Garrettson Scharit, sharing equally with the heroes of the fairy tales in the boy's adulation.

Meantime, E. B. Thomas, the father, who as a youth had received injuries while serving on General Taylor's staff in the Mexican War, had raised a company of volunteers for service in the Civil War. As soon as immediate menace to the State of Missouri was past, he resigned from the army and was elected to the Missouri Legislature. After Farragut ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi and captured New Orleans, E. B. Thomas resigned his seat in the Legislature, and with Ben de Bar, one of the comic actors of the time, and a manager named Tom Davey (who later married one of the Maddern sisters and became the father of Minnie Maddern, the Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske of later fame), re-opened the St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans, for the entertainment of the Union troops stationed there. He went

in the fall of 1863 and returned in March of the same year bringing with him, among other souvenirs, a photograph inscribed to himself and signed "John Wilkes Booth." When, two years later, news of the assassination of President Lincoln turned to grief the joy of victory in the North, the horror was deepened for the Thomas family by knowledge of the fact that the deed had been committed by one who had recently been a most delightful friend of the father.

During the war and for a long time after its close, the Thomas family, in common with thousands of others, resorted to various conservative expedients. There were five children in the household, and flour bags ripped open and washed were regularly used as domestic cloth. One enterprising manufacturer identified his product by a pun, and Mr. Thomas' family in later years recalled with a smile the picture of little Augustus robed for the night in a garment from which no amount of boiling could remove the legend, "Flower of the Family."

The boy regularly attended the St. Louis Grammar School from the time he was six years old, and at one time was honored by a public recognition of merit because of his excellent rendition of Marco Bozzario, but the father was one of those who, after the war, lost heavily in the Glenco Railroad project, and the boy's regular schooling ended at an early age. Life, however, was to furnish him a liberal education. It was necessary that he should add his bit to the family resources, and through the kind offices of Francis P. Blair and others of his father's distinguished friends, he was appointed a page in the Missouri Legislature, at a salary of ninety dollars a month, with an extra monthly allowance of one hundred three-cent postage stamps, a bunch of lead pencils, a quill pen, and a pocket knife.

The boy was happy in the fact that his salary enabled him to give material aid to his family at home, and he found the duties of the page quite to his liking. Daily attendance in the Legislature was an education in itself, and the winter of 1868 in the Missouri Congress, with John D. Orrick speaker, was notable. Mr. Thomas records three events as standing out clearly in his memory. The Fifteenth Amendment, giving the franchise to the negro, was ratified. Phoebe Cousins, then (as remembered by Mr. Thomas) a petty young woman just graduated as a lawyer, and later the first woman to hold a Federal executive appointment, addressed a joint meeting of the State Legislature on the subject of woman suffrage. Carl Schurz, abolitionist and educator, was elected to the United States Senate. The lad heard the famous Schurz-Drake debates, which were held at night, with the members of the Senate crowded into the Lower House and the lobby "holding on its full benches more than one distinguished man who feared the lightning might strike him next."

The page boys were seldom sent outside the Capitol and often had considerable free time. It was natural that they should find amusement in the legislative councils. Some of the amusing incidents of that session of 1868 later found their way into Mr. Thomas' plays. Under each desk at that time was a large individual iron cuspidor with a hinged cover. If one of the members by accident slipped his toe under one of these heavy covers, and then allowed the cover to fall back on the basin it made a very loud noise. Sometimes when a member on the floor was speaking beyond the patience of his hearers these "accidents" occurred with increasing frequency until such a din was raised that the speaker's oratory became pantomime and the speaker ridiculous.

When Mr. Thomas used this device as a comic episode in a play some twenty years later, it was a Missouri congressman who denounced it as misrepresentation! Boyish pranks, too, were not wanting. Augustus Thomas and another page slept in the same room on the top floor front of the Wagner House, and after having been disturbed for many nights by the "sidewalk conventions" of local politicians, it was one of the boys who hit upon an effective method of breaking up the meeting. They collected newspapers and kept them soaking in the water-pitcher until needed. Then, a wad of pulpy mass "as large as a foot-ball" was dropped from the fifth story window upon the heads of the politicians below. One shot usually dispersed the crowd, but the boys were never able to see the fun, for it was necessary to be safely in bed before the wad found its mark. Likewise, raw eggs were found to be very effective in silencing a group of troublesome gamblers. It was at this time, too, that a distinguished entomologist named Riley, appointed by the United States Government to study conditions connected with the plague of grasshoppers which had over-run parts of Kansas and Missouri the year before, recommended at the Wagner House dinner table that grasshoppers be eaten and insisted upon bringing to the table in a paper bag, specimens, roasted and buttered, which he put on a platter and passed around.

In 1870, through the influence of Erastus Wells and the other eight congressmen from Missouri, the page boy of the Missouri State Legislature went to Washington, District of Columbia, as a page in the National House of Representatives. He made the journey in charge of General Blari, and arrived at the collection of sheds which served as a station about midnight in a December rain. The next morning, at ten o'clock, he found himself beside twenty other page boys in the Hall of Representatives, and when the House assembled at noon he noted among that historic "Congress of Reconstruction" many faces familiar to him through portraits in the albums at home. Generals Banks, Logan, Butler, Schenck, Garfield, and Slocum, all were familiar heroes of the war, and the boy from Missouri was proud to feel himself the son of a gallant soldier.

The boys reported in the Hall of Representatives at nine in the morning, brought from the document room the house bills that had been ordered printed, added them to the individual files, so that each member of the 226 then there, as he came to the daily session, found under his desk the measures that would come up for consideration. On busy days the work was done within an hour, which left two or three hours free before the noon recess. This gave the boys opportunity for adding to their incomes in various ways and enabled the lad from Missouri to send home his entire salary. There were then no official guides in the Capitol and the boys showed visitors about the place, explaining all the points of interest including the Chamber of the Supreme Court which had formerly been the Senate Chamber, in which Webster, Clay, and Calhoun had swayed the destinies of the nations; the Hall of Statuary, which had earlier served as the House of Representatives; and the crypt designed by the architects as a tomb for George Washington, but which in 1870 held only a platform and the pall which had covered the casket of Abraham Lincoln while his body laid in state in the White House. The boys also sold autographs of the congressmen, took orders for printed speeches, and sometimes were paid by visitors for giving an "impromptu show"

in which the boys mimicked the members and the proceedings of Congress. "It was great fun," says Mr. Thomas, "for a boy in the otherwise empty House to get into the place of a prominent member and spout ridiculous fragments of that member's speech the day before . . . . One boy would get Mr. Blaine's gavel and smartly call for order, and the rest would scamper each to the seat where he felt sure of making the greatest hit. One would mouth and mush like General Butler; another would scold like Sunset Cox; a third, like Bingham, would wave the bloody shirt; and others would yell points of order and questions of privilege, with quite as much effect on legislation as any night session."

That Mr. Thomas can also give a vivid word picture is evidenced by his description of General Butler's way of searching for the proper word. "He would," says Mr. Thomas, "throw back his head until the undulating bone from his nether lip to his collar button ran at the angle of forty-five degrees; drop his heavy eyelids for a curtained introspection; . . . . and then blurt out his word with a rasping of the sibilants suggestive of artificial teeth."

Young Augustus Thomas found a third way of reproducing the distinguished members of Congress, and also of adding to his income. He was exceedingly clever with his pencil. His sponsor, Erastus Wells, encouraged him in making caricatures of members of Congress, but the market was slack until one day, after the Southerners had accused General Butler of appropriating silver while in command of the Army of Occupation in the South, young Augustus made a profile drawing of the General sitting in the bowl of a large soupspoon with his feet extended along the handle. He was represented with a bald egg-shaped crown in accordance with a recent description by a critic, and the caricatures sold readily to Democratic members of the House who sometimes circulated them while Mr. Butler was speaking. Retribution soon came, however. One afternoon the doorkeeper invited young Thomas to remain after the close of the session and then led him to General Butler who was still seated at his desk. The General laid down his pen, paused, and then said, "Go to the cloak room and bring me my hat and cloak." When these were brought their owner regarded the boy calmly for a moment, blew his soft cheeks with a sudden puff, and then dropped the hat over the boy's head with the brim resting on his shoulders. After a period of discomfort the lad under the hat heard General Butler's voice again. "When you can fill that hat, young man, you may make caricatures of General Butler!" The culprit was then sent home with a caution from the doorkeeper instead of a dismissal, and Mr. Thomas later records that he "always remembered this act of generosity to a fresh kid who had been ignorantly circulating graphic repetitions of a heinous slander aginst an earnest and able patriot." It was General Butler, too, who during the session of 1868 in reply to one of the most vituperative and personal tirades ever hurled from one member to another in a legislative body, looked his opponent over, paused while silence reigned in the House and gallery, then half turning away and giving a little wave of dismissal with his left hand said, "I would reply to the gentleman as any newsboy on the street would answer him, 'Shoo fly, don't bother me.'"

But in Washington there were interests outside of the Congressional halls. The lad was under the care of his grandmother's second husband, Hon. Augustus Wallace Scharit. Meals were taken at

the home of a widow whose son was being prepared for the stage. A stucco stable and carriage house in the rear of the widow's home was fitted up as a play house, and there the young page spent many happy hours and shared the training of the other lad. For that family playhouse the future author of "The Witching Hour" did his first dramatic writing. After having seen Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle, he made from memory a juvenile condensation of Dion Boucicault's play, casting himself for Rip and his boy friend Palmoni as Nick Vedder. Later, with the help of A. W. Scharit, he adapted portions of "The Lady of the Lake" in which he played Rhoderick Dhu and Palmoni played Fitz-James. At the table of the widow with whom he and A. W. Scharit boarded, he met the senior E. L. Davenport, James Murdock, and other theatrical personages, and his interest in dramatic affairs was constantly nurtured by his guardian.

Late in July, 1871, the session closed and Augustus Thomas went back to St. Louis. Three months later, in October, 1871, the great Chicago fire stirred the country and roused the fire-fighters of surrounding cities to prodigious feats of valor. Express time from St. Louis to Chicago was then nine hours. H. Clay Sexton, head of St. Louis' fire department, with his fire fighting equipment, made the run in a fraction over five hours, and won the adoration of the boys of his home city. But Augustus was too young to figure as more than an interested spectator. He entered high school and devoted his attention to his studies and to the publication of a magazine called "Scratches and Sketches" which he and a school-mate printed upon a hand press owned by the latter. Three numbers were issued, but "personal comments" brought the publishers to grief. The publication was discontinued and Young Thomas soon found a job writing and delivering freight notices for the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company as freight clerk. Most of his mid-day meals at this time were eaten from a tin bucket in the company of freight handlers on the platform, mostly Irishmen of the Middle West; with brakemen in the switch shanties, men rather "close to the soil"; with engineers and firemen on their cabs; or on the running boards of the cars with the trainmen. The play of their resting time was often boxing and with platform men, switchmen, engineers, and firemen he daily added to his skill. He also acquired the usual trainman's skill at jumping on and off of moving trains. Here he also developed his native capacity for getting the other fellow's point of view, and he says that he later found much intellectual enjoyment in watching the interplay between temperament and environment. He records that he had a "gossip's ability to be interested in most anybody's affairs." His ability to make friends he attributes partly to having read somewhere that "the surest cure for the blues is to promptly and actively do something, not for one's self, but for some other," and adds that his rather selfish application of this panacea often won him a friend.

While he earned his living and contributed to the family exchequer in all these ways his leisure time was devoted to three dominant interests, poetry, painting and the theatre. He was a member of the Grace Church Debating Society, of which Frederick W. Ruckstull, the celebrated sculptor, and Frederick Remington, the illustrator, were members, and later helped to organize the Marion Place Dramatic Club, for which he wrote his first full evening's play, named "Alone." During the years preceding and including his nine-

teenth year he not only read poetry but committed to memory a vast number of choice selections, and in this connection it is enlightening to note Mr. Thomas' later interpretation of the term of poetic feeling.

"A capacity for poetic feeling," says this master of dramatic art, " is the receiving end for all those messages throughout life that the recurring seasons, grass and leaves, the winds and clouds, the stars, the nostril dilating odors of the fields, the hum of insects, and the sound of ocean waves are trying to get through to us. The fogs of the rough surfaces on which we ride obscure and hide the polar direction of the poetic call . . . . but the refreshing reaches are when the star is now and then in sight. This occasional glimpse through the clouds . . . . is poetry."

The father encouraged the lad's wish to write for the theatre, and the St. Louis amateur theatricals gradually became semi-professional. These were the days of the Jay Gould control of railroads. Engineers and trainmen had begun to organize, and the Marion Place Dramatic Club was frequently asked to play for the Union "benefits" at Moberly, the division headquarters. "Great occasions, these," says Mr. Thomas, "with all expenses paid; a full house secured by the tickets the trainmen sold ahead; the local volunteer band at the depot when we arrived; the big posters on the opera-house walls; the selected orchestra that had just doubled in brass; and in front every shopkeeper, barber, saloonist, hotel keeper, attorney, and family doctor, who wanted to hold his railroad clientele, each with his lady."

In those days the practice of keeping a local company to support visiting stars was gradually giving way to the present system of full cast plays on the road. This weakened the local company, and it was in connection with emergencies created by the dual system that Augustus Thomas first appeared upon the professional stage in minor parts, "carrying a spear, or serving a letter in a salver." He soon was admitted without cost to whatsoever plays were presented and thus found opportunity to study such players as Booth, McCullough, Barrett, Fechter, Davenport, Ben de Bar, Barry Sullivan, the elder Southern, Kean, Adelaide Neilson, and many others. During this time the future dramatist was also developing his talent for drawing. Margins of car reports and newspapers were filled with pencil sketches; on winter nights, while waiting for the "hog trains," chalk or charcoal caricatures were drawn on the walls of the box car which served as a shelter; and occasionally a switchman would ask him to enlarge a photograph. In North St. Louis a little group, which included Sylvester Rawling, later a member of the editorial staff of the "New York World," used to meet, once or twice a week, in the rooms of George and Edward Snell and walk two miles to attend an evening art class in Washington University. About this time, encouraged by the instructors in Washington University, a sketch club of about thirty members was organized in St. Louis. It met twice a month, each member bringing a sketch upon a subject announced at the previous meeting, and the host furnished refreshments and became the owner of the sketches. The meetings were held in a rear gallery of one of the leading art firms of the city. The sketches were left upon exhibition for a week, were "written up" by local newspapers, and gradually attracted visitors of distinction, including Sarah Bernhardt, who canvasses and bronzes were exhibited under the auspices of the club. Discriminating men be-

gan to visit the club looking for promising talent. George Snell went to Paris as the protége of a syndicate; Ruckstull went later, and Will H. Howe, the eminent cattle painter, also went out from the little club to a successful career. The men who financed the Parisian studies of these young men offered the same opportunity to Mr. Thomas, but because of financial conditions at home he refused, as he had earlier refused, after having passed the examinations, an appointment at West Point. He kept on with his work at the train sheds and shamed the disappointment that threatened his spirit by recalling the sturdy freight conductor, Alex Beecher, who with both legs crushed rallied his crew, made tourniquets of a couple of belts, cut out all but his engine and caboose, telegraphed for a clear track, sent a call to the St. Louis surgeons, and pulled into the terminal sitting bolt upright in his bunk calculating his run.

At this time young Thomas became a member of Missouri Assembly, No. 9, Knights of Labor. He made cart-tail speeches, and took an active part in the agitations of 1877, but when he began the study of law in the office of John Colby, his membership in the Knights of Labor automatically ended, since at that time no lawyer could be a member of the organization. John Colby was interested in the play-writing ambition of his protégé, who before entering the law office had become a member of the McCullough Dramatic Club. There were about five hundred members of that group, fifty of whom were active, and each winter five plays were thoroughly rehearsed and given in a regular theatre rented for the occasion. Of this organization Mr. Thomas was made stage manager, and for the rehearsal and presentation of each play he received fifty dollars. "Mrs. Waldron's Bachelors" and "Esmerelda" by Mrs. Burnett and William Gillette, were presented with marked success by the new stage manager, and a little later it was Mr. Colby's little daughter, Mr. Thomas' future wife, who brought to Mr. Thomas a copy of St. Nicholas containing Mrs. Burnett's story, "Editha's Burglar," asking if he didn't think it would make a pretty good play. Mr. Thomas did. He wrote a short play under that title and later "Editha's Burglar" expanded into four acts, and being rechristened "The Burglar" was the first Augustus Thomas play to be done professionally and to be produced in New York City.

Thus was gradually developed and shaped the genius of the lad who was to become one of the most representative of America's playwrights. As theatrical interests absorbed more and more of his interest he decided to abandon his legal studies and accept a position in the box office of Charles R. Pope's new theatre, a position which gave him opportunity to become acquainted with many aspects of the theatrical world. He spent many happy hours assisting Ernest Albert, the resident artist, when not needed in the box office, and made the acquaintance of many players, including James O'Neill, John Raymond, William Gillette, who at this time made his first visit to St. Louis as a star, offering his own play, "The Professor," under the management of the Madison Square Theatre and directed by Gustave and Charles Frohman; W. J. Florence and his wife, jointly starring in "The Mighty Dollar"; George McManus, Sr., father of George McManus, the talented artist who runs the comic stories of "Bringing Up Father" was one of the most popular; and the many practical jokes perpetuated by him on his friends are still sources of amusement to those who knew him. Toward the end of Mr.

Thomas' second season at Pope's Theatre, Barney Macready came to play a week in "The Messenger From Jarvis Section." His leading man left him and Mr. Thomas filled in, playing the part of "Sandy Mitchell." In the cast playing the part of "Keppler," a German barkeeper, was a young man of about twenty, whose remarkable eyes attracted much attention. His name was Charles Klein, later known to fame as the author of "The Music Master," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Third Degree," and other popular plays, whose death occurred in 1915, at the time of the tragic sinking of the "Lusitania." During his engagement at Pope's Theatre, Mr. Thomas saw repeated performances by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Marie Geitsinger, Salvini, and many others; studied the work of New York companies from Union Square, Palmer's, and the Madison Square theatres; had become personally acquainted with Steele Mackaye; had formed a life-long friendship with Robert G. Ingersoll; had come to know the ablest managers of the time and the men who were to succeed them; and had made an extensive acquaintance with the men in the local departments of the newspapers and with some of the editors.

During this period, too, he was augmenting his income by making drawings on boxwood for engravers in order that he might give more substantial assistance at home. A charming picture of family devotion is presented in the circumstances which made necessary this additional income. At the age of fifty Mr. Thomas' father met with an accident, which, for a time, prevented further pursuit of business. After a family consultation followed by one between father and son, the latter undertook to provide additional funds by doing more drawings on boxwood for engravers, and the father resumed the medical studies begun and interrupted in his youth. For four years the courageous father went off to medical college each morning and devoted his evenings to study, while the son helped to provide the means, played "grouchy stage father" to the student, demanding reports, and taking him to the theatre each week "for good behavior," and by his enthusiasm cheering and aiding in every possible way. The women of the family "stood by" loyally, and E. B. Thomas received his diploma and lived to practice his profession for thirty years.

The second engagement at Pope's Theatre was ended when the celebrated Vokes family, after playing at Pope's Theatre for a week, disbanded. Fred Vokes asked Mr. Thomas to take the part originally intended for Fawdon Vokes in a farce entitled "In Camp," to be presented during the summer. After brief engagements in Buffalo and Chicago he returned to St. Louis, and began his third season in the box office of Pope's Theatre, with the firm determination to gain a wider acquaintance with representative audiences throughout the country by going on tour with a production and, if possible a company of his own. He intended to write plays and in order to thoroughly prepare for a successful career in that field he wished to study the audiences for which he would write.

In the summer of 1883, after his return from the tour, with the Vokes Company, Mr. Thomas began organizing a little theatrical company called the Dickson Sketch Club, and during his third season at Pope's Theatre was, in addition to his regular work, perfecting plans for taking this group on tour when the season at Pope's closed. "Editha's Burglar," the little twenty-five minute play written by Mr. Thomas at the suggestion of John Colby's little daughter from Mrs. Bur-

nett's story, was to be used, and a "concoction" called "Combustion" devised by Edgar Smith and Mr. Thomas. Della Fox, then a child playing juvenile parts at Pope's; Edgar Smith, later a prominent playwright, but then working in a gas-fixture establishment in St. Louis; Frank David, a drummer in the Pope orchestra who was a natural mimic; William Sullivan, who had served as errand boy, usher, and bill poster around the theatre, and was particularly skilled in imitating Hugh Fay, were chosen as members of the company. Many stock companies were failing in the West at this time, as was pointed out to Mr. Thomas by George McManus on the eve of departure, but the Dickson Sketch Club played successfully in Mexico, Missouri; in Muscatine, Iowa; and in other Middle Western towns, and by the time they reached Minneapolis were giving a smooth performance which was well received not only by the people of the small towns but in the large cities as well. Before reaching Minneapolis they had been joined by the late William G. Smythe, later well known in the theatrical and booking business, and who for many years previous to his death in September, 1921, was David Belasco's booking agent. During this trip little Della Fox furnished her associates with much amusement. She was curious about many things and having noticed "veal" on various bills of fare, asked, "What is a veal?" She was kept guessing and curious for many weeks by being told only what a "veal" is *not*,—not so large as a cow, doesn't have wings like a chicken, etc., and she kept a sharp lookout from the car windows for an animal that might be "a veal." In Madison, Wisconsin, she heard a certain alumni meeting which had seriously interfered with business much discussed by the company and in reply to her question, "What is an alumni?" was answered by Mr. Smythe in his usual way eliminating colors, wings and the like. Della interrupted his description of what an alumni is *not* by asking, "Is it anything like a veal?" Whereupon Mr. Smythe gravely replied, "Very much like a veal, only it doesn't know so much." It was during this trip also that William Sullivan "took on" a part for which he developed so hearty a distaste that in later years the term "a regular Doctor Banks" expressed the uttermost depths of disapproval.

Late in June the little troop faced the fact that the tour had not been a paying proposition, but they had gained valuable experience, had a perfected entertainment, and had collected a scrap book of notices that many New York managers would have been glad to rightfully own. Also there were reassuring offers for return dates, and disturbing offers had been made to nearly every member in the company by other managers who had seen their work in Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago. The belief that clean plays pay has been a working principle of Mr. Thomas' long career as a playwright, and it is interesting and important to note that in this first try-out such able men as George Goodale, of Detroit, Elwyn Barron, Teddy McFeelan, Bill Haff, of Chicago, and others of equal prominence in other cities, wrote of the comedy "Combustion" as being entertaining, clean, full of fun, and one writer said, "The only wonder is how and where so small a party collected such a budget of amusing nonsense."

Soon after the return of the Dickson Sketch Club to St. Louis, this central principle of Mr. Thomas' career was brought to expression in another form. During that summer of 1884 he met A. L. Erlanger, later at the head of the syn-

dicate which controlled the theatrical business in America, but then a young man managing his first financial venture on his own account, a play called "Dagmar." Mr. Erlanger asked Mr. Thomas to replace his leading man and offered first seventy-five dollars a week, then one hundred dollars if he would accept. The offer was high for those days, but to Mr. Erlanger's astonishment Mr. Thomas refused and when questioned as to the reason said, "I won't go because I think you have a bad play which should be in the storehouse." Strengthened by his decision to reject Mr. Erlanger's offer, Mr. Thomas turned his attention to completing preparation for their regular tour to begin late in August, and he records that when he looked over Dickson's route sheets for the coming season he had "a great eagerness inspired by the prospect of such a season in a little commonwealth company, wherein were no stars, where the proprietors were comrades and where baby-girl (Della Fox) and impecunious owner and accomplished manager got each the democratic salary of forty dollars a week, with no guarantee and infrequent realization."

The second tour covered the territory of the try-out trip and added many of the larger cities, included a side trip to Winipeg, Manitoba, where local excitement over the flogging of an escaped convict left the house nearly empty and prompted Mr. Thomas to do an imitation of Blaine from a balcony window in an unsuccessful attempt to turn the tide of interest, but where, before the end of the week, "His Last Legs" and "Muldoon's Picnic," hastily gotten together, succeeded in drawing enough patronage to get railroad tickets back to the States. It also included New Orleans, where the donkey in "Muldoon's Picnic" made a hit by kicking his way through rotten canvas and disappearing in the Lakes of Killarney.

It was during this tour that Mr. Thomas first became acquainted with William Dean Howells' work as a dramatist, through reading, in a smoking car, "The Elevator," published in "Harper's Magazine." He was deeply interested in the play and records that he soon studied other works of Mr. Howells', and was much impressed by "what could be done in the theater with restraint joined to precision." And here we find what was to be the keynote of his dramatic craftsmanship, as the belief in clean plays was already the working principle of his professional philosophy.

At New Orleans Charles Frohman, then advance agent for a Madison Square Company, came to see the performance and arranged for the performance of "Editha's Burglar" by Eddie Sothern in New York at the old Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Frohman's interest caused the author, Mr. Thomas, to devote his leisure time to the work of elaborating the twenty-five minute playlet ino a four act drama with later was called "The Burglar." But the Dickson Sketch Club reached St. Louis in debt to players and printer and disbanded, leaving Augustus Thomas out of a job and in debt.

He looked for work among the men he knew, and through the influence of W. A. Flanning secured a job at twenty-five dollars a week on the "St. Louis Post-Despatch." He was hoping from day to day that his four-act play, "The Burglar," which William Smythe was trying to place for him and E. H. Sothern was considering, would find a producer, but in the meantime a living must be made, and he went to work condensing items from the morning papers to shorter paragraphs for the afternoon issue, and doing tail-end assignments. His first assignment

enabled him to make a hit by putting the report of a poultry show into the form of an interview with a young cockerel from Belleville which talked of the exhibition, but later, when he was assigned an important "missing girl" case he disgusted the office by finding the girl and promptly restoring her to her family, thus ending the mystery and closing the incident. That somethings good in themselves are not useful to newspapers Mr. Thomas learned, when a little dramatic sketch entitled "A Man of the World" offered for a special weekly edition, was laughed at and rejected. That little sketch was later accepted by A. M. Palmer for Maurice Barrymore and brought to the writer about three thousand dollars in royalties. The experience gained on the "Post-Despatch," however, was invaluable, and in later years Mr. Thomas included reporting on a Metropolitan newspaper as one of three best things to do as preparation for writing plays, the other two being of course, the study of good modern plays and acting professionally for a time.

From newspaper items of that year the future dramatist got what he calls the "backbone" of "In Mizzoura" in which Nat Goodwin starred in 1893 some of the incidents of "The Earl of Pawtucket" and incidents, hits, characters, and situations later used in some sixty plays. After exciting times in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was sent to report and illustrate conditions and events at the time the women of Kansas first voted in a local election, the events following the printing of a statement made by a woman candidate secured the election of Mayor Neeley and resulted in the representative of the "St. Louis Post-Despatch" and the "New York World" receiving an offer of the "Evening Standard" and fifty thousand dollars with which to get additional equipment if he would stay in Leavenworth and edit the paper. He refused and a few weeks later accepted an offer which was less certain but more attractive to the aspiring playwright. Frank Hamilton, the owner of a recently established weekly paper called the "Kansas City Mirror," was also the owner of the lease of a proposed theatre to be called the Warder Grand Opera House. He offered Mr. Thomas one-half interest in both if he would help in their management. As editor and half-owner of the paper he had a drawing account of thirty dollars a week, and he records that, by Mr. Hamilton's advice, he regularly breakfasted on a cup of coffee and a quarter section of mince pie. The enterprise failed and Augustus Thomas was again out of a job.

After a few days he resumed work as artist on the "Kansas City News" and then went as resident artist on the "Missouri Republican" in St. Louis. About this time E. H. Sothern communicated with Mr. Thomas concerning "The Burglar," expressing in no uncertain terms his good opinion of the play but asked Mr. Thomas to re-write the second act in order that the star might have a chance to appear on the stage during that act. Mr. Thomas refused and worked steadily on the "Republican" from the end of 1887 until August, 1888, when a new proprietor took charge of the "Republican," changed the name of the publication to the "St. Louis Republic," and as part of a campaign of economy and retrenchment reduced the salary of Mr. Thomas from thirty dollars a week to twenty-five. The same day came a letter from William Smythe stating that Ariel Barney offered to Mr. Thomas the position of business manager in the season soon to begin with a young actress whom he helped to establish as a star. The prospective star

was Julia Marlowe. Mr. Thomas accepted, and went from St. Louis to New York on a Pullman car chartered by Al Spink to transport the St. Louis Baseball Club, serving as historian of the baseball club to pay his way.

The future master dramatist reached the Metropolis with two long plays and one short one in his trunk. He was thirty-one years of age, had played amateur parts for many years, and for three or four years had been occasional member of a repertoire company in a legitimate part, and had had more than a year of consecutive traveling with a company in which he had an interest. He had produced four plays that he had written, had had two years in a box office, and had for a few fleeting moments shared the lease of a theatre, but he had never lost sight of his goal—dramatic authorship. Now at thirty-one years of age he found himself in a forty dollar job counting tickets for a young actress upon her first trip, as a star.

He was called upon for much more than the counting of tickets, however. He was asked to take part in councils, and for the first time "Romeo and Juliet" was put on he played the part of "Benvolio," substituting for an actor who had missed the train. Mr. Thomas remembers Julia Marlowe at this time as having off the stage "a slight self-consciousness, a willingness to look to Aunt Ada (Miss Daw) for moral support, that was altogether girlish; but on the stage," he adds, "that near timidity was transmuted into an archness quite devoid of embarrassment." At this time some thought that much of the effect of the girl was the imprint of her instructress, Miss Daw, but Mr. Thomas discerned "an exuberant personality of Marlowe's own, a personal thinking and implying, conveying a most bewitching overlay around all the set and studied business of the teacher." Robert Taber was leading man and the fact that he professed positive dislike for the young star did not deceive Mr. Thomas who was not surprised two years later to read of the Taber-Marlowe marriage.

Two months before the season was ended a slight misunderstanding with Barney ended Mr. Thomas' connection with the company. He went back to St. Louis and secured a position as advance agent for John Ritchie who was managing the thought reader, Washington Irving Bishop. The death of Bishop in the early summer of 1889 left Mr. Thomas again out of a job, this time in New York, and it was at this opportune time that William G. Smythe offered to produce "The Burglar" with Maurice Barrymore in the leading part. So came the long-looked-for success. A strong cast was secured including Emma V. Sheridan, Sidney Drew, John T. Sullivan, and Gladys Rankin, with the author playing the old man and understudying Barrymore in the part of "The Burglar." The play was a success in Boston, and when Wesley Rosenquest, managing the Madison Square Theatre for A. M. Palmer, proposed that "The Burglar" be brought to New York for as long a time as it would draw in the summer, Barrymore advised acceptance offering to forfeit his salary if the venture failed to pay.

Bronson Howard was in New York at that time with his "Shenandoah" at the Star Theatre; Maude Adams was winning her first success at the old Bijou Theatre in Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell"; Sothern was rehearsing "Lord Chumley" written by Belasco and De Mille to be presented by Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum Lillian Russell was playing "The Brigands" at the Casino and Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" were at the height of their popularity.

"The Burglar," however, was a success in New York, and after its first year on the road played with two and sometimes three companies throughout the country continuously for the next ten years. A royalty of forty dollars a week had been agreed upon, an amount much too small, and after the first few weeks Mr. Thomas sold his rights for $2,500. The usual five per cent of the gross receipts in this case would have amounted to about five hundred dollars a week.

"A Man of the World," the one act sketch refused by the "Post-Despatch," was soon being played by Barrymore and in the second story front room at No. 205 West Twenty-fifth Street, rented for three dollars a week, "Reckless Temple" was written. In the spring of 1889 Augustus Thomas succeeded Dion Boucicault as patcher and adapter of plays at the Madison Square Theatre under the management of A. M. Palmer, at fifty dollars a week. At Mr. Palmer's request he wrote "A Constitutional Point" for Mrs. Booth, who needed a one-act play. To entirely please Mr. Palmer Thomas wrote "Afterthoughts." Eighteen years later he expanded "A Constitutional Point" to four acts and called it "The Witching Hour."

Mr. Thomas was then a member of The Lambs and at the clubhouse at No. 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, in the company of such men as Lester Wallack, Dixon Boucicault, Steele Mackaye, Mark Smith, Robert G. Ingersoll, and others he spent much of the time he could spare from his writing. There were no trolley cars and no motors in 1889. Fashionable people of New York drove out in private rigs with liveried coachmen. Busses on Fifth Avenue were drawn by horses. At the old St. James Hotel, at the Hoffman House Cafe, conducted by Ned Stokes, at Browne's old chop-house on Twenty-seventh Street, near Broadway, groups of writers and actors often met and it was in the last named rendezvous that Mr. Thomas first met Paul Potter, then a re-writer of French comedy, but later author of the plays "The Conquerors," "Trilby," and "Under Two Flags." Soon after "Reckless Temple" was produced occurred the little incident which resulted in the writing of "Alabama." Mr. Thomas was in a run-down condition and had been ordered to keep strictly regular hours. One night he was trying to go to sleep in the dark, while E. M. Holland, in a room below, was playing "Down on the Farm." Presently Mr. Thomas saw plainly before him two posts of a ruined gateway, one standing, the other fallen, crumbled. As he looked an old man walked through it, stood a moment and was joined by a young girl who led him away. This was repeated two or three times. The little scene persisted in his dreams that night and after a day or two developed into a one-act sketch which was taken to Eugene Presbrey, stage manager for Mr. Palmer. Mr. Presbrey insisted that it be expanded into a four act play and the result was "Alabama," with the pompous Colonel Alfriend appearing as "Colonel Moberly." Strangely enough, after several attempts to produce this play which later was an immediate success, Mr. Palmer became discouraged with the play and with its author and told the future master of the drama that when the year of their contract was completed he would be needed no longer as "dramatist extraordinary," but that if he cared to go ahead of E. S. Willard as publicity man for "The Middleman" he would receive the salary he had earned with Bishop, one hundred dollars. Having recently been married he felt obliged to accept what was offered, but insisted upon waiting to see "Alabama" open. Fearing failure, he

and his wife, Lisle (Colby) Thomas, daughter of his old friend, John Colby, and sister of Bainbridge Colby, had agreed not to look at any papers until after breakfast, when to their joy they found that "Alabama" was the surprise of the season and praised in the highest terms. Royalty checks followed him to Chicago, Illinois, where, because of illness, he was obliged to dictate his publicity stuff to his wife, and the New York papers continued to praise "Alabama." Then Nat Goodwin wrote asking Willard's publicity man to write a play for him to choose his own subject, and offering a royalty of ten per cent of the gross receipts with an advance of twenty-five hundred dollars. Mr. Palmer soon appeared in Chicago and asked him to resume the position from which he had dismissed him, consenting to his writing the playing for Nat Goodwin. More royalty checks came from New York, and at last the dramatist was free to "try his wings" unhampered by financial structures.

He went home to St. Louis and bought a house for his mother, went an a trip to the Northwest, returned to Chicago to see the Western opening of "Alabama" with his father and mother as guests, and then, the first week in June, he and his wife returned to the Metropolis. At this time Erlanger, Klaw, and others were building up the first great theatrical syndicate, but it was in its beginnings. When "Alabama" was produced in April, 1891, only four weeks were given to it in Madison Square Theatre. After that time the theatre was rented for another play, and Mr. Palmer honorably kept his word to the other company. To get ready money he was obliged to sell a half interest in the play to Charles Frohman and Al Hayman.

About this time Mr. Palmer asked Mr. Thomas to write a play from Francis Hopkinson Smith's "Colonel Carter," and though Mr. Thomas characterizes the play "Carter" as "only mildly successful," William Winter, America's greatest critic of the theatre, writes of the play in "The Wallet of Time." "Coming as it did at a time when the stage was being freely used for the dissection of turpitude and disease, that play came like a breeze from the pine woods in a morning of spring." The work of Augustus Thomas was still "ringing true," to the working principle which has given the keynote to all his productions. When the production of this play was over Mr. Thomas severed his connection with A. M. Palmer (who was soon to retire from the business of theatrical manager) in order to give full time to the plays he was to write for Nat Goodwin, for William Crane, and for Charles Frohman.

So, in 1892, when Grover Cleveland was President of the United States, and in New York City the first subway project was being discussed, Augustus Thomas at last found himself free to devote his entire time to his chosen profession. For Nat Goodwin he wrote "In Mizzoura," using as basis an incident of his railroad days. For William Crane he wrote the four act play "For Money." The latter was not successful as a serious play, but when converted into a farce ran for eight weeks in New York. "Surrender," a Civil War play, was written for Charles Frohman, and though written as a farce was converted into a melodrama. It was in that same year, 1892, that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas built their home in New Rochelle, New York, where Bronson Howard was already living, as were also Frederic Remington and E. W. Kemble.

At the home of Frederic Remington in New Rochelle Mr. Thomas met General Nelson A. Miles, and after much enthusiastic urging by the former Mr. Thomas

took a mandatory letter from General Miles and went to Arizona for his next play. Leaving the railroad at Willcox he was driven twenty miles in a little two-horse depot wagon to Fort Grant, and respectfully, with a military salute, presented his letter to Colonel Sumner. That was on March 17, 1897. He found not only atmosphere and incidents waiting for him but the rancher of the play, the cow-girl heroine, and most of the characters. By this time he submitted the completed manuscript to Charles Frohman the "Maine" had been blown up and the country was at war with Spain. That altered the complexion of the theatrical outlook and Frohman decided not to produce the melodrama. Mr. Thomas gave his attention to the management of The Lambs' first all-star gambol planned to lift the debt from a new clubhouse recently built. The gambol was presented for one night in New York, Brooklyn, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Springfield, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, and netted the club $62,000.

In June, 1898, Mr. Thomas made his first trip abroad, sailing on a cattle boat on which several members of the Lambs Club were also sailing. On the way over he wrote and produced—to distract the passengers from the fear of Spanish gunboats—"Three Days Out." On this trip abroad he met for the first time James M. Barrie and Bernard Shaw, and arrived in Paris on July 14, 1898, in time to witness the annual celebration of the fall of the Bastille. He heard Jean Jaures plead for "evolution, not revolution," gathered a wealth of new impressions, and returned home in August before the fear of Spanish gunboats had become entirely a thing of the past. As the short course of the war drew to a close "Arizona" was offered to Kirke La Shelle, who arranged for its production at Hamlins' Grand Opera House in Chicago the following summer, 1899. He secured a strong cast including Theodore Roberts, Edwin Holt, Mattie Earle, Lionel Barrymore and others equally well qualified, and the play was successfully produced in August, 1899.

Charles Frohman, who after the success of "Arizona," regretted being refused to produce it, asked for a new play similar in color. Mr. Thomas went to Colorado to look for it. He had planned to write a play about the Colorado mines and in order to get material was placed in care of one Phil Flyn, who coached him for his part, gave him a few stock phrases and accompanied him to the foot of the Little Cimarron, Mr. Thomas posing as a mine owner investing in properties. At Cripple Creek he found valuable "character stuff." In Leadville he was introduced to a man who wanted to sell a gold mine and to inspect the mine descended eight hundred feet in a bucket, crawled through some twelve or fifteen feet of caved-in roof and spent a terrifying hour, the overloaded sensations of which resulted in the tense scene in the play where the villain and his partner are eight hundred feet underground in a cage on a cable controlled by the hero with the evidence of the villain's guilt in hand.

While "Colorado" was in rehearsal Mr. Thomas, desiring change and relaxation after the toil of creative work, went to the Empire Theatre to see H. V. Esmond's comedy, "The Wilderness." There the subtle manner in which Lawrence D'Orsay in a minor role held the interest of the audience attracted Mr. Thomas' attention and set his mind to work building a comedy, which he had agreed to write for Charles Frohman,

with D'Orsay as the central figure. The result was the best of Mr. Thomas' comedies, "The Earl of Pawtucket." Desiring to make himself thoroughly familiar with the locations in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel he stated his desire to the business manager of the hotel and was informed that "The house could lend itself to no enterprise of that kind." Two days later, with his wife, a trunk, and valises, Mr. Thomas drove to the hotel in a cab, chose a suite suited to the earl, and remained one day—at a rate of forty dollars, without meals, for the day. When the play was finished and its author insisted that D'Orsay take the leading part, Charles Frohman refused to go on with the production, but released D'Orsay from his employ. Two hours later Kirke La Shelle had accepted the comedy with D'Orsay as star, and he promptly secured not only the Madison Square Theatre, but the owner of the lease, Miss Elizabeth Tyree, to play the role of the heroine. D'Orsay starred in the play for three years.

When Frohman refused to produce "The Earl of Pawtucket" he had asked Mr. Thomas to write a comedy for John Drew, with a part for Lionel Barrymore. Being a bit weary of New York and feeling that his boy and baby girl were perhaps not hearing the best of French from their French maid, and moreover taking into consideration the fact that his wife wished to continue her musical studies, he decided to go to Paris, not only for the writing of the next play but for a place of residence for the next three and a half years. "The Other Girl" was produced late in December, 1903, starring Lionel Barrymore instead of John Drew, and Charles Frohman still wanted a play for John Drew. Though living in Paris at this time Mr. and Mrs. Thomas frequently crossed to this side for a few weeks and often spent these little seasons at East Hampton, Long Island. Into an empty box stall at East Hampton, with windows so high that one couldn't look out of them, Mr. Thomas put a kitchen chair and a small pine table. There he wrote for Charles Frohman and John Drew "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots." Margaret Illington, Jessie Bushy, and Annie Adams (mother of Maude Adams) were in the cast, and the play proved to be one of the happy successes in which, even during rehearsals, the cast lived rather than played the parts. It ranks with "The Earl of Pawtucket" as one of the best of the comedies written by Augustus Thomas.

In the four years between 1903 and 1907 Mr. Thomas had written the comedies: "The Earl of Pawtucket," "The Education of Mr. Pipp," "The Other Girl," "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," "The Embassy Ball," and "De Laney." He then experienced a keen desire to do a serious piece of work. He had for nearly twenty years been more or less interested in mental telepathy and kindred psychic manifestations. His mind turned to his one act playlet written in early years and called "A Constitutional Point." That bit, written after Mr. Thomas' association with Bishop, the thought reader, had grown through the years and in Mr. Thomas' mind had amplified itself into material for a four act play. He tested the effect of the little one act play by presenting it to The Lambs as audience and then expanded it into his master-piece, "The Witching Hour." Charles Frohman liked it, Daniel Frohman did not, and it was taken to Mr. Schubert who accepted it and turned its production over to the author. John Mason was given the leading part supported by a strong cast including George Nash, William Sampson, and Jennie Eustace, and the play was the biggest dramatic success of that year. It was played a second season in New

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Charles S. Hutchinson

York, while a second company played it in Chicago, and John Mason continued to play in it for nearly three years.

The fund of information concerning psychic phenomena gathered in preparation for the writing of "The Witching Hour" was drawn upon for "The Harvest Moon" and "As a Man Thinks," the latter of which, with John Mason in the leading role, made almost as profound an impression as did "The Witching Hour."

Since 1911, "The Model," "Mere Man," "At Bay," "Three Hearts," "Indian Summer," "The Battle Cry," "Rio Grande" and "The Copperhead," the last four written during the World War; and "Palmy Days," "Tents of Pompey," and "Nemesis," written since the close of the conflict, have delighted thousands, but it is "The Witching Hour" that stands as the author's masterpiece, while "The Earl of Pawtucket" and "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" rank first among his comedies.

A long list of wholesome and entertaining plays have endeared Augustus Thomas to the theatre-going public and have brightened life for thousands in all parts of the country, while the quality of his work has placed him easily among the foremost dramatists of the land. With his skill in construction and dialogue, his trained sense of dramatic values, and his notable gift of expression he has achieved the difficult feat of writing with distinct literary quality without loss of dramatic effectiveness, and his plays are among the best written.

Thus through long years of patient effort and varied experience as page, railroad employee, newspaper man, art student, general factotum of the theatre, serving as box-office man, publicity man, actor, patcher and mender of plays; through discouragement, difficulty and failure, but always remaining true to the working principle that the theatre should be clean and strong as well as artistic, has developed the genius of America's most representative dramatist. He has kept the "receiving end for all those messages which come to us from grass and flowers, winds and clouds," sensitive and true, and has interpreted his "glimpses through the clouds" with a master hand.

WHITMAN, Charles Seymour,

Lawyer, Ex-Governor.

When "the tumult and the shouting dies," when the present generations are but ghosts of yesteryear, then and long thereafter will the name of Charles Seymour Whitman still be remembered as New York State's great wartime Governor. Perhaps no man in gubernatorial history took over the reins of State government with so many crises crowding each other for precedency, with so many knotty problems to be solved, and when the peoples under his jurisdiction were at fever heat and oblivious to all but one thing, the rapidly approaching war. Mr. Whitman had risen to fame by reason of his unprecedented success as district attorney of New York County, but it is as war Governor that posterity will gratefully remember him.

Charles Seymour Whitman was born in Hanover, Connecticut, on August 28, 1868, a son of the Rev. John Seymour and Lillie (Arne) Whitman. Following his preparatory scholastic work, he matriculated at Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was recognized almost immediately as an eloquent and forceful orator, and his reputation for forensic power became such that at the decennial reunion of his class he was chosen to make its response. After a glowing tribute to

the memory of Julius Seelye, president of Amherst for many years, he suggested on behalf of the class that a fitting memorial be erected as an appropriate tribute to departed worth. The idea evoked an enthusiastic response, which in later years has borne fruit. Mr. Whitman received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the Law School of New York University in 1894; the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College in 1904; and later the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College, Williams College, Hamilton College, and New York University, "for professional eminence; for conspicuous fidelity in high office; for fearless and untiring public service."

In the interval between the conferring of the above degrees Mr. Whitman's professional career had attracted attention in every part of the country and throughout the civilized world. He had not practiced law many years before he was appointed an assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York. In the year 1902 he was selected by Corporation Counsel Rives to watch the New York City bills in the Legislature at Albany. His success was marked, and the efficiency he displayed led Mayor Seth Low to appoint him his legal adviser. He continued as assistant corporation counsel until 1904, when Mayor Low appointed him a city magistrate. As a magistrate he attracted wide attention through his personally conducted excise raids and arrests, and his efforts to break up the business of professional bondsmen for the dissolute women of the city. Many women were arrested and they were willing to pay any amount to escape the odium of a night in a cell. In order to hear their cases forthwith, Magistrate Whitman proposed a night court, but the idea was strenuously opposed. He then demonstrated its feasibility by holding sessions in the West Forty-seventh Street police station. He drew up the night court act and had it passed by the Legislature and enacted into law. Subsequently, Mr. Whitman was elected president of the Board of Magistrates.

In the years 1906 Governor Hughes appointed Mr. Whitman a judge of the Court of General Sessions; and the following election found him running as the candidate of the Republican party and the Independence League. Although defeated, he ran far ahead of his ticket. His career as public prosecutor for New York County brought him additional professional *cudos*. He was elected in the fall of 1909, and was inducted into office on January 1, 1910. The office of public prosecutor in New York City has developed into a great administrative machine with responsibilities unequalled by any other department of the city government. Even in Mr. Whitman's time, prior to the great war, it maintained bureaus and departments with a trial staff of thirty-one members, an indictment bureau, a bail bureau, a bureau of homicide, arson and insurance; and a bureau of Special Sessions informations. In addition there were twenty record and calendar clerks, fifty-seven process servers, eighteen stenographers, and scores of other clerical employees. The distribution of this large staff of men into the various classes of work for which they were best fitted was no small task; but Mr. Whitman was satisfied from the results he obtained that his machine was about the best obtainable and functioning in as high a state of efficiency as possible. As an illustration of the work done by the homicide bureau alone under Mr. Whitman's régimé during the first seven months of 1913, two hundred and fifty-

nine cases were investigated, which resulted in one hundred and eighteen verdicts on unjustifiable homicide by Coroners' Courts. There were six magistrates' Courts; two parts of the Court of Special Sessions; six parts of the Court of General Sessisons; and a Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. In the year 1912 there were 2,414 applications for bail, the bureau in that year accepting bail to the amount of $2,516,800 and rejecting bail to the amount of $1,152,100. In the same year the bureau collected the sum of $102,600 in bails forfeited through the failure of the defendants to appear. Although he never personally compared the results he obtained with those of his predecessors, Mr. Whitman's record as a public prosecutor never has been approached anywhere in the United States—a record of unparalleled achievement. The convictions obtained come under the following classes:

1. Cases affecting officers of the police involving their integrity and efficiency.
2. Cases involving the enforcing of the banking laws.
3. Cases affecting the integrity and efficiency of lawyers.
4. Cases affecting the integrity of members of the Legislature.
5. Cases relating to frauds committed by election officers which involve the basic integrity of representative government itself.
6. Cases affecting the prices and purity of food, and illegal monopolies in food products.
7. A case involving the charge that certain persons were guilty of trafficking a nomination for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department of the State.

A few of the specific cases coming under these heads which Mr. Whitman's office dealt with successfully are as follows:

1. William R. Montgomery, president of the Hamilton Bank, convicted of grand larceny.
2. Joseph G. Robin, president of the Washington Savings Bank and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Northern Bank, convicted of grand larceny.
3. Joseph B. Reichman, president of the Carnegie Trust Company, and a member of its Executive Committee, convicted of grand larceny.
4. Charles A. Belling, vice-president of the Bronx National Bank, convicted of forgery in the first degree.

Mr. Whitman was relentless with those members of the bar found guilty of forsaking the high standards of their calling and descending to crime. Among those who fell into his net were: Percy L. Davis, an alderman, who was found guilty of attempted extortion; John N. Anhut, one-time State Senator in Michigan, found guilty of offering a bribe to a public officer in connection with the efforts to free Harry Kendall Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, the noted architect, from Mattewan; Stephen J. Stilwell, convicted of having demanded a bribe to influence his action as a State Senator; Edward J. Newell, convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice; Daniel O'Reilly, one-time assistant district attorney, convicted of the crime of receiving stolen goods.

The police cases first disclosed to the public show Mr. Whitman's extraordinary perseverance in the face of almost overwhelming odds. The outstanding conviction was that of Lieutenant Charles Becker and the five notorious gunmen who paid the death penalty for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, on July 16, 1912. Rosenthal had promised the district attorney revelation of stupendous police graft, and was shot down as a result. These convictions were due primarily to the personal efforts of Mr. Whitman, who got out of bed and went immediately to the station house and the Hotel Metropole, in front of which the crime had been committed before daybreak. In the police station he found

four different license numbers, all of them wrong, of the automobile in which the gunmen escaped. He ordered that Charles Gallagher, the only other witness (exclusive of policemen) to the number of the car, be brought before him; and thus he obtained the correct number: 41,313. During this time, and the subsequent trial, District Attorney Whitman walked to his office and home again unarmed and unattended, and, nothing daunted, completely ignored the countless threats made against his life.

Scarcely less important than the Rosenthal-Becker case were the subsequent resulting prosecutions of corrupt police officers, which brought about a wholesale cleansing of the police department. The arson cases which Mr. Whitman handled resulted in breaking up the band of firebugs which had come to be known as "The Arson Trust." The sentences in some of these cases ranged as high as twenty four-year prison terms, among the convicted men being Henry C. Freeman, George Grutz, Robert J. Rubin, and Izadore Stein, the last-named being known as "Izzie, the Painter." The convictions for violation of the anti-trust law obtained by Mr. Whitman were the first ones so obtained in the State of New York—and, with one exception, in the United States—of persons charged with the crime of conspiring to restrain trade and create monopoly in which jail sentences were imposed. Mr. Whitman was reëlected district attorney unanimously in 1913, when all parties put him on their tickets; and his success was a fitting prelude to the tremendous plurality by which he was elected Governor of New York State in 1914.

In taking up his gubernatorial duties Governor Whitman entered upon the second and most important phase of his public career. His labors were peculiarly constructive and beneficent, but since they are a matter of State record, no attempt as a resumé will be made here. He was elected Governor of the State of New York in 1914; reëlected in 1916; and relinquished the office on January 1, 1919, to Alfred Emanuel Smith, Democrat. His war work, however demands especial emphasis, and the fact must be stressed that his two terms extended over the entire World War period. It is due entirely to the provision and far-sighted planning of Governor Whitman and his able adjutant-general, Louis W. Stotesbury, that the 27th Division was accorded the honor of being the very first of all the National Guard divisions to be fully equipped and ready for active service. The raising of our National Guard units to full war strength and their induction into Federal service for participation in the World War was in itself a feat of the first magnitude. But, following closely upon the successful completion of that task, Governor Whitman was compelled by the Constitution of the State to raise a new State guard of 10,000 able-bodied men for the protection of public works and utilities. This, also, was done, and in a remarkably short time. Thereupon, Governor Whitman conceived the plan for the mobilization of the military resources of the State through the Resource Mobilization Bureau and State Defense Council, by which plan every department of the State government was coördinated through the adjutant-general's office. This plan worked out so exceedingly well that it was immediately copied by several other States. New York State sent out more fighting men than any other State in the Union, and Governor Whitman personally reviewed and inspected every regiment that went out from and

Frederick Hewett Parks

returned to the State. Mr. Whitman's work as war Governor cannot be stressed too greatly, and it is only appropriate that tribute be paid here to his far-sighted appreciation of and preparation for the countless obligations which were so adequately provided for at that time. The work of Governor of New York State during the World War was a job worthy of an unusually able man, and Mr. Whitman was more than equal to the task.

Since 1919 Mr. Whitman has been engaged in his long neglected private practice, and at the present time (1926) is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Whitman, Ottinger & Ransom, whose offices are maintained at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

His religious affiliation is given to the Presbyterian Church, and he holds active membership in the Masonic Fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, the St. Nicholas Society, the New England Society, and the New York Society of Military and Navy Officers of the World War. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the following clubs: Union League, Metropolitan, University, Century, City, Army and Navy, Downtown, Bankers, Alpha Delta Phi, Republican, Amherst, Sleepy Hollow Country, and Newport Country Club.

Charles Seymour Whitman was married, in New York City, at the Church of the Ascension, on December 23, 1908, to Olive Hitchcock, a daughter of Oliver Nelson and Josephine (Lloyd) Hitchcock, of No. 15 East Tenth Street, New York City. The bridal couple sailed for Europe two days after Christmas and passed their honeymoon abroad. Children: Olive Whitman, born in 1910; and Charles Seymour, Jr., born in 1915, who has the unique distinction of being the only son of a Governor of the State born in the Executive Mansion at Albany (to date, 1926). The family's winter residence is at No. 54 East Eighty-third Street, New York City. The death of Mrs. Whitman occurred May 29, 1926.

PARKS, Frederick Hewett,

Paper Manufacturer.

Though the immediate activities of his business and social life were centered at Glens Falls, New York, the late Frederick H. Parks had attained a distinction among paper manufacturers that had placed him in the front rank of that industry in the world of paper manufacture and its distribution; and his influence had always been pervasive and expansive both throughout the Glens Falls Paper Mills and their international merger. That influence extended beyond the confines of his business dealings, and into his community, civic and social life, sharing and strengthening the bonds of every fellowship organized for the betterment of humanity and the further growth of institutions of benevolence and general welfare. His death in the early months of 1906 was a distinct loss not only to the paper industry, but to the city in which for so many years he had been a foremost citizen.

Frederick Hewett Parks was a representative of the tenth generation of the Parks family in America, a family whose English history dates back by record to the early part of the thirteenth century.

The family name itself came into existence during the Hereditary Surname Epoch (1250-1450, A. D.). Prior to this

time fontal names only were used, such as Richard, John, Robert, William, Roger, etc.; but with the steady increase in population and the resultant confusion from the great numbers bearing the same name, surnames were assumed for differentiation. Five different sources contributed to family names, and one of the chief of these sources was the place of residence. Thus, Richard who lived by a hill, Robert who lived near the shores of a lake, William whose residence was by a marsh, Roger who lived near a side hill covered with holly, and John who resided by a forest (often called park, or hunting-park), became respectively: Richard del Hill, Robert atte Lake, William del Marsh, Roger de la Hollis, and John atte Park. "Del" and "atte" were used indiscriminately, the former being a contraction of "de la" meaning "of the" and showing the French influence following the Norman Conquest of 1066, A. D.; while the latter "atte," was simply an early contraction of "at the." In time (before the sixteenth century) both "del" and "atte" fell into disuse.

Thus originated the surname Park and its variants Parks, Parke, and Parkes. The ancient English archives furnish us with examples of the name as follows: The Hundred Rolls (compiled in 1273, A. D.) mention John del Parc of County Suffolk; the Writs of Parliament (1301) give us Roger atte Parke; the Close Rolls (*temp.* Edward III) contain the name of William atte Park; and the Visitations of Gloucestershire (page 169), of the Harleian Society, have this strange entry: "William A'Parke was seized of the Manor of Parke, County Gloucester."

The name spread rapidly in England and the family ramified greatly, as it has done also in America since the Colonization Period. Today, in fact, the bearers of the name in its four different forms are more numerous in America than in England.

(I) Sir Robert Parke was the progenitor of the American branch of the family herein considered. He was born in Preston, England, in 1580, and died at Mystic, (now Stonington) Connecticut, February 4, 1664-65. That he was of a noble and armigerous family is proved by a letter written by Lord Wensleydale (1782-1868) the last of the Baronets of the Parke family, to Hezekiah R. Park; the original letter in 1887 being preserved by Hudson H. Parke. Sir Robert Parke was a personal friend of John Winthrop, to whom he addressed a letter relative to his proposed journey to New England, February 27, 1629-30, "from Easterkeale in Lincolnshire," and signed "Ro: Parke." At that time he had taken steps to purchase six cows, three mares and a horse which he intended to bring with him. He was evidently a man of means, and came to the New World not from necessity, but rather through a desire to obtain more religious liberty. He and his family sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the "Arbella," with seventy-six passengers, March 29, 1630, landing at Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1630, the passage having required two months and eighteen days. He lived for a time at Roxbury, Massachusetts, but in 1639, accompanied by his son Thomas, he made his way through the wilderness to Wethersfield, Connecticut, becoming one of the very first settlers there. In 1649 he removed to Pequot (now New London), Connecticut, where he was a resident of the town plot for about six years; and then removed to lands which he owned on the Mystic River. He was elected a freeman of the Colony in April, 1640; a Representative or Deputy to the General Court in

September, 1641, and again in August, 1642; served as Selectman in 1651; was Representative again in 1652; and in 1658 was made Selectman of Southertown (now part of Stonington), Connecticut. Sir Robert Parke was married (first) to Martha Chaplin, a daughter of Captain Robert and Elizabeth (Ansty) Chaplin, of Bury, England. She is thought to have died in England. He was married (second), at Wethersfield, about 1644, to Mrs. Alice Thompson, whose daughter by a former marriage became the wife of Sir Robert's son, Thomas Parke. Thus, her own daughter became also her daughter-in-law. Sir Robert Parke was the father of the following children, probably all by his first wife: 1. William, born in England about 1606; married Martha Holgrave. 2. Thomas, of whom forward. 3. Samuel, born in England, married Martha, surname unknown. 4. Joseph. 5. Richard. 6. Edward.

(II) Deacon Thomas Parke, second son of Sir Robert Parke and Martha (Chaplin) Parke, was born in Preston, England, and died in Preston, Connecticut, New England, July 30, 1709, "being probably about ninety years of age." He came to America with his father in 1630, and removed with him in 1639 to Wethersfield. About 1650 he removed to the Pequot Plantation (New London) Connecticut, where he was a deacon in the church. About six years later he removed to Southertown (now Stonington), where he became a Selectman. Before 1690 he returned to the northern part of New London (Preston). He was the first deacon of the First Church of Christ at Preston, Connecticut, which he helped to organize in 1698. He married Dorothy Thompson, a daughter of John and Alice Thompson, of Preston, England, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Martha, born October 27, 1646; married Isaac Wheeler. 2. Thomas, Jr., born April 18, 1648; married Mary Allyn. 3. Robert, born about 1650; married (first) Rachel Leffingwell, (second) Mary Rose. 4. Nathaniel, of whom forward. 5. Dorothy, born March 6, 1652; married Joseph Morgan. 6. William, baptized in 1654; married (first) Hannah Frink; (second) Hannah Plimpton; (third) Mary, surname unknown. 7. Alice, married, in 1673, Greenfield Larribee. 8. John, born about 1660; married Mary Witter.

(III) Nathaniel Parke, fourth of the eight children of Thomas and Dorothy (Thompson) Parke, was born in Pequot (New London), Connecticut, about 1651, and died about 1718. He resided in Groton and Preston, Connecticut; and in 1701 he was allotted lands in Voluntown for his excellent services while serving in the Colonial wars. At his death his estate was inventoried at more than £107. He and his wife and two of their children were baptized August 14, 1681, at the First Church of New London. Nathaniel Parke was married, on February 28, 1676-77, to Sarah Geer, born February 27, 1659-60, a daughter of George and Sarah (Allyn) Geer. Nathaniel and Sarah (Geer) Parke were the parents of the following children (correct order not known): 1. Nathaniel, Jr., baptized August 14, 1681, died about 1724. 2. Joseph, of whom forward. 3. Ezekiel, born about 1687; married (first) Alice Larrabee, (second) Mary Safford. 4. John, married, in 1741, Sarah Spaulding. 5. Isaac, married, in 1735, Deborah Parke. 6. Jacob, married, in 1723, Martha Geer. 7. Phoebe, married, in 1714, Thomas Beman. 8. Margaret, married, about 1715, Jabez Spicer.

(IV) Joseph Parke, second of the eight children of Nathaniel and Sarah (Geer) Parke, was born (probably) at Groton,

Connecticut, but birth and death dates are unknown. He lived at Groton, Preston, Middletown, Sharon, and Salisbury, Connecticut. He inherited his father's house and land in Groton, and was a weaver there in 1721. He resided in Middletown from about 1724 to 1736; in Sharon from 1736 to about 1744; and was in Salisbury for a few years, being one of the original members of the Congregational Church there. He was married in February, 1709-10, to Mary Smith. (When double dates occur, such as 1709-10, it is due to the confliction between the Old and New styles). Joseph and Mary (Smith) Parke were the parents of the following children: 1. Josiah, baptized in 1709. 2. Sarah, born November 3, 1710; married William Bevin. 3. Joseph, Jr., born September 23, 1712; married Amity Cady. 4. Rachel, baptized in 1714. 5. Mary, born February 24, 1715. 6. Elizabeth, baptized in 1717. 7. Daniel, of whom forward. 8. Smith, baptized November 5, 1721; married Mary Davis. 9. James, born January 14, 1724.

(V) Daniel Parke, seventh of the nine children of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Parke, was born at North Groton (or Preston) Connecticut, April 12, 1719. He lived at Sharon, Connecticut, where he was married, July 28, 1741, to Anna Chapman, who bore him the following children: 1. Daniel, Jr., of whom forward. 2. Jehiel, born March 17, 1745. 3. Anna, born December 25, 1747; married Isaac Doty as his second wife. 4. Lydia, born July 30, 1750. 5. Elisha, born December 16, 1753. 6. Rhoda, born August 26, 1755.

(VI) Daniel Parke, Jr., eldest of the six children of Daniel and Anna (Chapman) Parke, was born at Sharon, Connecticut, August 27, 1742. He served as an officer in the Continental Army, during the Revolutionary War, and afterwards removed to Saratoga County, New York. He married Lydia, surname unknown, who bore him the following children: 1. Ephraim, baptized in 1769. 2. Esther, baptized in 1769. 3. Jehiel, baptized in 1769. 4. Solomon, of whom forward. 5. Daniel, born in March, 1771, died the same month. 6. Benjamin, baptized June 7, 1778. 7. Silvia, baptized June 7, 1778.

(VII) Solomon Parks, fourth of the seven children of Daniel and Lydia Parke, was the first of this line to spell his name "Parks" instead of "Parke." He was born at Sharon, Connecticut, March 5, 1765, and died in Monroe Township, Saratoga County, New York, April 3, 1843, where he spent the latter part of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also served in the War of the Revolution, and is mentioned as a teamster in the Continental forces. After peace was declared he removed to New York State, living at Waterford and Morean. He married Susannah (it is thought that her surname was Miller, but this has never been proved). They were the parents of the following children: 1. Brigilla, of whom forward. 2. Zura (probably a town clerk's error, and meant for Zena, as there was a Zena Parks who married Emeline Hamlen, October 5, 1820). 3. Hiram. 4. Mervin. 5. Melvin. 6. Miles. And eleven others who died young.

(VIII) Brigilla Parks, one of the seventeen children of Solomon and Susannah Parks, was born at Morean, New York, December 6, 1791, and died at Sandy Hill (now Hudson Falls), New York, January 4, 1866. It must be remembered that the section of New York State in which the two last-named generations lived was in constant dispute at this time, being claimed by both Connecticut and New York. There were even

"Boundary Wars," and much blood was shed before the boundary dispute was finally settled. Thus it is that the members of the family are sometimes given in the New York State records, and more often in the Connecticut records. This brought about some duplication and not a few errors. The name Brigilla, for instance, is probably meant for Barzillai—a fontal-name that was misspelled in the old records far more often than it was correctly spelled. Genealogists and etymologists are convinced that the names Brigilla and Biezela are corruptions of Barzillai, but since in this case the name is given in the records as Brigilla, the only course is to follow this spelling. Brigilla Parks was married at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, to Susan M. Burghardt, who was born June 4, 1804, and died June 2, 1884, having borne her husband the following children: 1. Susan J. 2. Solomon Augustus, of whom forward. 3. John H., died young. 4. Julia A. 5. Susan M. 6. Daniel E. 7. Lydia A. 8. Maria B., died young. 9. Sarah H., died young. 10. Charles B., died young.

(IX) Solomon Augustus Parks, eldest son and second of the ten children of Brigilla and Susan M. (Burghardt) Parks, was born at Morean, New York, February 22, 1827, and died at Glens Falls, New York, April 26, 1900. He lived at various times at Sandy Hill (Hudson Falls), New York; and West Milton and Rocky City Falls, New York. In 1872 he removed to South Glens Falls, New York, where he became superintendent of the Glens Falls Paper Company Mills. He was married at Stillwater, New York, on February 12, 1852, to Harriet A. Hewett, who was born October 9, 1827, and died at Glens Falls, New York, June 27, 1881. They were the parents of the following seven children: 1. Frederick Hewett, of whom further. 2. Ella K. 3. George Henry. 4. Hattie A. 5. Lee Augustus. 6. Julia A. 7. Ruth M.

(X) Frederick Hewett Parks, eldest of the seven children of Solomon Augustus and Harriet A. (Hewett) Parks, was born at Sandy Hill (now Hudson Falls), New York, January 25, 1853, and died at Glens Falls, New York, May 25, 1906. In his early years his parents removed to West Milton, and from there to Rocky City Falls a little later. He attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute of which Dr. King was then the head, and when the family removed to South Glens Falls in 1872, he studied in a business college in Albany, New York. When he was nineteen years of age, he entered the employ of the Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, and under his father's superintendency he was later promoted to foremanship; about the year 1885, he became superintendent and general manager of the plant. In the late seventies Mr. Parks met with a serious accident, which required a rest on his part for two years. He was standing on a freight elevator when it fell three stories, and his hip was badly injured.

In 1889 the Glens Falls Paper Company was merged with the International Paper Company, a business event to which Mr. Parks expressed opposition; but the board of directors effected the merger, and he was made director and general manager of the manufacturing department. About a year previous to his death, Mr. Parks was made vice-president and general manager of the entire business, which embraced many mills spread far and wide throughout the country. Shortly before his death, it was stated that he would become president of the International Company at the then approaching election, since President Chisholm had expressed his wish to retire. At one period Mr.

Parks was next to the largest stockholder of the International Company, and his holdings are said to have been worth approximately $800,000, D. O. Mills being the only one having a larger interest than his.

For a considerable period, Mr. Parks was prominent in the social and business life of Glens Falls; he was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, of the Kendrick and Brown Company, and of the Continental Bag Company, of Rumford Falls, Maine. He was a member of the board of directors of the Parks Hospital, the founding of which was due to the generosity of his father, Solomon A. Parks, and Mr. Parks also left a generous sum in his will for the endowment of the hospital. He was a member of the Glens Falls Club, and of several clubs in New York City, New York.

Mr. Parks was fond of speedy and high-bred horses, and for two or three years he was owner of the celebrated "Major Delmar." He secured the fast youngster, which had been bred by William T. Spier, at a Fasig-Tipton sale in New York City in the fall of 1901, paying, it is said, $2,950 for him. In the summer of 1902, "Major Delmar" went through the grand circuit, and won about $23,000 in purses; and the next season he went through several fast exhibition miles, and on September 24, two days before making the two-minute mark, Mr. Parks sold him to E. E. Smithers for $40,000. Mr. Parks was a self-made man, successful beyond the ordinary individual in business, and he had amassed a large fortune.

Frederick Hewett Parks was married at Glens Falls, New York, on December 28, 1876, to Arabelle Seelye, born at Queensbury, Warren County, New York, February 25, 1853, a daughter of Lemuel C. P. and Zoradia (Copeland) Seelye. Mr. and Mrs. Parks were the parents of one daughter, Florence Louise, born September 17, 1877. She was married at Glens Falls June 18, 1902, to Frank Ray Kimbley, and they have two children: Florence Parks Kimbley, born August 22, 1903, and Frederick Parks Kimbley, born August 22, 1907. Mrs. Kimbley and her children are representatives of the eleventh and twelfth generations, respectively, descended from Sir Robert Parke, the first American ancestor.

Frederick H. Parks died May 25, 1906, at his residence on Glen Street, Glens Falls, New York. He was one of Glens Falls' most progressive and public spirited business men, and the growth of the corporation in which he held high office was largely due to his untiring efforts and marked business ability. In this and in other ways he was instrumental in fostering the growth of the community in which he resided, for with the exception of a few years spent in New York and travel over the country, he had passed his entire life at Glens Falls.

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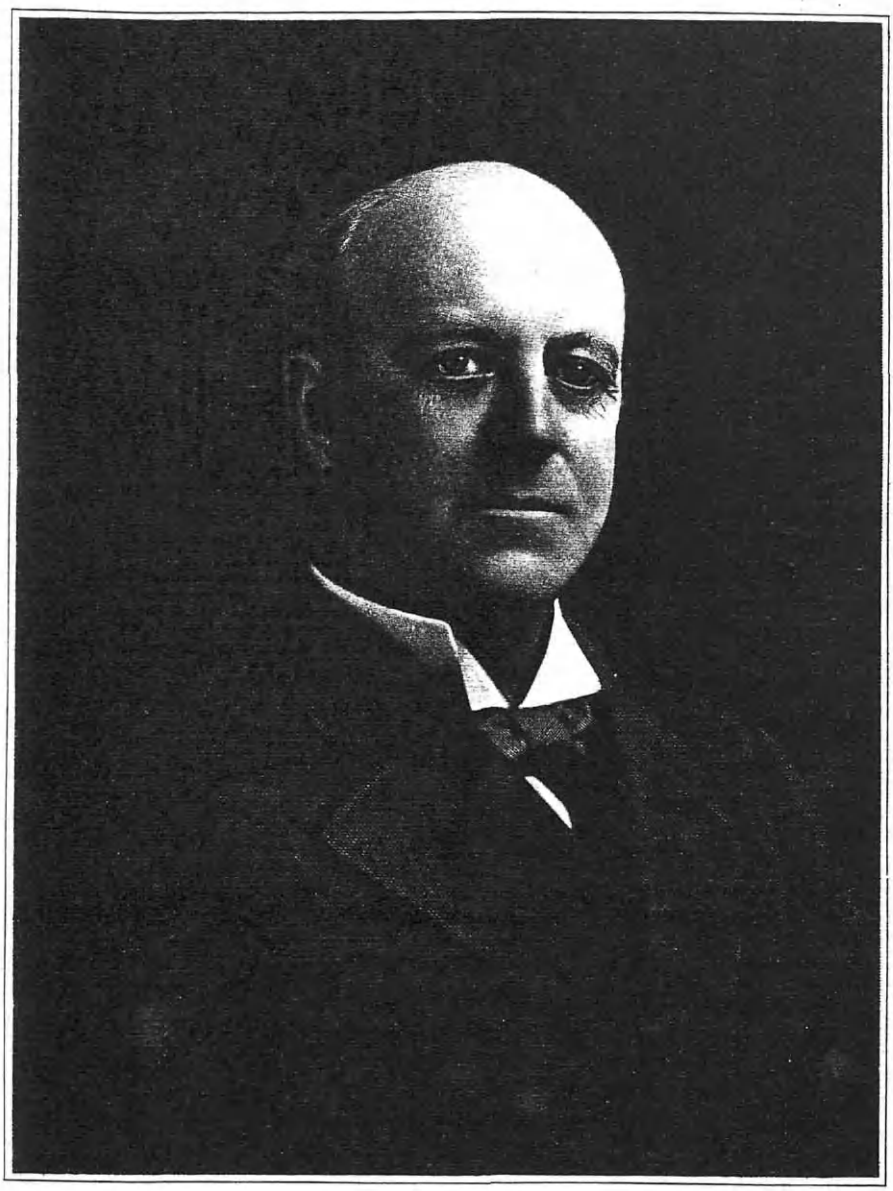
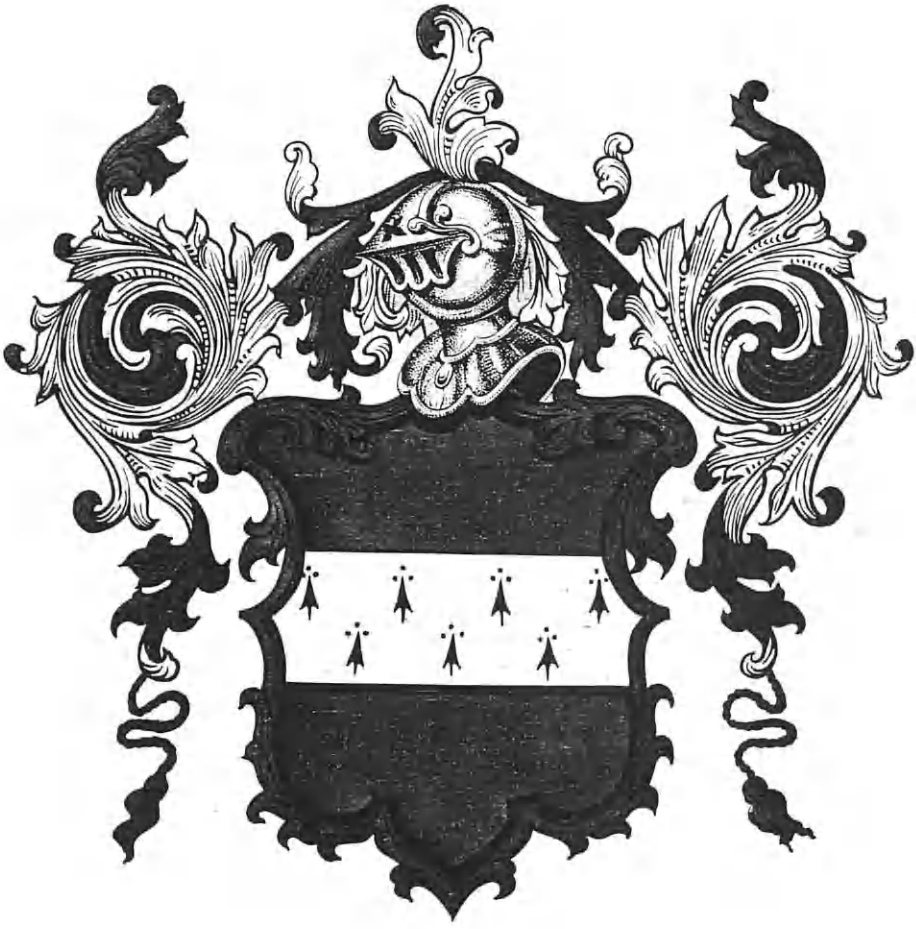
CRAWFORD, Joseph Wilbur,

Prominent City, Public Official.

The surname Crawford originated from habitation in Crawford Parish, Lanarkshire, Scotland. It means "ford, or pass, of the craw," Lowland Scottish equiv-



Joseph W. Crawford



CRAWFORD

alent of crow as to form, but in Scotland applied to the rook. Lanard was once Strath-Clyde British. The Crawford family coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a fesse ermine.

Thorlongus, a Danish chief, expelled by William the Conqueror from Northumberland, to settle under Malcolm Canmore, in Scotland, is claimed by the Crawfords as their earliest known ancestor. Galfredus, his grandson, had two sons, Hugh and Reginald. From Hugh came the Crawfords of Cransord. Sir John Crawford, great-grandson of Hugh, died without male issue in 1248, leaving two daughters; the older marrying Archibald de Douglas, ancestor of all the Douglasses whose descent can be traced; and the younger marrying David de Lindsay, of Wanchopedale, ancestor of the Lindsays in Scotland, including the Earls of Crawford. In the Cartularies, in the Advocates' Library, Reginald de Crawford, who assumed his name from his estate, is mentioned in the beginning of the twelfth century. In 1127, two knights, Sir John and Sir Gregan Crawford, brothers or sons of Reginald, are mentioned as in the service of David I. In 1170 Dominus Galfredus de Crawford is frequently mentioned in the Magnates Scotiæ, as a witness to the charters of his sovereign. He married a daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, second son of David I, of Scotland, by Queen Maud, who was a daughter of Valdosius, Earl of Northumberland, by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. Through his son Hugh he is ancestor of the Douglasses and Lindsays as already described; but he gave another portion of his barony to his son Reginald, who left it to his son Reginald, who left it to his son John, hence the Crawford-John estate. Sir Reginald de Crawford married, about A. D. 1200, Margaret, only daughter and heiress of James de Loudoun, Lord of Loudoun in Ayrshire (which afterwards gave the title of Earl of Loudoun to its possessors), and became the first Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire, the office being made hereditary in his family. His oldest son, Hugh, through his son Hugh, was great-grandfather of Margaret Crawford, who was the wife of Malcolm Wallace, of Ellerslie, and the mother of the renowned patriot, Sir William Wallace. Through the Loudoun branch he was ancestor of the Crawfords of Kilbirnies, and through his third son John, ancestor of the Crawfords of Crawfordland, both in Ayrshire.

(I) Malcolm Crawford, of the Loudoun family, married a daughter of Galbraith, Lord of Greenock. Their son:

(II) Malcolm Crawford, who lived during the reign of James III, married Majory, a daughter of John Barclay, of Kilbirnie, last of the Lords of Androssan. They had a son:

(III) Malcolm Crawford, who obtained a charter to the lands of Kilbirnie in 1499. He married Marion Crighton, a daughter of Robert, Lord Sanquhar. To them was born:

(IV) Robert Crawford, who married Margaret, a sister of Lord Semple, and they had issue:

(V) Lawrence Crawford, who married Helen, a daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell. To them were born:

(VI) Hugh, John of Easter Greenock, and Thomas, ancestor of Jordanhill and Cartsburn Crawfords. Later marriages connect the Crawford family with the titled families of Colquhoun and Earls of Glencaim.

(The Family in America).

(I) Edward Crawford, a descendant of the Scotch family, was born in Ireland,

his ancestors having removed from Scotland to the lower counties of Ireland. He came to America, settling first in New Jersey, but soon removing to Mt. Pleasant Township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. He married and became the father of the following children: 1. Joseph, born in 1778; married Elizabeth Mellick, and his line continued in Columbia County, Pennsylvania. 2. John, of whom forward. 3. Edward. 4. Elijah.

(II) John Crawford, eldest of the four sons of Edward Crawford, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1780, and lived in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and at Huntingdon, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He married Catherine Cassidy, and among their children was Joseph, of whom forward.

(III) Joseph Crawford, son of John and Catherine (Cassidy) Crawford, was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1811, and died at Dixon, Illinois, August 11, 1891. In 1822 he moved with his parents to Huntingdon, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in the public schools of that city, acquiring a high reputation for thorough scholarship and learning. In 1831 he began teaching school and was thus engaged four years, during which he devoted leisure hours to studying surveying. On April 4, 1835, he started on a trip to the West, and being pleased with the Rock River country, he settled at Dixon's Ferry, Lee County, Illinois. He was among the first pioneers of the county; bought a large tract of land; and in addition to improving it he did surveying, building up a large business and becoming noted for the accuracy of his surveys. For many years he served as county surveyor. In 1836 he was deputy county surveyor for Northwestern Illinois, his especial work being to lay out roads and plat villages. In 1836 he was surveyor of Ogle County (then including Lee and Whiteside counties), and in 1841 was one of the three county commissioners. He dealt in real estate in partnership with J. C. Ayers and Milton Santee, buying and selling lands in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. In course of time he acquired a hadsome fortune. He served as president of the Lee County National Bank in 1865, and was a member of the board of directors of the Nachusa House Company. He had a well-balanced mind, accurate judgment, and sagacious foresight. He served as mayor of Dixon for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, and represented the counties of Lee and Whiteside in the Illinois State Legislature from 1849 to 1850, and 1853-54. He was also a member of the Board of Education, a trustee of the Northern Illinois Normal School, and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, September 16, 1852, to Mrs. Huldah (Bowman) Culver (see Bowman III), and they were the parents of: 1. Charles Clay, deceased. 2. Joseph Wilbur of whom forward.

(IV) Joseph Wilbur Crawford, younger of the two sons of Joseph and Huldah (Bowman-Culver) Crawford, was born in Dixon, Illinois, August 20, 1859, and died April 7, 1924.

There are many communities that delight in boasting of their possession of certain philanthropic and public-spirited citizens. They point with pride to the public buildings which these men have erected, the colleges they have endowed, or their undertakings for the good of the common weal. But true philanthropy, of the sort that seeks no advertisement of self, is seldom met with, although here and there we do hear of men or women who "go about doing good" without seek-

ing the approbation of their fellows in return, and who consistently dodge the spotlight of publicity for their good deeds. To this class belonged the late Joseph W. Crawford, whose benevolent heart was quick to respond to the cries of distress from the unfortunate, without trying to derive glory therefrom for himself. While he held the love and esteem of a wide circle of friends, yet even they did not suspect the extent of his many acts of kindness and generosity until his passing from this earth served to bring many of these deeds to light, although it is probable that the greater number of them will never be known. Mr. Crawford was a well-founded citizen in the truest sense of the term, alive to the needs of the community and State, and keenly conscientious of his responsibilities as an individual. The influence of such men extends far beyond the confines of the community in which they live and makes them an asset of the nation.

Joseph Wilbur Crawford's father was one of the pioneer residents of Dixon, and Joseph W., who was the second son, was born in the old Crawford homestead, which was the home of the family for many years, located at the corner of Crawford Avenue and Third Street. Young Joseph W. received his education in the Dixon schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He also attended and graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Massachusetts. After completing his education, Mr. Crawford engaged in the occupation of a gentleman farmer, gradually increasing his holdings of land until he became one of the most substantial farmers in the State. For many years he was regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Lee County, and the most extensive farmer of Northern Illinois.

Mr. Crawford's life was marked by much activity in the affairs of city, State, and Nation. In 1888-89 he served as a member of the City Council under Mayor Solomon H. Bethea, as alderman from the First Ward. His name was proffered for this office against his wishes, but after the election had made it decisive he served his constituents with marked ability. About the time his term as alderman was expiring there was a movement well under way in Dixon for better roads. Mr. Crawford had attracted attention during his term of office for having been the leader of the movement which resulted in building the arch over West Everett Street, under the Illinois Central tracks, which now spans the Lincoln Highway at the west limits of Dixon. The street at that time was but a cornfield, and Alderman Crawford met with strong opposition to his plan, but he was successful in getting the measure through. This had attracted the attention of the good roads people, and they were successful in having the young man appointed road commissioner, 1890-92. Years afterward, E. W. Smith, one of the pioneer residents of Dixon, said: "In the three years of Mr. Crawford's administration as road commissioner he gave more attention and provided better roads than Dixon had known for ten years previous." Mr. Smith related that when the court house was being built in Dixon Mr. Crawford had offered to donate an expensive clock for the tower, so great was his interest in any public improvement.

In 1903 to 1905 Mr. Crawford was a member of the south side Board of Education; being a lifelong, staunch, and ardent Republican, he was in attendance at

the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896 at the time that President William McKinley was nominated. Previously, he had been honored in 1885 by being a member of the party of A. B. Swineford, first Governor of Alaska, being one of the two invited guests to make the trip to Alaska, of which country little was known at that time. In 1900 he was elected a member of the board of directors of the City National Bank, of which institution his father had been one of the founders. From this position he resigned a few years before his death. He also served as a member of the board of directors of the Dixon National Bank, was a director of the Schiller Company of Chicago, and one of the original stockholders in the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

The inherent patriotism of Mr. Crawford was beyond question. His father had been a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and the absolute Americanism of the family was a pronounced trait. Mr. Crawford was an active member of the Lincoln Memorial Association, and at the outbreak of the World War he entered heartily into the various welfare activities. He was a member of the Maximum War Savings Club, and an ardent worker in the various drives for the raising of funds.

Fraternally, he was one of the founders of the Dixon Club, which later merged with the Dixon Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which organization he was one of the early members. He was active in various business men's clubs and associations, and was regarded as one of the keenest business men in Dixon. He was an infrequent attendant at the Methodist Church, which was the chosen religion of his wife and many of his relatives. His death occurred in Dixon April 7, 1924, shortly after a pleasure trip to Florida.

Joseph Wilbur Crawford was united in marriage, January 8, 1895, in Dixon, to Mary M. Rosebaugh, daughter of Ditmer and Catherine Jane (Pyzor) Rosebaugh, who were natives of Pennsylvania, coming from near Pittsburgh. To this union four children were born, as follows: 1. Ruth H., who married Ralph Lievan, of Dixon. They have one daughter, Dorothy. 2. Joseph, who married Olive Pertell Bender, resides in Dixon, Illinois. Two children: Norma and Carroll. He was a member of the 16th U. S. A. Cavalry, was shot in the leg at Brownsville, Texas, and was sent to Waco to the Officers' Training School, but was not commissioned. 3. George Nelson Bowman, who married Viola Fleming. They reside in Dixon, Illinois, and have two children: George Wilbur and Marilynn. 4. Seville, who married Albert R. McCoy, son of Attorney McCoy, and grandson of Judge McCoy. They have one son, Crawford Lamb McCoy.

(The Baumann-Bowman Line).

Knowledge of the Bowman family extends back more than a century and a half, and covers at least seven generations of the blood. Traditions regarded as strictly historical would add a period of several centuries more in the Fatherland. The family name was originally Baumann, meaning builder or architect, a spelling still preserved by German cousins. The American ancestor, however, changed the form to Bowman. A German tradition relates that early ancestors were German-Swiss, who emigrated to Alsace, and finally settled in Prussia, first at Weisbaden on the Rhine, and subsequently at Ems, on the Lahn. The Christian name of the last ancestor

Bowman

that lived in Germany is not known, but something of his character and position in society has been learned through transatlantic relatives, who represent that he was a gentleman of considerable eminence and a man of wealth, who built up a large village and founded a school.

Arms—Or, a tree eradicated, proper.

Crest—Issuing from a wreath of his colors, a knight in armor, proper, habited per pale purpure and azure, bearing in his hand over the dexter shoulder a tree as in the arms. The shield is surmounted by a helmet of the degree of nobility, and the lambrequin or mantle or and vert.

The noted Bowman family coat-of-arms given herewith, represents the rank of an earl. He owned a silver mine at Mehlbach, twenty miles north of Weisbaden. A German descendant, at Ems, has a coin mined from his mine, bearing the words, *Fein Silber. Ex visceribus fodinæ, Mehlbach, 1752.* An ancient seal bearing the original coat-of-arms of the family, together with an heraldic description and colored engraving of the same, were obtained by the author of the Bowman genealogy from Herr Joseph Baumann (as he continues to spell his name), Director of the Royal Administration of Baths and Waters at Ems, Prussia, a gentleman of much distinction, who represents the branch of the family in Germany. The owner of the famous mine had three sons, of whom Christopher, the American emigrant, was the eldest. These sons worked in the mine from time to time. A subterranean spring flooded the mine and work was suspended. After ineffectual efforts to empty the mine of water, Christopher and his brother decided to come to America.

(I) Georg Christoph Baumann (in America, Christopher Bowman), the eldest son of the aforementioned mine owner, was born near Ems, in Hesse-Nassau, about 1733, and after mining operations were of necessity suspended, he decided to come to America. Immigrants from Germany landed chiefly at the port of Philadelphia, and on arrival were required to take the oath of allegiance to the Pennsylvania government. In the "List of foreigners imported in the ship 'Phoenix,' Captain Reuben Honor, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, England, qualified (or took oath) November 22, 1752," is Georg Christoph Baumann (apparently the only Christoph Baumann for the whole period 1727-1775, who landed at Philadelphia). He first made his home in Bucks County. He returned to Germany after a few years for a visit, and is said to have brought to America his younger brothers. In 1759 he married Susan Banks, daughter of James Banks, of Ayrshire, Scotland, and Pennsylvania, and Ann (Small) Banks, of England, the groom being twenty-six years of age and the bride sixteen. Christopher died in September, 1806, and his wife died at Briar Creek, Pennsylvania, in September, 1816. He moved from Bucks County soon after 1760, to Mt. Bethel, Northampton County; thence, in 1793, to Briar Creek, Columbia County. Children, except the first, born at Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania: 1. (Rev.) Thomas, born in Bucks County, December 6, 1760, died at Briar Creek April 19, 1823; married, in 1782, Mary Freas; grandparents of the Methodist Bishop, Thomas Bowman. 2. (Rev.) Christian, born in 1761, died January 23, 1831, at Briar Creek, Pennsylvania. 3. Mary ("Polly"), born about 1762, died in Foundryville; married James Stockhouse. 4. Susan, died in Queenshockeny Valley, near Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 5. Lydia, died in Briar Creek in 1813; married (first) Rev. Jacob Mack; (second) John Hoffman. 6. Jesse, born June 10,

1769, died in Briar Creek, May 16, 1828; married, in 1795, Sarah Aten. 7. Sarah, married ——— Ramsey; lived and died at Nescopeck, Pennsylvania. 8. John "senior," of whom forward. 9. Anne, married Dim ———, lived near Muncy, Pennsylvania.

(II) John Bowman, eighth of the nine children of Christopher and Susan (Banks) Bowman, was born at Mt. Bethel April 2, 1772, and died at Town Hill, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1848. He lived near Town Hill, Huntington Township, Pennsylvania, and was probably buried in Pine Grove Cemetery. He married Mary Britton, born in 1772, died in 1852. Their offspring were all born at Town Hill, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1797, died in 1807. 2. Parmelia, born in 1798, died January 9, 1838; married Zebulon Stevens. 3. Sarah, born July 10, 1800; married Ira Bacon, and had a son and daughter. 4. Samuel, born in 1803, died in 1807. 5. Phoebe, born in 1805, died in 1826; married William Seward. 6. Eleanor, born in 1807; married Jonathan Stevens. 7. Elizabeth, born in 1808, died in 1839; married Daniel Koons. 8. Mary, born in 1810, died in 1841; married Julius Pratt. 9. John Wesley, born in 1812, died in 1842; married Mary Madison, of Warren, Ohio. 10. George Nelson, born in 1815; married Susanna E. Dodson. 11. Huldah, of whom further.

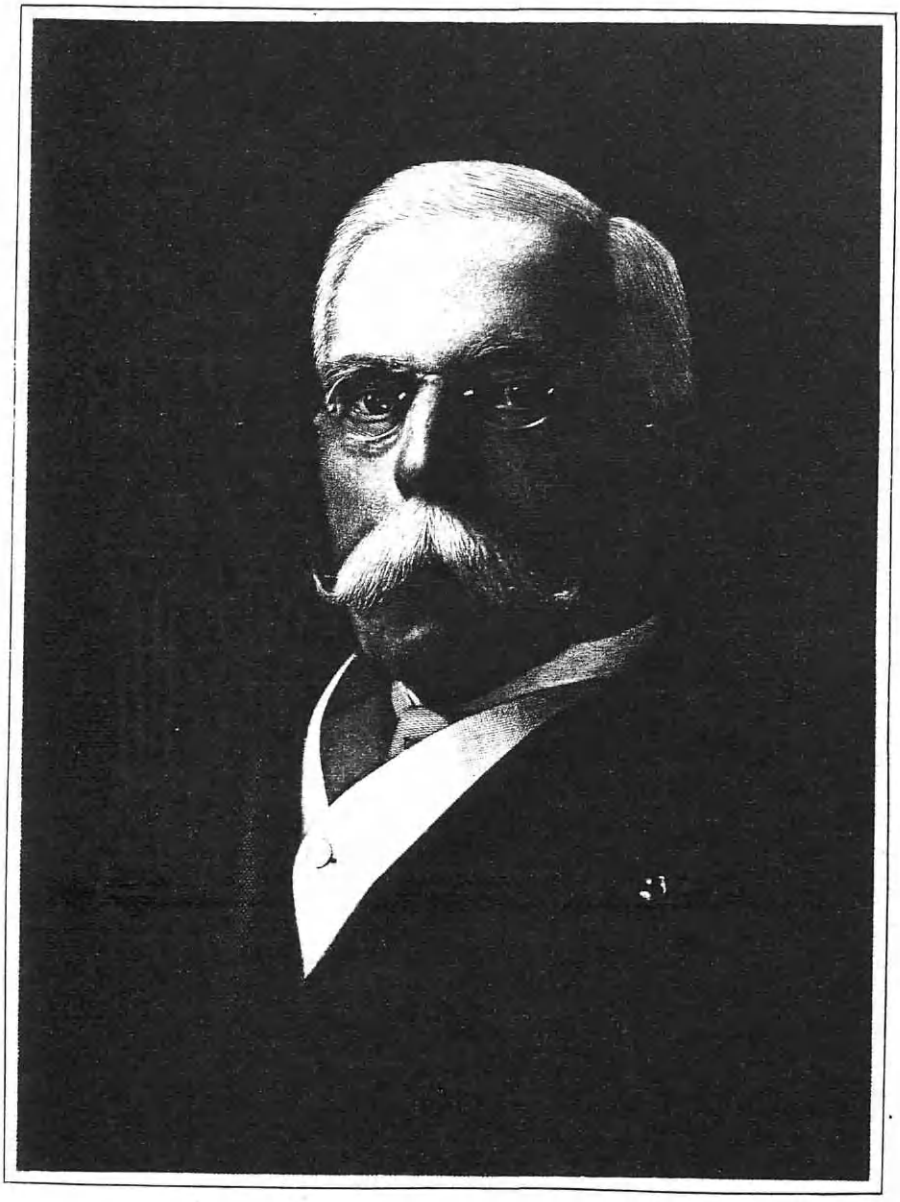
(III) Huldah Bowman, youngest of the eleven children of John and Mary (Britton) Bowman, was born at Huntington, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1817. She married (first) William Culver; (second) Joseph Crawford, who resided at Dixon, Illinois, until his death, August 11, 1891. He was the son of John Crawford, of Pennsylvania, of Scottish origin. (See Crawford III).

REFERENCES—Burke's "General Armory." Bardsley's "Surnames." Burke's "History of Commoners" (Vols. I-III). Fraser's "Crawford Family." "History of Lee County, Illinois." "History of Columbia County, Pennsylvania." "Bowman Genealogy. Genealogical charts. Family data.

WILSON, Major Bluford,

Distinguished Soldier, Lawyer.

The eminent part that Major Bluford Wilson bore in defence of the Union cause in the Civil War, and the activities that he shared and in which he led in civilian matters, and his distinguished standing as a corporation lawyer and practitioner in his native State of Illinois, have been memorialized in the highest terms of appreciation by institutions, civic and patriotic, and by individuals, his associates, and the general public. Eulogy in his behalf was universal in Springfield, his home and place of business, and throughout the State. Major Wilson was a man who undertook the performance of notable duties in great causes, and carried through to successful goals the burden of the task he personally assumed. In that regard, he maintained a remarkable standard of loyalty and ability throughout his career. A soldier proven and tried, indeed, in war and in peace, how well may he be likened to that other soldier in the field who, with an eye to the safety of his company's standard, sprang to its aid, at the fall of a comrade, and bore it courageously onward and to the heights; and of whom it was again and truthfully said: "The Flag never fell to the ground"—whether the Flag of his patriotic valor, or the standard of his professional attainment and of his everyday life. Valorous defender of a Cause that was ever his ideal, foremost promoter of public utility and transportation service, gifted counsellor-at-law in the corporations department of the profession,



Woodrow Wilson

Major Wilson won an enduring place in the history of his State and the hearts of its people.

That the standard of loyalty and of adherence to principle was actually borne along from one generation to another in the family of which Major Wilson was so signally representative is readily seen in a comprehensive review that may be made of his Illinois ancestry, his immediate family, and of those who follow in his footsteps. Crowning his many honors was that of Major Wilson's Revolutionary ancestry, for his great-grandfather, Isaac Wilson, was a soldier and a patriot, a sergeant of a company under Captain Augustine Tabb, of the 2d Virginia State Line, and who removed to Fayette County, Kentucky, at the close of the war.

Alexander Wilson, son of Isaac Wilson, in 1808 removed from Union County, Kentucky, to Shawneetown, in Gallatin County, and is accounted as among the first of the Illinois settlers, and where he was one of the pioneer legislators, with the personal friendship of Governors Edwards and Ford. He was devoted to every civic cause of the period, and was one of the most prominent factors in the upbuilding of the Territory and its preparation for the forthcoming State. Kaskaskia being the capital at the time, Alexander Wilson was Speaker of the House in the First Territorial Legislature that convened there, and was chairman of committees, the results of whose conferences had much to do with establishing the foundations of the State. That his service was constructive and enduring becomes evident from the fact that the Territorial Legislature, a short time after his death, which took place in January, 1814, by means of an Act, granted to his heirs the privilege of Shawneetown ferry franchise, which the heirs hold to this hour.

Alexander Wilson's son, Colonel Harrison Wilson, the father of Major Bluford Wilson, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia; he was an ensign in the War of 1812, and he was captain of a company in the Black Hawk War. Afterwards, he was a colonel in the 4th Regiment of Illinois Militia. He married Catherine Schneider, who was born at Gambsheim, near Strasburg, Alsace, and came to the United States with her father, Augustus Schneider. The sons of Colonel Harrison Wilson continued in the wars of their generation the military ardor and loyalty of their forefathers.

Major-General James H. Wilson, who in 1924 was residing in Wilmington, Delaware, at eighty-seven years of age, is the only surviving corps commander of the entire Federal and Confederate armies of the Civil War; he graduated at West Point, and at the declaration of war, offered his services to the engineering department of the Union Army, and as a member of the staff of General U. S. Grant, he was lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general with the Army of the Tennessee. In 1863, in recognition of his distinguished service in the Department of the Mississippi, he was made brigadier-general; and April 20, 1865, he was made major-general of volunteers. With the reorganization of the army, July 28, 1866, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 35th United States Infantry, and was brevetted major-general in the Regular Army. Major-General Wilson, in later years, devoted much time to writing for the press, and with his brother, Major Bluford Wilson, became identified with Southern Illinois railroad operations. He also served in the Spanish-American War,

and was in charge of an American contingent in Boxer uprisings in China.

Major Henry S. Wilson, another son of Colonel Harrison Wilson, was successively, adjutant, captain, and major in the 18th Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry.

Major Bluford Wilson was born November 30, 1841, near Shawneetown, Illinois, where he attended the district schools, and whence he fulfilled an ambition to obtain a college training by earning a sufficient amount of money in order to enable him to do so, by running the Shawneetown ferry, and in other ways. He became a student at McKendree College in 1858; and he afterwards matriculated at the University of Michigan, with the intention of preparing himself to practice law. Then came the Civil War, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army with the company of Captain P. B. Pillow, in the 120th Illinois Regiment of Infantry. From the first, he was the efficient soldier, and after being given the rank of adjutant, he was made captain, in May, 1863. In succession came much active service and promotions; and, taking part in the battle of Champion Hills, Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg, he was made assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Michael J. Lawler, afterwards serving on the staff of General Dana and Eugene A. Carr, in Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama, and during the Red River campaign he was adjutant-general of the 13th Corps, General Lawler in command. For his services at the siege of Spanish Fort, he was brevetted a major; and to the close of the war he served on the staff of General Carr.

Major Wilson kept in view his earlier purpose to study law, and when the war closed he continued in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and successfully passing his examinations, was admitted to practice at the bar in Shawneetown in 1867. When he was but twenty-seven years of age, in 1869, General Grant appointed him to the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, and he so continued until, during President Grant's second term, he received his appointment as solicitor of the United States Treasury. The duties of both offices were performed with thoroughness, and those of the second with special distinction, due to his aggressive work in the matter of the "Whiskey Ring," whose promoters through his determined prosecution were imprisoned.

From 1876, onwards, Major Wilson became a permanent resident of Springfield, on which date he resigned his official position. With his brother, Major-General James H. Wilson, he gave attention for a number of years to the fulfillment of their project of the construction of three of the important railroads of Central and Southern Illinois and other States; and they thus laid the foundations for modern enterprises, the expansion of communities, and the rise of present-day institutions. The roads that they were the means of developing include: The St. Louis & Southeastern, from East St. Louis and Shawneetown to Evansville, Indiana (now a part of the Louisville & Nashville), the line afterward extending to Nashville, Tennessee; the Cairo & Vincennes, part of the Big Four System; and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, now the St. Louis Branch of the Southern Railway System.

As a member of the bar at Springfield, Major Wilson was a member of the firm of Wilson, Warren & Child, Philip Barton Warren, of the firm, being his son-in-law. Widely known as a corporation lawyer, he was a practitioner in the

United States courts, and was general solicitor for the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company; general counsel for the Illinois Southern Railway Company; and vice-president and counsel for the Springfield Consolidated Street Railway Company, of which he was a stockholder. He knew the law, and particularly corporation law, with the thoroughness of the tireless student of the business affairs of large organized bodies; and his arguments, invariably convincing, were delivered in his well-known dignified, eloquent manner, with never a trace of discourtesy or unfairness. Major Wilson's services were offered to the Governor of the State of Illinois, in 1898, at the declaration of the Spanish-American War, and commissioned as a colonel by Governor Tanner, he had ready to his call from fifteen hundred to three thousand men, though the militia organizations were given preference in being sent to the front.

Major Wilson but once differed in his political opinion from that of the Republican party, that occasion being in 1892, when he voted for President Grover Cleveland. He was a charter member of the Sangamo and the Illinois Country clubs; and he was a member and commander of Mendell Post, No. 450, Grand Army of the Republic, and when that post ceased to exist he joined Stephenson Post, No. 30. He was also a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion. No record of Major Wilson is complete that does not consider his relation to his church for, active as was his career, his real life was rooted in a great and sustaining faith. A practical expression of this is seen in his devotion to Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, which he helped to organize in 1888 and of which he was a communicant, and senior warden until his death. He was also a member of the standing committee of the diocese and of the board of trustees, and he served as delegate to the General Conventions that were held in Washington in 1898, in San Francisco in 1901, at Richmond in 1904, and at Cincinnati in 1910.

Major Wilson married, July 3, 1865, Alice Warren Mather, who died in 1909, daughter of Captain James Mather, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Harry Wilson, who died in infancy. 2. Jessie Wilson, who married Philip Barton Warren, well-known attorney; Mr. and Mrs. Warren have two children: Alice Warren and Lieutenant Philip Warren, U. S. N. 3. Lucy Wilson, who married Ralph Vance Dickerman, deceased, and who were the parents of Bluford Dickerman, a student at Princeton University; Watson B. Dickerman, a student at Dartmouth College, and Ralph V. Dickerman, a student at the Springfield High School. 4. Bluford Wilson, who died during his senior year at Yale University, was a great athlete, champion lightweight wrestler and wing shot, a fine student, and a young man of great promise. 5. Arthur Harrison Wilson; graduated in 1906 at West Point, who, while second lieutenant of the 6th United States Cavalry, stationed in the Philippines, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry in action against the hostile Moros" under the famous outlaw chieftain Jikiri, and was desperately wounded.

After a life of splendid service to State and profession, Major Bluford Wilson died July 15, 1924, at Springfield, Illinois, bequeathing to his children that standard of duty and honor that he had borne aloft so proudly and well. One of the very

many expressions of the high regard that was paid him at his passing was this excerpt from an editorial in the "Illinois State Register":

Major Bluford Wilson was of a family which has been identified with the development of Illinois since Territorial days, and he was one of Springfield's foremost citizens. He deserved and received signal honor as a member of the bar; appointed United States District Attorney in 1869, when only twenty-seven years old he distinguished himself in that important office. As a soldier, he won promotion during the Civil War, and he leaves a record of brilliant achievement. In home and church he was exemplary. Springfield will miss Major Wilson; but he had lived a life of worth-while activity. The city extends its profound sympathy to the family; but they find solace in the record which stands as a monument to him.

PENNEY, Robert L.,

Attorney.

The name Penney, variously spelled in ancient documents as Pinney, Penny, Peney, Penne, and lastly Penney, is undoubtedly of very ancient origin, possibly springing from one of the earliest of English coins called by the Saxons a "penny." The name Penny is represented in English heraldy, and Tong's "Royal Descents" is authority for the statement that "the English Penney family quarter the arms of the Black Prince (Edward, Prince of Wales) rightfully, and that the Nyal family could not do this not being descended in the Elder line."

Burke, in his "General Armory," records a coat-of-arms for Penny of Peterborough, County Northampton, granted in 1574, another for Penny of Scotland, and two without mention of locality. The arms for this branch are given herewith:

Arms—Sable, six fleurs-de-lis argent.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant argent collared sable.

William Penney was, during the earlier years of his active career, engaged in farming in Watertown, Connecticut. In 1870 he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which he continued to the time of his death in 1884. He married Julia Maria Weller, daughter of Justus and Clara (Hamlin) Weller (see Weller VI), and among their children was Robert L., of whom further.

Robert L. Penney, son of William and Julia Maria (Weller) Penney, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, November 25, 1850, and died February 3, 1924. He received his early education in the local schools, which he attended until he had reached his thirteenth year. He then went to Millertown, Dutchess County, New York, and for three years attended an academy at that place. Later, by working on a farm and teaching school, he earned enough money to pay his expenses at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York, from which he was graduated as salutatorian of his class. He then attended Yale College Law School, and here his exceptionally fine mind placed him among the leaders, and in 1876 graduated, ranking third in his class and receiving honorable mention by Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, who delivered the graduation address. For some time after the completion of his college course he lived at Newark, New Jersey, but believing that the West afforded better opportunities, he came to Minnesota in October, 1880, and located at Minneapolis. His practice at first was rather limited, but in 1882 he went into partnership with L. L. Baxter, who later was judge of the District Court at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and Austin Goerten, under the firm name of Baxter, Goerten & Penney. This partnership continued until Mr. Baxter's

elevation to the bench, at which time the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Penney continued in practice alone until the law firm of Jordan, Penney & Hammond was formed. The partnership was dissolved by the removal of Messrs. Jordan and Hammond to Tacoma, Washington, and again Mr. Penney successfully continued the practice of his profession alone.

In 1886 Mr. Penney was elected to the office of special judge of the municipal court, but the Supreme Court declared the election unconstitutional and void. Two years later he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county attorney but was defeated by Robert Jamison. In 1890 Mr. Penney was nominated as Democratic candidate for State Congressman, his former opponent being nominated on the Republican ticket for the same office. Mr. Penney was elected and his success had not been announced more than ten minutes when he and Mr. Jamison formed a law partnership under the firm name of Penney & Jamison, which continued until Mr. Jamison's appointment to the District bench. Mr. Penney then formed a partnership with Victor Welch and Marcus P. Payne, under the firm name of Penney, Welch & Payne. This was dissolved in 1895, after which time Mr. Penney practiced alone. He for many years took care of a large law practice, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a splendidly equipped lawyer and as a citizen of high ideals. His death in February, 1924, ended a career of honorable service and marked success, and left vacant in the hearts of his friends and associates a place which cannot easily be filled. His professional colleagues, as well as his clients and his numerous friends, felt that his passing closed a career of singular worth and of unfailing integrity.

Robert L. Penney married, November 24, 1875, Mary Elizabeth Leete, daughter of Thaddeus and Caroline (Harvey) Leete, of Madison, Connecticut (see Leete VIII). They were the parents of a daughter, Florence Julia Penney, who married Alexander Roehl, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and they have one daughter, Florence Elizabeth Roehl, and a son, Robert Penney Roehl.

(The Weller Line).

The name Weller is an occupational one, meaning "one who resided by the well," and probably plied the occupation of a Wellman, a Waterman or Waterleader. It is found in the form Weller as early as 1683. Burke, in his "General Armory" records three coats-of-arms for bearers of the Weller name located in counties Hampshire and Kent, and elsewhere. The arms described herewith are those recorded for Weller without mention of locality.

Arms—Per bend, azure and gules.
Crest—A laurel branch, fructed, proper.

(I) John Weller died at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1686. He is known as John Weller, of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he swore allegiance February 8, 1679. About 1682 he removed to Deerfield, Massachusetts, at which place he lived until his death. He married, March 24, 1670, Mary, daughter of Alexander Olford, or Alvord. Children: 1. John, Jr., of whom further. 2. Sarah, born April 15, 1678. 3. Thomas, born August, 1680. 4. Experience, born December 2, 1682.

(II) John Weller, Jr., son of John and Mary (Olford or Alvord) Weller, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, February 14, 1676, and died in New Milford, Connecticut, April 3, 1734. He came to New Milford as early as 1708 from Springfield, Massachusetts, and was one

of the first twelve settlers in town; one of the signers of petition for minister October 17, 1711; one of grand jury of town 1713; and surveyor in 1714. His name is mentioned in connection with various land transactions. He married Rebecca, surname unknown. Children: 1. John, born December 27, 1694. 2. Obadiah, born February 6, 1697. 3. Obadiah, born August 2, 1699. 4. Thomas, of whom further. 5. Jonathan, born July 1, 1705. 6. Rebecca, born November, 1708. 7. Joseph, born February 10, 1711.

(III) Thomas Weller, son of John and Rebecca Weller, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, September 4, 1702, and died in New Milford, Connecticut. He was one of the "dissenters" from the established way of worship and method of supporting the ministry of the first society in 1754, and was also one of the witnesses of the Quaker marriage of John Ferris and Abigail Tryon, of New Milford, in 1738. He married, November 5, 1729, Hannah Bostwick. Children: 1. Rebecca, born September 8, 1730. 2. Cooly, born April 9, 1732. 3. Jonathan, born September 6, 1734. 4. Eunice, born August 6, 1739. 5. Fillie, born November 1, 1741. 6. Hannah, born March 15, 1743-1744. 7. Abel, of whom further.

(IV) Abel Weller, son of Thomas and Hannah (Bostwick) Weller, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, March 24, 1746-47. He was one of the contributors in 1787 to aid the town in the building of a new town and school house, and mentioned in various land transactions. In 1790 he was of New Milford, the only one of the name there, and had two sons over sixteen, two under sixteen, and six daughters. The name of his wife is not known, but since he was the only family head of the name in New Milford at this time, it is almost certain that one of the two sons mentioned in the census was Justus, of whom further.

(V) Justus Weller, probably son of Abel Weller, was born (according to family tradition) in New Milford, Connecticut, November 5, 1776, and died September 18, 1848. He was one of the subscribers to start a separate society for that part of New Milford known as "the neck" in 1803, and his name is one of those included in the first assessment list of Bridgewater Society in 1804. He declared himself a Methodist in 1804. He married (first) Clara Hamlin, who died January 19, 1825; (second) Susan Hatch; and (third) Fanny Lake. Children by first wife: 1. Mary Ann, born June 25, 1801. 2. Justus Sackett, born September 6, 1803. 3. Harriet Minerva, born October 28, 1805. 4. Oliver Stykes, born October 29, 1807. 5. Philo Russell, born November 12, 1809. 6. Sally Rachel. 7-8. Henry Starr and Emily R., twins, born July 8, 1816. 9. Royal Minot, born August 17, 1818. 10. Julia Maria, of whom further. 11. Charles Smith, born December 18, 1823. Children by third wife: 12. John Lake, born June 28, 1831. 13. Hamlin, born August 24, 1833. 14. Jerome Beach, born May 30, 1835.

(VI) Julia Maria Weller, daughter of Justus and Clara (Hamlin) Weller, was born December 27, 1821. She married William Penney, of Watertown, Connecticut (q. v.).

(The Leete Line).

This name was anciently spelled Letie, Lete, Lety, Leet, Lette, Lytte, Leete, etc. As early, however, as the reign of Queen Elizabeth (crowned 1558) Thomas Leete, of Ockington, used the form which his descendants followed for two hundred years with great unanimity, and which is the common form still, though some

branches of the family use the form Leet. The Leete coat-of-arms is given herewith:

Arms—Argent, on a fesse gules, between two rolls of matches sable, fired proper, a martlet or.
Crest—On a ducal coronet an antique lamp or, fired proper.

(I) Thomas Leete, to whom the ancestry of this line is traced in England, lived at Oakington and Comberton, and was assessed to the subsidy for Cambridgeshire in 1522-23. He was buried at Oakington, July 9, 1564. He married Alse (Alice) ———, who was buried at Oakington, February 3, 1566.

(II) Thomas (2) Leete, son of Thomas (1) Leete, married, November 12, 1568, at Oakington, ———. He was assessed to the subsidy for Cambridgeshire in 1566-67 and 1571-72, and was buried at Oakington, February 4, 1582.

(III) Thomas (3) Leete, son of Thomas (2) Leete, lived at Oakington, and was named in the visitation of Huntingdonshire in 1613. He was warden of the parish church at Oakington in 1598, and was buried there November 12, 1616. He married, June 2, 1574, Maria Slade, who was buried at Oakington, September 25, 1610, daughter of Edward Slade, of Rushton, Northamptonshire. Children: 1. John, "the elder," mentioned below. 2. John (giving two sons the same name was not uncommon) lived at Islington. 3. Richard, church warden of Oakington; married Elizabeth, or Isabella, Rogers. 4. Jane, married Richard Dale. 5. Rebecca, married Thomas Fowler.

(IV) John Leete, son of Thomas (3) Leete, was baptized May 13, 1575, at Oakington, and died about December, 1648. He married Ann Shute, daughter of Robert Shute, one of the justices of the King's Bench in 1650. Children: 1. Governor William, mentioned below. 2. John, of Midlow Grange, Huntingdonshire, married Sarah Filbrig. 3. Anne, married Robert Raby.

(The Family in America).

(I) Governor William Leete, son of John Leete, was born in Doddington, England, in 1612 or 1613, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, April 16, 1683.

He was bred to the law, and served for a considerable time as a clerk in the Bishop's Court at Cambridge before he came to America. He came to America in Rev. Mr. Whitefield's company, and was one of the signers of the Plantation Covenant on shipboard June 1, 1639. When they had agreed upon Guilford as a place to settle, William Leete was one of six chosen to purchase the land from the Indians, in trust, for the plantation until their organization. He was, after the settlement of the plantation, chosen to fill many public offices. He was clerk of the plantation from 1639 to 1662. He was one of the four to whom was entrusted the whole civil power of the plantation, without limitation, until a church was formed, June 19, 1643. He was a deputy to the General Court at New Haven from 1643 to 1650, and from 1651 to 1658 was the magistrate of the town. In 1658 he was chosen deputy governor of the colony and he continued in office until 1661, when he was elected governor, which office he held until the union with Connecticut in 1664. After the union he was assistant until 1669 when he was elected deputy-governor of the Connecticut Colony, holding this office until 1676, when he was chosen governor, which position he retained by continuous reëlection until his death in 1683.

He married (first), in 1638, Anne Payne, daughter of Rev. John Payne, of Southoe, England. She died September 1, 1668; (second), April 7, 1670, Sarah, widow of Henry Rutherford. She died February

10, 1673; and he married (third) Mary, widow first of Governor Francis Newman, second of Rev. Nicholas Street. Children, all by first wife: 1. John, born in 1639. 2. Andrew, of whom further. 3. William. 4. Abigail. 5. Caleb, born August 24, 1651. 6. Gratiana, born December 22, 1653. 7. Peregrine, born January 12, 1658. 8. Joshua, born in 1659. 9. Anna, born March 10, 1661.

(II) Honorable Andrew Leete, son of Governor William and Anne (Payne) Leete, was born (probably in England) in 1643, and died in Guilford, Connecticut, October 31, 1702. He succeeded in a good degree to the position of his father in managing the affairs of the town and, to some extent, the colony. In 1677 he was elected to the honorable office of assistant in the Connecticut Colony, and was annually reëlected until his death. It was while holding this office that he became principally instrumental in secreting and preserving the charter of the colony during the usurption of the government by Major Andros. For a season the charter was kept in his house at Guilford. He married, June 1, 1669, Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Jordan. Children: 1, William, of whom further. 2. Caleb, born December 10, 1673. 3. Samuel, born in 1677. 4. Dorothy, born in 1680. 5. Abigail, born in 1683. 6. Mercy, born in 1688.

(III) William Leete, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Jordan) Leete, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, March 24, 1671, and died in Guilford, January 26, 1736. He lived in Guilford throughout his life. He married, February 12, 1699, Hannah Stone, daughter of William and Hannah (Woulfe) Stone. Children: 1. Ann, born March 6, 1700. 2. Elizabeth, born October 26, 1702. 3. Margery, born October 8, 1705. 4. Roland, born August 6, 1708. 5. William, born December 12, 1711. 6. Jordan, of whom further. 7. Soloman, born September, 1722.

(IV) Jordan Leete, son of William and Hannah (Stone) Leete, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, October, 1720, and died in Guilford, April 8, 1783. He resided throughout his life in Guilford. He married, November 13, 1746, Rebecca Watrous. Children: 1. Absalom, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born October 3, 1750. 3. Amasa, born April 1, 1753. 4. Abraham, born April 5, 1755. 5. William, born in 1760.

(V) Absalom Leete, son of Jordan and Rebecca (Watrous) Leete, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, September 3, 1747, and died in East Guilford, October 27, 1800. He and his wife resided in East Guilford, Connecticut. He served as a private in the Coast Guards for one hundred and thirty-two days during the Revolution. Children: 1. Amasa, born in 1770. 2. Linus, of whom further. 3. Lovicia, born in 1781. 4. Absalom, born June 17, 1782.

(VI) Linus Leete, son of Absalom and Jane (Dudley) Leete, was born in East Guilford, Connecticut, March 17, 1777, and died in Killingsworth, Connecticut, December 22, 1861. He lived in East Guilford and in Killingsworth. He married (first) Betsy Dudley, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Chittenden) Dudley, of Guilford. She died January 15, 1813, and he married (second), in 1813, Rhoda Fowler, daughter of Josiah and Rhoda (Atkins) Fowler, of Guilford, Connecticut. Children, by first marriage: 1. William, born March 10, 1800. 2. Eliza, born August 25, 1802. 3. Polly, born September 20, 1806. 4. Horace, born July 31, 1810. Children by second wife: 5. Josiah Fowler, born November 3, 1814. 6. Henrietta Jane, born February 17, 1817.

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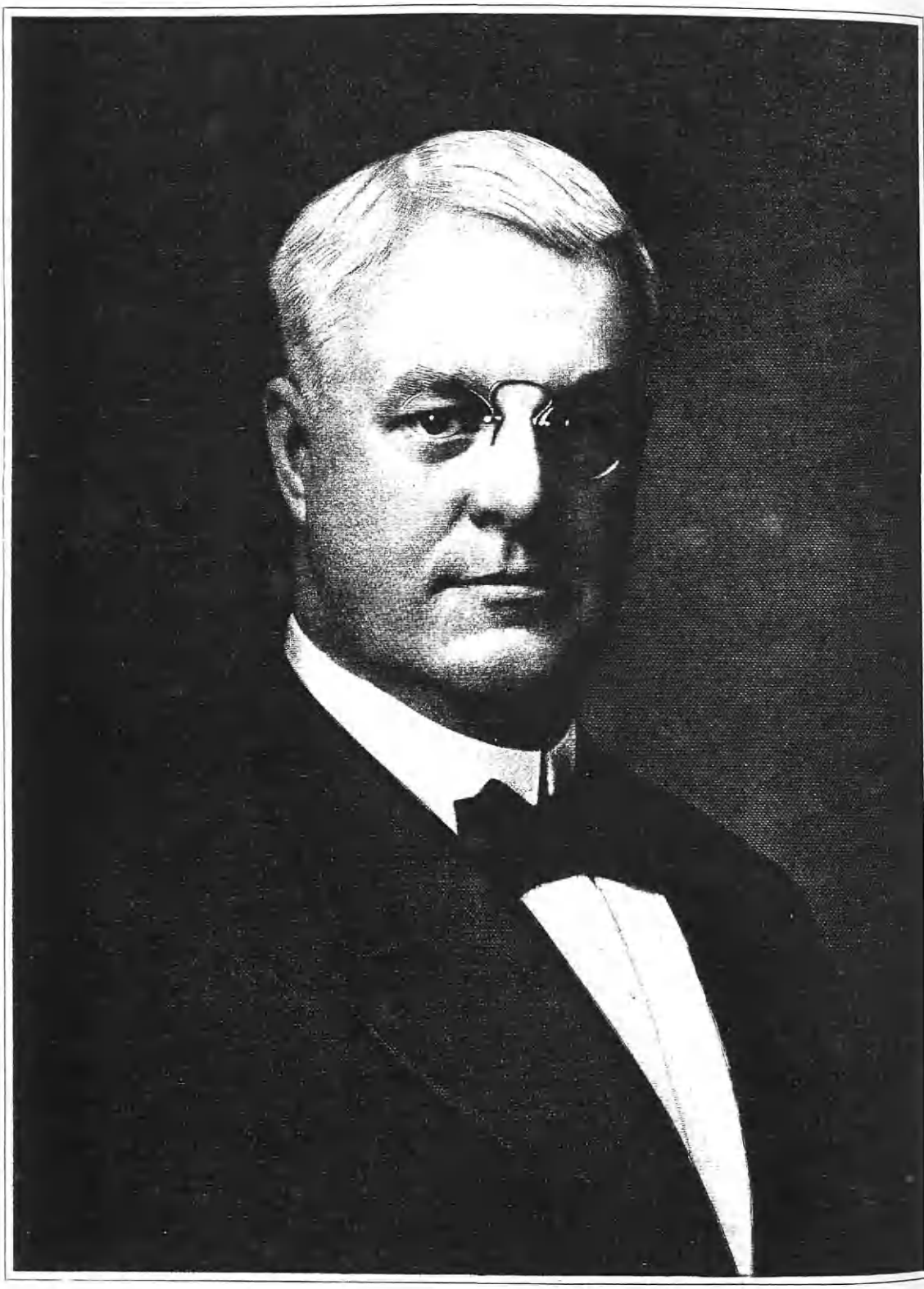

Curran Pope

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7. Thaddeus Maltby, of whom further. 8. Alonzo, born May 12, 1822. 9. Rhoda, born April 24, 1826.

(VII) Thaddeus Maltby Leete, son of Linus and Rhoda (Fowler) Leete, was born in East Guilford, Connecticut, June 3, 1819. He resided first at Killingsworth, but after 1861, at East River, Madison. He married, September 30, 1849, Caroline Harvey, of Durham, Connecticut. Children: 1. William Harvey, born June 30, 1850. 2. Emma Lucretia, born February 27, 1852. 3. Mary Elizabeth, of whom further. 4. Carrie Estella, born September 29, 1855. 5. Harriet Gertrude, born October 7, 1858. 6. Alice Josephine, born August 13, 1860. 7. Frederic Thaddeus, born January 3, 1865.

(VIII) Mary Elizabeth Leete, daughter of Thaddeus and Caroline (Harvey) Leete, was born in Killingsworth, Connecticut, August 16, 1853. After her marriage she removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, with her husband. She married, November 24, 1875, Robert L. Penney, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut. (q. v.).

REFERENCES—(Leete) Leete Genealogy. (Penney) Penney Genealogy. (Weller) Bardsley: "English and Welsh Surnames." "History of New Milford and Bridgewater, Connecticut."

POPE, Dr. Curran,

Physician, Speaker, and Writer.

A long line of ancestors, notable in the making of America, established for the Pope family traditions of eminence in public service which have been splendidly upheld in the career of Curran Pope, M. D., of Louisville, Kentucky. This country was very young when the American progenitor of the Pope family, Colonel Nathaniel Pope, came to Virginia in 1634 from his English home. He settled at "The Cliffs," Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, on land granted to him by King Charles I. He married Lucy (surname unknown), and his death occurred about 1610. The line of descent was carried down as follows: Nathaniel, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Lucy Pope, married Mary Sissons; their son, Nathaniel (3), married Jane Brown; their son, Worden, married Hester Netherton; their son, Benjamin, who, together with his two brothers, crossed the mountains in the year 1779 and floated down the Ohio River in a flat boat, landing at the Falls of the Ohio, the present site of the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Thence Benjamin Pope removed to Shepherdsville, in Bullitt County, Kentucky, where he settled permanently. There he established a ferry across Salt River which was operated by his young son, Worden. Young Worden Pope was of a family closely allied with that of George Washington, whose grandmother was a Pope, and his many excellent qualities were conspicuous in the raw, new country in which he lived. A Louisville lawyer, Stephen Ormsby, invited him to that town and started him off in the county clerk's office. In the year 1798, Worden Pope became clerk of the county, then of the Circuit Court, which latter office he retained until 1834, when he was succeeded in turn by his two sons, Pendleton and Curran Pope. In the meantime Worden Pope had completed the study of law and had also acquired a large, lucrative and important clientage in the neighboring counties. A prominent Democrat of that vicinity, he entertained Andrew Jackson and President Monroe on their visit to Louisville in 1819, and at his home the former was decided on as a candidate for the Presidency. Worden Pope in 1840 (?) was married to Elizabeth Taylor Thruston, a daughter of Colonel John Thruston, of Jefferson County, Kentucky,

a son of Colonel Charles Minn Thruston, of Virginia, who was known as the "warrior parson" because he resigned from his pastorate in order to fight in the Revolutionary Army.

Their son, Edmund Pendleton Pope, who lived from 1809 to 1857, was for thirty-six years Circuit Clerk of Jefferson County and, like his father, became a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky. He married Nancy Johnson, a daughter of Colonel James Johnson, who served as lieutenant-colonel of the Mounted Regiment of his brother, vice-President Richard M. Johnson, who killed the noted Indian chief Tecumseh, and who was a member of Congress from the Ashland (Kentucky) District, in 1825-26.

Judge Alfred Thruston Pope, son of Edmund Pendleton and Nancy (Johnson) Pope, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on July 22, 1842, and reared on his father's country place near Louisville. Liberally educated in the city schools, at Bethany College in West Virginia, and at Indiana University, where he founded the Beta Theta Pi fraternity (to-day one of the foremost of the National Greek-Letter fraternities), he completed his training with a law course at the Louisville Law School, from which he was graduated in time to be admitted to the bar before his twenty-first year. Success came to him quickly. In 1867 he was chosen orator for an address before the alumni of his *alma mater*, and soon became known as the "Young Demosthenes of Kentucky." In 1869 he was elected a member of the Louisville General Council, then of the Kentucky General Assembly. In 1871 he was elected to the Kentucky Senate, and in the following year was chosen District Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. He proved an able campaign orator. He next refused the nomination to Congress, but in 1874 accepted the tender of a judicial term in the Law and Equity Court, to which he was elected, the youngest Chancellor who ever sat upon the bench in the State of Kentucky. Resigning, he devoted himself to his private practice and to civic service, acting as trustee of the Louisville public schools, of the Kentucky School for the Blind, and actively interesting himself in various civic institutions. He was a man of great culture and literary attainments. He died on October 26, 1891. Judge Pope was married, on September 26, 1865, to Mary Tyler Pope, a daughter of Colonel Curran Pope, who was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a colonel in the 15th Kentucky Volunteers. Mortally wounded in the battle of Chaplin Hills, in the Civil War, he was brevetted major-general for gallantry on the field of battle. Colonel Curran Pope had married Matilda Prather Jacob, a daughter of John J. Jacob, first president of what is now the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and of the National Bank of Kentucky, and his wife, Anne Overton (Fontaine) Jacob, granddaughter of the Rev. Peter Fontaine, who was for forty years the rector of Westover Parish in Virginia. The surviving children of Judge Alfred Thruston Pope and his wife, Mary Tyler (Pope) Pope, are as follows: 1. Dr. Curran Pope, of whom this genealogical and biographical review. 2. Pendleton Pope, died December 10, 1914. 3. A. Thruston Pope, died January 2, 1924.

Dr. Curran Pope, eldest son of Judge Alfred Thruston and Mary Tyler (Pope) Pope, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 12, 1866. Built on the foundation of a delightfully cultured home circle, his education was unusually broad and complete. He attended the Louisville public and high schools, Rugby

(a private school), and the University of Louisville, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1889 and where he is now a member of the Phi Chi fraternity. This comprehensive training was further supplemented by two years of travel in Europe in the company of his parents. Dr. Pope then attended courses of clinical instruction at the Post Graduate School and Hospital, the Polyclinic School and Hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now Columbia University), Demilt Dispensary, the New York Hospital, and the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, all in New York City. The choice of a medical profession was deliberate, for Dr. Pope had entered it and received his training after having had experience with the banking business in 1885 and the hardware business in 1886.

Dr. Pope's life has been filled with responsibilities and varied activities throughout his professional career. While he was completing his training in New York City he received an appointment to the Central State Hospital at Lakeland, Kentucky, as resident physician, and filled that position until his departure for Europe for further training. There he visited all the great medical centers, and in England visited the clinics on nervous, mental and internal diseases, held by the leading specialists. The clinics in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, and other famous medical centers of the Continent also claimed his close attention. Returning then, with the best possible equipment to be found in the modern world for the practice of his specialties—neurology and internal medicine—he settled in Louisville, his native city. There, as throughout the nation, he has become a recognized leader in his profession. In 1891 he was made demonstrator of histology, bacteriology and clinical microscopy in the Hospital College of Medicine, the Medical Department of Central University of Kentucky. At the ensuing session he became lecturer on pathology, which post he resigned in 1894 to become professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the Louisville Medical College. When he first began private practice he occupied two small rooms on the corner of First and Chestnut streets. A rapidly growing practice necessitated larger and still larger quarters until to-day Dr. Pope's establishment is one of the largest and best equipped private hospitals in the South and Southwest. There he has had ample opportunity to work out the principles of hydrotherapy, in which he is a pioneer in this country. Dr. Pope has invented a number of original appliances for treatment of disease by water, growing out of the thousands of cases treated in his hospital, and their value has been proved by over 100,000 applications. He is the second oldest hydrologist in America, and the oldest in active practice. He was the first to introduce mechanical vibration and mechanical massage in the South, in which branches he has achieved nation-wide fame for his success in affording relief in chronic diseases. When the medical profession in general was ignorant of treatment of disease by physical measures, Dr. Pope, fresh from his European studies, developed this field and became one of its leading exponents by voice and pen. It has been the gratifying experience of Dr. Pope to find that the earlier mistrust and prejudice of the medical profession has given place to general and enthusiastic acceptance. Now physical measures for treating the sick form a part of the scientific training of every physician and every medical college. He is the author of a large work

on the treatment of disease by water, entitled "Practical Hydrotherapy." Dr. Pope's private practice and general educational work did not interfere with his specific devotion to the training of young physicians in medical courses, and he was in 1895 appointed professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and Electro-Therapeutics in the Louisville Medical School. After ten years he resigned to become professor of Physiotherapeutics in the Kentucky School of Medicine. In June, 1896, also, he became professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the Kentucky Military Institute, and held that post for several years. At the same time he has been the consulting neurologist of the staff of the Louisville City Hospital for twenty-five years. He originated a number of special appliances for the treatment of disease by massage and has also originated a number of new electrical methods in the treatment of certain special ailments and conditions which have proved successful as a substitute for operation.

Many professional honors have come to him. In 1908 Dr. Pope was elected vice-president of the Ohio Valley Medical Association, the third largest medical body in America, and was invited to deliver the annual oration at their convention. In 1909 he was elected president of that body, and was again asked to address the convention. In 1908 Dr. Pope was elected president of the American Physiotherapeutic Association. In 1909 he was invited to address the Ohio State Medical Association and spoke on the "Law and the Prophets." The following year he was elected treasurer of the Jefferson County Medical Society. In 1908, from the whole body of American physicians, Dr. Pope was selected by a committee of the American Electrotherapeutic Association to prepare a report on the action of water on the human body. This was accepted verbatim at the 1909 meeting of the association as the "Standard of Hydrotherapy." Quite unexpectedly in 1908 came an international recognition of Dr. Pope's work, the Australian Massage Association electing him an honorary member of their group. Dr. Pope was president of the American College of Physical Therapy; vice-president of the American Electro-therapeutic Association in 1914 and 1925. In addition to these affiliations, Dr. Pope is a member of the American Medical, American Psychiatric, American Psychoanalytic, the Mississippi Valley Medical, American Association for Clinical Research, the Southern Medical, American Association of Internal Secretions, Ohio Valley Medical, Kentucky State Medical, Western Physiotherapeutic, International Society of Medical Hydology (London), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Physiotherapy, the Jefferson County Medical and the Louisville Society of Medicine. In 1925 Dr. Pope accepted the invitations and delivered the annual oration in medicine before the Kansas State Medical Association and the West Virginia State Medical Association. On December 11, 1924, Dr. Pope was appointed by Governor William J. Fields to the State Board of Charities and Corrections for a period of four years, and also in November, 1925, served as delegate to the National Prison Congress, representing his native State. He has been State delegate to the American Medical Association on a number of occasions, and is at the present time a member of the Louisville Literary Club and the Filsen (Literary) Club. He is also the neurologist and physical therapist to St.

Anthony's Hospital, of Louisville, as well as lecturer to their nursing school upon these subjects.

Dr. Pope is an active member of the famous Order of the Cincinnati in Virginia; surgeon and member of the Kentucky Society of Colonial Wars; ex-president of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Loyal Legion. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Pope is one of the largest individual owners of fluor spar properties in the United States, and is the sole owner, president and treasurer of the Pope Mining Company, and also of the Pope Brothers Mining Company. Dr. Pope has a particularly facile pen, which can be trenchant also upon occasion, and his zeal for his profession in general and the special phases to which he has devoted his life has resulted in generous contributions to the medical literature of today. Hardly a month passes without the publication of one or two articles from his pen. He actively assists in editing "Physical Therapy" (New York City), "The Journal of Physical Therapy" (Chicago), "The Indianapolis Medical Journal," the "Archives of Hydrology" (London), and several others. He is noted as a medical and lay speaker, and among his professional brethren he is known as the "Silver Tongued Orator from Kentucky." This again proves the old adage that "Blood will tell," for his honored father before him was widely known throughout judicial circles as the "Young Demosthenes of Kentucky."

In spite of his busy life, Dr. Pope has followed the family tradition of offering his services to his country. He served for six years as a private in the National State Guard, which was, in those days, known as the militia. During the late World War he was one of the most dependable "four-minute men" of his section, and delivered more than three hundred speeches. His recreations are target shooting, with rifle and revolver, in which gentleman's sport he is most proficient, hunting and golf. Dr. Pope has never married. He is living to-day in a home in Louisville, Kentucky, built by his great-grandfather, John J. Jacob, for Matilda Prather (Jacob) Pope, who married Colonel Curran Pope; and in the room in which his grandmother lived, his mother and he himself were born.

Success has come to Dr. Curran Pope as a direct result of native ability, unremitting work, and an altruistic and never failing interest in human welfare. To-day (1926) he stands on an eminence reached by years of effort as an authority in all the varied forms of physical therapy, in neurology, and internal medicine, and is alike honored by the laity and the profession he so conspicuously adorns.

JACKSON and Allied Families,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Gules, three shovelers tufted on head and breast argent, each charged with trefoil vert.

Crest—A shoveler as in arms.

Motto—*Malo mori quam foedari.*

The Jackson family was anciently established in Yorkshire, some members of which settled in the South of Scotland. There were other families of Jackson in other parts—notably that derived from the great Norman house of Lasalles, but of no blood connection with this one. This particular family is traceable to a common origin by means of a similarity of coat-armor among its scattered branches, which have been recorded from

time to time, showing the basic theme of development to have been a fesse between three birds. In some cases these three birds were shovelers, in others shadrakes, hawks, and jackdaws.

In the Visitation of London of 1508, Francis Jackson, great-grandson of John Jackson, second son of William Jackson, of Sugthall, or Snaydall, County York, England, bore arms: Gules, a fesse argent, between three jackdaws proper. In the visitation of Yorkshire, the one given above.

(I) William Jackson is recorded as marrying Isabel Barnby, daughter of Raff Barnby. Issue: 1. Charles, of whom further. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Bryan, who married and left two sons.

(II) Charles Jackson, son of William and Isabel (Barnby) Jackson, married the daughter and heiress of Richard Woodhall, of Wentworth. Issue: 1. William, of whom further. 2. George. 3. Richard, 4. Charles. 5. Anne, married Robert Sheffield, of The Heath. 6. Margaret.

(II) John Jackson, second son of William and Isabel (Barnby) Jackson, in the Visitation of London is mentioned as being the father of Thomas, of whom further, and two other sons.

(III) William Jackson, son of Charles and ——— (Woodhall) Jackson, married Barbara Clyfton, daughter of Robert Clyfton, of Clyfton. Issue: 1. Charles, of whom further. 2. Francis. 3. Gervais. 4. Mary, married Francis Copeley, of Sprodburgh. 5. Ellen. 6. Mary.

(III) Thomas Jackson, son of John Jackson, was the father of a son, Francis, and he had a son, Francis, who was a citizen and goldsmith of London when this visitation was made in 1568.

(IV) Charles Jackson, son of William and Barbara (Clyfton) Jackson, married Dorothy Nevell, daughter of Sir Anthony Nevell, of South Leverton, with whom this record ends.

Of another branch of the same family was:

(I) John Jackson, of Edderthorp, near Danfield, County York, England, who bore arms: Gules, a fesse between three shadrakes argent. He married Ellen Wilkinson, daughter of John Wilkinson, of Bolton, and died in 1590, aged sixty-four, leaving seven sons and seven daughters, among whom was John, of whom further.

(II) Sir John Jackson, Kt., his eldest son and heir, of Nothingley, County York, England, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and attorney to the Council of the North, for West Riding in the thirty-second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In the thirteenth year of King James' reign he was treasurer of Lincoln's Inn. He married Elizabeth Savile, daughter of Sir John Savile, Kt., of Methley, a baron of the exchequer. Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Henry, married a daughter of Sir George Snigg. 3. Francis, of Hooton Paynall, County York, England. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Lucy. 6. Jane.

(III) Sir John Jackson, Kt., of Hickleton, eldest son and heir of Sir John and Elizabeth (Savile) Jackson, member of Parliament for Fontifract, married (first) Elizabeth Thornhaugh, daughter of John Thornhaugh, of Fenton, Nottinghamshire. He married (second) Frances Waller, daughter of Sir Thomas Waller, Governor of Dover Castle. His son was: John, of whom further.

(IV) Sir John Jackson, baronet in 1660 by creation of King Charles II, married (first) Catherine Booth, daughter of George Booth, of Dunham, Massey. He married (second) Lucy Jopson, widow of Sir William Jopson, of Heath Hall. Issue: 1. Sir John Jackson, who succeeded to the title but died without issue, when the

baronetcy devolved on his brother. 2. Sir Bradwardine Jackson, also unmarried, but was living in 1727. The estates of the family became involved in debt and were sold to Mr. Wentworth about this time.

In the same county of York a branch of this family had become established at Doncaster and bore as arms: Per pale gules and ermine, cotised argent, between three shovelers of the last, a cross-crosslet between two annulets of the field.

Finally a line of this family that claimed a baronetcy was seated at Beach Hill, Surrey, with the following arms: Gules, a fesse between three shovelers tufted on head and breast, argent, each shoveler charged with a trefoil, slipped vert.

But it is to the branch of this family known as the Jacksons of Doncaster that John Jackson and his descendants belong. According to the "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry," by John Bernard Burke, Esq., on page 641, the following description is given:

"This family resided for several generations on their own property at Fairburn, in the Parish of Ledsam, County York. The parish registers exhibit memorials of them from the year 1542."

(I) James Jackson, of Fairburn, was born April 24, 1642, and died at Ledsham May 22, 1703. Issue: James, of whom further.

(II) James Jackson, of Fairburn, son of James Jackson, was born in 1664, died in 1745. He was lessee under the Dean and Chapter of York of the tithes of Fairburn. He had also a freehold estate then. Issue: 1. James, of whom further. 2. John, born in 1710. 3. Charles, of whom further. And probably others.

(III) James Jackson, son of James Jackson, of the Old Hall in Fairburn, was born in 1708, and died in 1785. He married, in 1732, Mary Pease, daughter of John Pease, of Monkfryston, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. The sons were: 1. John, of Fairburn, born in 1733, and died in 1791. Married, in 1755, Sarah Lee, daughter of Matthew Lee, of Fairburn. Issue: i. Thomas Jackson, of Fairburn, born in 1756, Lord of Fairburn Manor. Issue by first wife: (a) John Jackson, of Fairburn, married Matilda, daughter of Samuel Barker, of New York. (b) James Jackson, of the Bank of Ireland, married Sarah McCreight, daughter of James McCreight, of Walkenshawin Grove, County Armagh. (c) Thomas Jackson, major in army, lost with family in storm off Portland. (d) Henry Jackson, merchant in America, married Rachel Vandyke, daughter of James Vandyke, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. (e) Sarah Jackson, died unmarried. ii. Elizabeth Jackson, married Rev. John Lowe, vicar of Brotherton, and chaplain to Earl Fitzwilliam. iii. Catherine Jackson, married Thomas W. Teubanker, of Doncaster. iv. Sarah Jackson, married Grosvenor Perfect, of Thorparch. v. Mary Ann Jackson. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Joseph, of Hatton Garden, London, was born in 1738, free of the Brewers Company, 1781, and died in 1799. Married Sarah Smith, daughter of Ed. Smith. Issue: i. Joseph Jackson, died unmarried. ii. John Jackson, died unmarried. iii. Mary Jackson, died unmarried. iv. The Very Rev. James Ed. Jackson, rector of Armagh, born in 1778. Married (first) Lydia Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson, of Tullydowey (his cousin); married (second) Lydia Lambert, daughter of Robert Lambert, of Elland Hall. Issue: (a) Lydia Jackson. (b) Sarah Eyre Jackson. (c) John J. Jackson, of Exeter College (Oxford). (d) James Ed. Jackson. (e) Mary Jackson. (f) Clara Jackson.

(g) Henry Jackson. (h) Fanny Jackson. (i) Eliza Beresford Jackson. 4. Thomas, born in 1740, settled at Tullydowey, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1777; died in 1805. Married Lydia Eyre, daughter of James Eyre, of Hunslat. Issue: i. James Eyre Jackson, of Tullydowey, justice of the peace for County Tyrone. ii. Mary Jackson, married S. Nevil Ward. iii. Sarah Jackson, married James Ed. Jackson. iv. Sarah Eyre Jackson, married Rev. James Tisdall, M. A., rector of Ballinderry, County Londonderry, Ireland. v. Eliza Jackson. vi. Ann Jackson. 5. Henry, born in 1745, died in 1822, unmarried.

(III) Charles Jackson, third son of James Jackson, of the previous generation, was born in Fairburn, in 1711. He married, in 1736, Jane Booth, of Fairburn. The date of his death is not known, but it is probable that both he and his wife died young. There is no record of other issue than one son, Charles, of whom further.

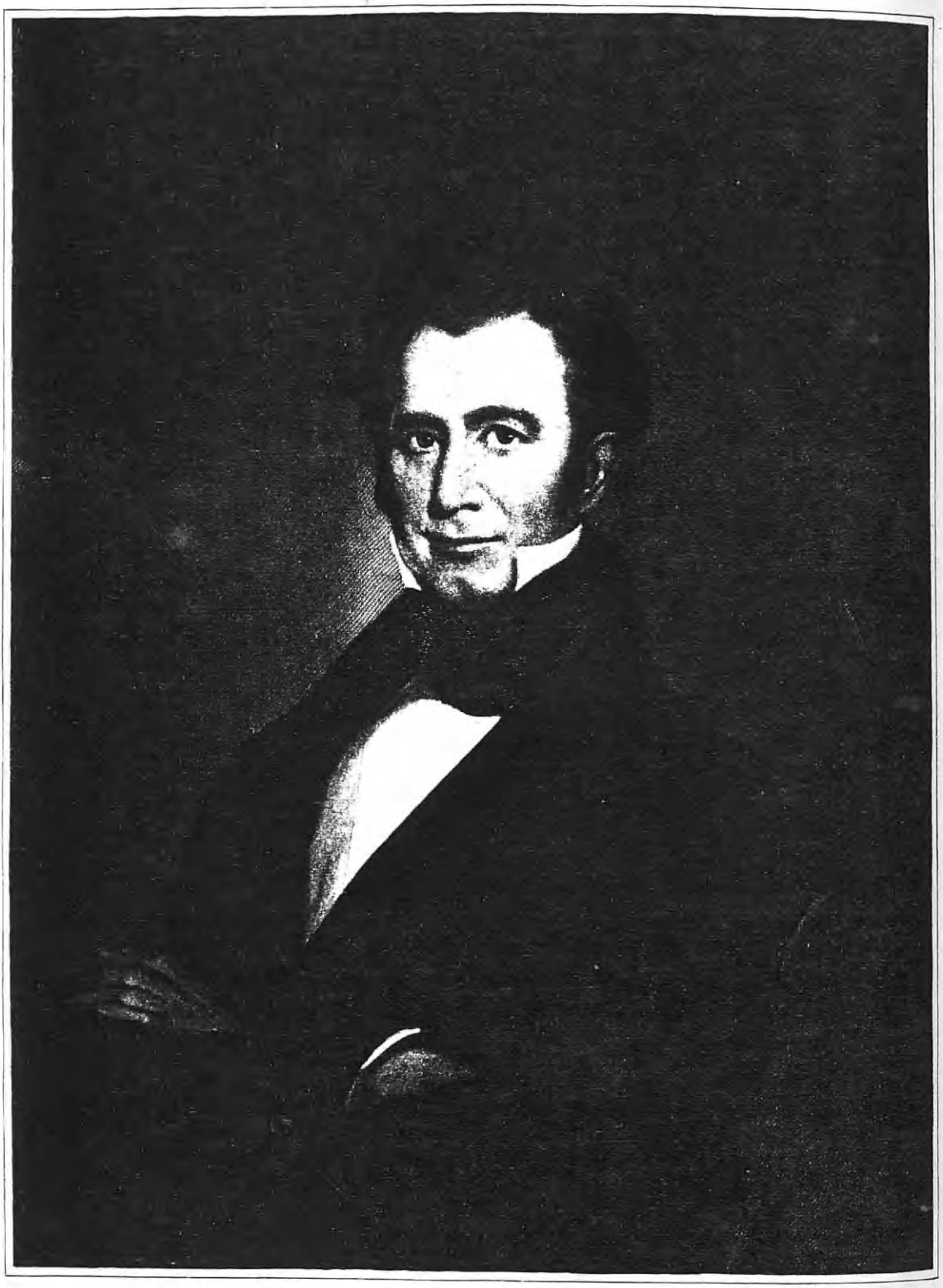
(IV) James Jackson, of Doncaster, second son of James and Mary (Pease) Jackson, was born in 1734. He married Mary Patrick, daughter of John Patrick, of Doncaster, and died in 1797. He was twice mayor of Doncaster. Besides his son and successor, James, he left no other issue. Of this family, cousins of the above, were Rev. Thomas Jackson, residing at the time at Roscrea, Tipperary, and his brother, John Jackson, born in 1766, son of Charles Jackson, merchant of County Kings.

(IV) Charles Jackson, son of Charles and Jane (Booth) Jackson, was born in 1739. He was in Roscrea, Ireland, as early as 1757. When or why he located in Ireland has not been definitely determined, but as many of his cousins located in that country, it is quite probable that they all left York about the same time. No record of his death can be found. The name of his wife was Mary (surname not known). The names of all his children have not been definitely learned, but that he had two sons is positively known. Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas. 3. Letitia, died at Portarlington, Ireland, unmarried. And probably others.

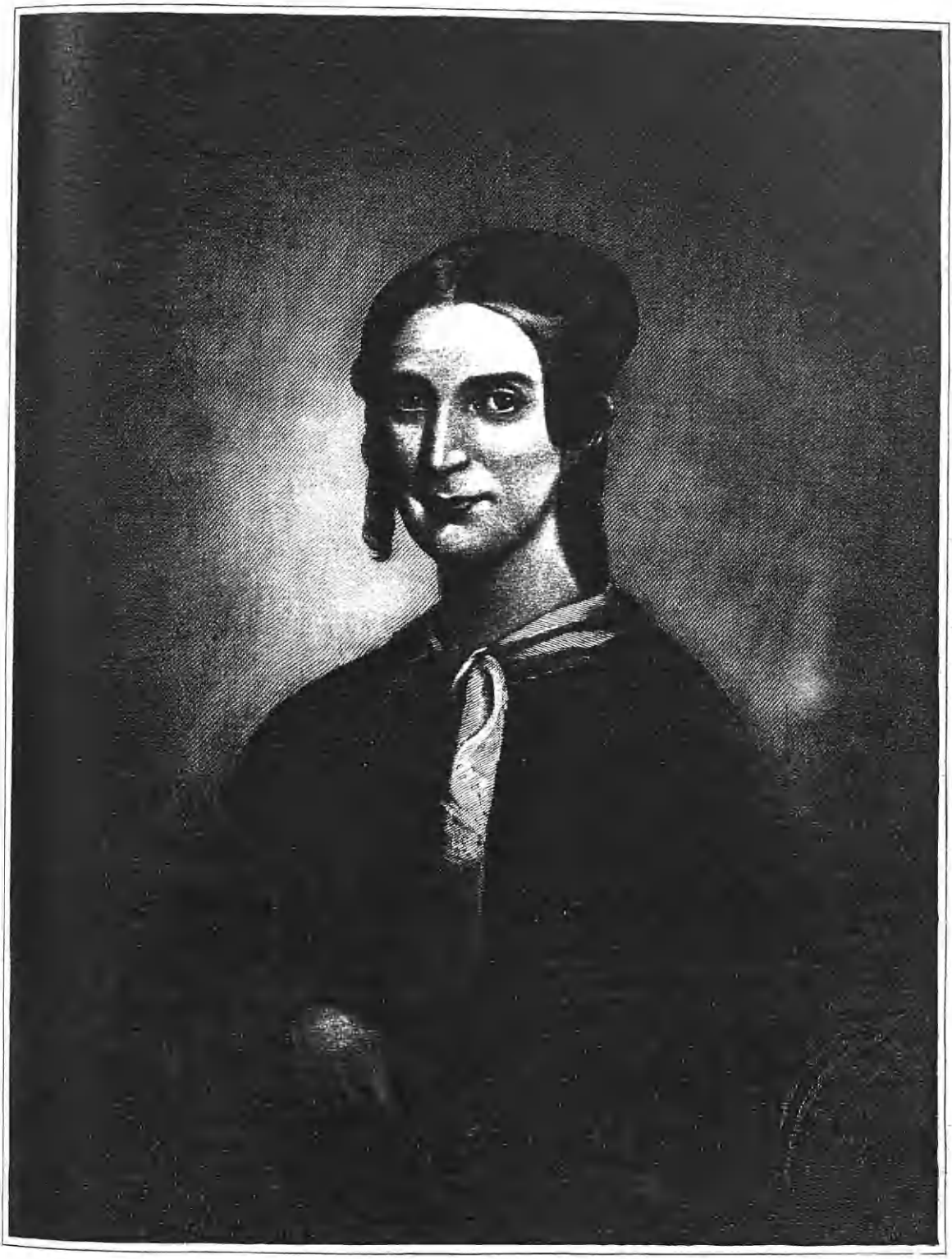
(The Jacksons in America).

(I) John Jackson, brother of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, and son of Charles Jackson, a merchant in County Kings, Ireland, was born in Roscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, in 1766, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1826. He came to America in 1806 and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with his wife, Margaret (Davis) Jackson, and their three children.

John Jackson engaged in business and became moderately successful for those early days. He was a man of sterling integrity, great strength of character, and a staunch churchman. He gave his children the best educational advantages, which included Latin and French, some of the old school books being still in the possession of the family. Issue: 1. Mary, born in Roscrea, Ireland, October 6, 1798, died April 26, 1881. Married, November 9, 1826, Rees Cadwalader Townsend. Issue: i. Margaret Jackson Townsend, married, September 25, 1851, James O'Hara Scully; she died May 12, 1861. Issue: (a) Henry Rees Scully; married, September 25, 1879, Mary Morrow Murtland. Issue: (aa) Margaret Townsend Scully. (bb) Arthur Murtland Scully. (cc) Rees Townsend Scully. (dd) Janet McLean Scully. (ee) Donald Cadwalader Scully. (b) George Townsend Scully, died unmarried, October 29, 1875. (c) James Wood Scully, born September 6, 1857;



Respectfully Yours
Ben W. Jackson



Mary B. Jackson.

married, February 21, 1889, Ida Walton. Issue: (aa) James Wood Scully, born June 9, 1890. (bb) Alice Walton Scully, born January 16, 1897. (cc) Walton Scully, born September 3, 1898. ii. Edith Cadwalader Townsend, died unmarried, April 1, 1851. iii. George Jackson Townsend, born November 4, 1833, died, unmarried, March 3, 1864. iv. Robert B. Townsend, married (first) Mary Dalzell; married (second) Mary Ringwalt. No issue. v. Sabina McDonald Townsend; married, September 29, 1868, Alfred J. Rankin; no issue. 2. George Whitten, of whom further. 3. Martha A., born in Roscrea, Ireland, June 2, 1803, died unmarried in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 4. Letitia Whitten, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; married Audley Gazzam.

The second and fourth children of John and Margaret (Davis) Jackson, bearing the name of Whitten, indicate it was a family name.

(II) George Whitten Jackson, only son of John and Margaret (Davis) Jackson, was born in Roscrea, Ireland, in 1801, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1862. He attended the primitive schools of the then new city of Pittsburgh, and by self-study extended his knowledge beyond the usual course taught in the public schools of that time. He found his first employment as a clerk in the grocery store of John Albree, and his business ability soon secured him a partnership, the firm name becoming Albree & Jackson. On the death of his father, in 1826, he sold out his interest in the grocery store and assumed the management of his father's manufacturing plant. As it did not prove as profitable or pleasant as he wished, George W. Jackson sold it out and engaged in packing pork for the Southern and Western trade. His success warranted his establishing pork-packing houses in Cincinnati, Columbus, and other Western towns. In 1845 he became associated with R. W. Cunningham in the business of providing merchandise to the West, and this business led to the firm dealing in grain, iron, steel, and glass, the three latter commodities being extensively manufactured in Pittsburgh. The business of the firm was located at New Castle, where they also operated a foundry and machine shop. In 1849 Mr. Jackson acquired an interest in the Anchor Cotton Mills, one of the first mills of the kind established in Pittsburgh, and his allied interests gave him a prominent place in trade centers. He was a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank in Pittsburgh from 1837, which was the pioneer banking institution of Western Pennsylvania. He also took part in promoting the building of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and in 1857 he was elected a director of the company and one of the members of the prospecting party sent out to determine the best route for the extension of the road. He took an active personal part in the construction and equipment of the road and was obliged to resign his office as director in 1859 on account of ill health. He was also a member of the Smithfield Street Bridge Board and of the Western Insurance Company, and was zealous in his efforts to increase the commercial prosperity of Pittsburgh and the well-being of its enterprising citizens. To the above he added a directorship in the Bank of Pittsburgh, the oldest banking institution in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jackson was a member of the Common Council of the city, and president of the Select Council in 1845, appointed to care for the well-being of the sufferers

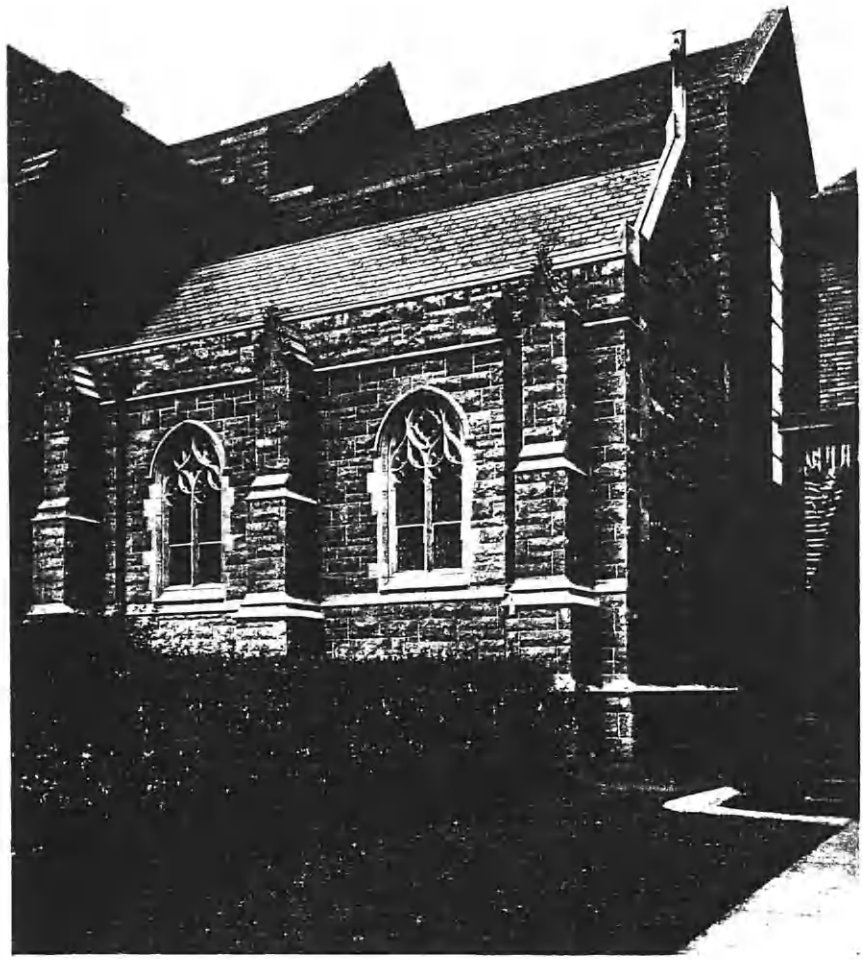
from the great fire which destroyed the larger part of the city in 1845, and he was made a member of the relief committee charged with the distribution of the fund generously contributed by the neighboring cities for immediate relief of suffering.

In politics, he was originally a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he became identified with the movement for free soil and free men, and was sent to Buffalo as a delegate to the National Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for President of the United States. He was also interested in the colonization movement instituted to prevent the introduction of slavery in the territories, and was an active participant in the Kansas immigration scheme which gave rise to the Kansas conflict and led to the Civil War. His loyalty to the Union and the Constitution was unswerving and unqualified up to the time of his death. He was an uncompromising foe to jobbery, and utterly incapable of meanness or trickery to increase his fortune. His kindness of heart was not the least distinguishing of his many characteristics, and was well exemplified by his active interest in the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and other benevolent and charitable institutions. The care of the insane was a subject near his heart, and he was one of the most prominent advocates of the hospital for the insane now known as "Dixmont." His religious connections attached him to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in early life he attended Trinity Church and afterward St. Andrew's Church.

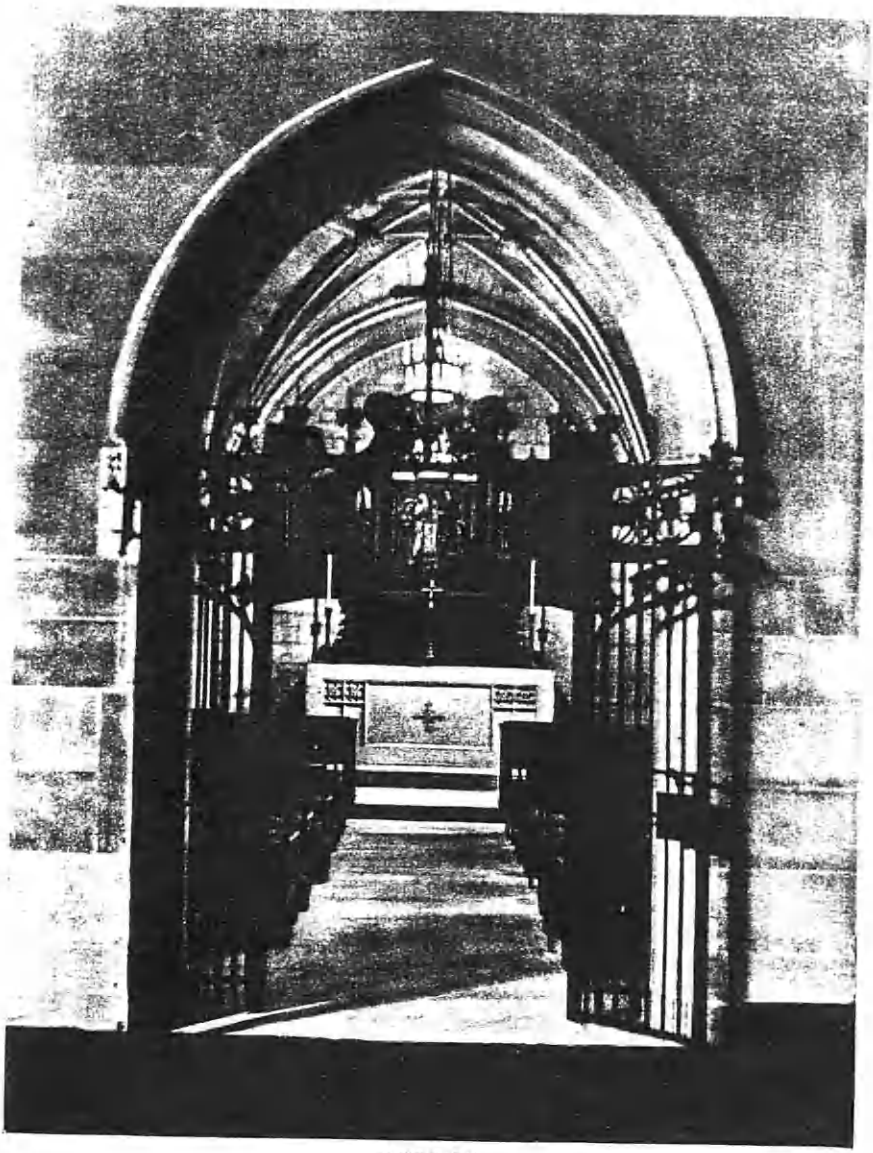
George W. Jackson married, in 1836, Mary Beard, daughter of Peter and Ann (Coffey) Beard. She was born in Pittsburgh, April 3, 1813, died June 9, 1879. She was a tall, beautiful woman, blond hair and fair complexion, and of gracious manner. (See Beard II). Issue: 1. Anna Margaret, born June 14, 1837; married Francis Semple Bissell. (See Bissell VIII), and died August 1, 1918. 2. Mary Louisa, of whom further. 3. John Beard, of whom further.

(III) Mary Louisa Jackson, second daughter of George Whitten and Mary (Beard) Jackson, has devoted her life to that greatest and noblest of all works, that pinnacle of human endeavor—humanitarianism. Her name is synonymous with philanthropy and charity, so great is the good she has done, and her achievements and deeds in this splendid labor form the very quintessence of Christianity, and are on a parity with those of her late lamented brother, John Beard Jackson (of whom further and extended mention), whose multitudinous philanthropic and charitable interests since his death have been ably attended to by Miss Jackson, in addition to her own. Miss Jackson still maintains the beautiful family home, "Pennham," which was built by herself and her brother. On Sunday, July 11, 1920, occurred the dedicatory service of the SS. Anna and Mary Memorial Chapel of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, which had been erected by Miss Jackson as a memorial to her sister, a peculiarly fitting memorial to the life and labor of a person whose every thought and controlling motive was to the alleviation of sorrow and need. A description of the beautiful chapel follows, copied verbatim from the order of service used on the day of dedication:

This Memorial Chapel which is just completed is the generous gift made to Saint Andrew's by Miss Mary L. Jackson. It was begun in June, 1919, after architectural plans prepared by Mr. Frank R. Watson, of Philadelphia, and the construction of it was given to Mr. Edward A. Wehr.



ST. ANNA AND MARY MEMORIAL CHAPEL
OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.
ERECTED BY MARY LOUISA JACKSON
IN LOVING MEMORY OF ANNA MARGARET JACKSON BISSELL.



INTERIOR

ST. ANNA AND MARY MEMORIAL CHAPEL
OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.
ERECTED BY MARY LOUISA JACKSON
IN LOVING MEMORY OF ANNA MARGARET JACKSON BISSELL.

of Pittsburgh. Throughout it is entirely fireproof, and its solidity of construction will make it endure throughout the centuries to come.

The Chapel consists of two bays, the axes of which coincide with the axes of the choir arches, giving a total interior length of thirty feet and a width of sixteen feet. Outside of the altar rail, it will seat forty people.

The Chapel is entered from the South Transept of the Church, through an arch having a deeply moulded head and which is closed by a beautifully wrought-iron screen and gate. The Sanctuary occupies one-half of the east bay, the floor being raised one step from the floor of the Chapel. The altar is elevated one step above the sanctuary, the predella consisting of an Indiana limestone step, covered with Kasota and Tavernelle marble. The Sanctuary Rail is richly carved oak touched with gold illumination, and is portable.

The triptych, the crowning feature of the composition, is in carved oak enriched with color. The Biblical event specially treated is the "Presentation of Christ in the Temple." Here are grouped St. Simeon, Joseph our Blessed Lord's foster father, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Prophetess Anna, all about the Holy Babe: S. Luke 2:21-39. The minor panels of the triptych bear the Angel of the Annunciation, Gabriel, and the guardian angel of the Church, the true Israel, Michael, "who is like God." The enrichment of the triptych introduces the lily of Mary, the Passion and Eucharist being suggested by the Passion Vine, also in the Altar Rail, as well as the grape surrounding the panels of the triptych. The figures of St. John the Evangelist and St. Francis of Assisi, under canopies, in the base of the triptych, recall revered memories of members of the family.

As the symbolism of the entire Chapel is based on the early life of our Lord and the Prophetess Anna, the western bay, known as the "Anna Bay," bears symbolism referring to her as she is spoken of in St. Luke, 2:36-38, and as the daughter of Phanuel of the tribe of Asher, Deuteronomy, 33: 24-25. The subjects of the groups in the beautiful window of the "Anna Bay" are, in order, "Moses Blessing Asher," "The Fulfillment of Moses' Prophecy as to Asher," "The Prophetess Anna Approaching the Temple," and "Anna at Prayer in the Temple." The ceiling bosses of this bay, richly carved, all bear sacred monograms as well as the arms of the Bissell Family.

The eastern bay, known as the "Mary Bay," is devoted to our Lord and the Virgin Mother. The subjects of the window groups in this bay are "The Annunciation," "The Visitation," "The Nativity," and "The Adoration."

In the point of the arch to this window is dimly suggested the fearful vengeance which the wickedness of sinful men could wreak upon our Lord's earthly nature, when He had come to His Glorious Manhood, for there, faintly appearing, is the Cross.

The ceiling bosses of this bay present various features of the Passion, and one bears the arms of the Jackson Family.

These two beautiful windows, so full of Scriptural teaching, are resplendant in coloring and so suggestive of the scenes which they portray.

On the corbels of the piers, from the entrance of the Chapel to the Altar space, there are shown carved heads typifying the growth in grace, that is in the progress from that which is of the "earth earthy," to angel faces at the Altar, indicating the upward ascent of intelligent beings in their march onward to Paradise.

The lighting is of two specially designed lamps of bronze, unlacquered and unpolished, left in their natural state to become antique.

In general, it may be said that this Chapel partakes of the character of church building that went on in the Middle Ages—it is all stone and marble. Even the ceiling is of stone vaulting, the intersecting ribs being ornamented with bosses at the intersections. The two windows are divided into two panels each surmounted by tracery of varied design. Both interior and exterior are of buff Indiana limestone, the buttress gablets being crocketed. The main gable is finished with a Cross six feet in height somewhat enriched. The floor is of Kasota and the Altar of Tavernelle marble. It will be seated with antique oak rush bottomed chairs and kneelers of the same.

The Altar Cross, Candlesticks, and Vases are sacred to the memory of Frank Semple Bissell, long time Senior Warden of the Parish.

Over the entrance Arch is the inscription carved in stone: "The SS. Anna and Mary Memorial Chapel, Erected 1920," and at the right of the entrance, on the Pillar, the inscription, "To the Greater Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Anna Margaret Jackson Bissell."

The Chapel supplies a long felt need. It will be used for Early Celebrations on Sundays, Holy and Saints Days. It is adapted for small religious assemblies as in Lent, or for the religious meetings of Parish societies. It would be most suitable for a place of meeting of Confirmation Classes, everything being in sympathy with the instruction being given. We will find that it will speedily make it-

self felt as a real necessity in our parish life, and that its teaching power as a help to devotion and spiritual uplift will grow with each succeeding entrance within its beautiful gates. Its blessed influences and teachings will multiply with the speeding years, and what we give unto the hands of Christian people today will be passed on to succeeding generations in all its richness and beauty.

(III) John Beard Jackson, son of George Whitten and Mary (Beard) Jackson, was born in the house occupied for so many years by the family on Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1845, shortly before the great fire swept away a large portion of the city, and continued to live there until 1893, when he removed to the house he planned and built, and where he spent the remainder of his life. Having lived all his life in Pittsburgh, he was a most loyal citizen, and the welfare, reputation, and progress of the city were very dear to his heart.

Even in childhood he showed those qualities of heart and mind that distinguished him in after years—gentle, unselfish, and deferential, doing with faithfulness whatever he undertook to the best of his strength and ability. Always of a delicate constitution, he did not engage in rough play, and his boyhood friends were gentle and refined. His early education was obtained in private schools and in the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. Preparatory to entering Kenyon College, he continued his education at the grammar school of Gambier, but on account of his health he was not able to finish his course and graduate. In recognition of his standing in the Episcopal Church and his love of literature, he was made a trustee of Kenyon College from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and in 1893 the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him.

On the death of his father, in 1862, he was called on to take charge of the estate, and assisted in winding up the affairs of the Anchor Cotton Mills; this became necessary, as all the four partners, Thomas Arbuckle, Nathaniel Holmes, William M. Bell, and George W. Jackson, had died. His time not being fully occupied with the business of the estate, he was elected to membership on boards of which his father had been an honored and valued member, notably the Western Insurance Company, the Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny Cemetery.

Inheriting a strong love for the Episcopal Church, he early engaged in the work of the Parish of St. Andrew's, and of the Sunday School, acting as superintendent of the same about twenty-five years. He was also a vestryman and junior warden, giving the affairs of the church his personal attention, and the rectors the most loyal support.

The resolutions of appreciation written by the rector, Rev. Alexander Vance, D. D., thus testify of his character and services:

As a matter of our deep and grateful appreciation, and to bear testimony on our records of his long and distinguished connection in past years with this parish, be it resolved by the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, that in the life and example of John Beard Jackson, the city and church have each in their own special way been beneficiaries of his gracious personality, and the noble, generous and patriotic standard he has always upheld before the eyes of his fellowmen. His whole life was spent in the city of Pittsburgh, which he honored by the integrity of his business career and the purity of his character. He stood forth as one of this city's choicest and most distinguished sons so conspicuously that in all those varied agencies wherein the modern city can employ the time and talents of men who love and labor for the best and truest interests of their fellows, from the lowest to the highest ranks, he was among the very first. All felt that whatsoever he undertook, it was from pure,

Jno D Jackson

disinterested, sympathetic, and helpful motives, in order that others might benefit from his wise and generous counsels and assistance.

The church in which he was born and reared, the church of his honored ancestry, he loved devotedly all through his life. Baptized and religiously nourished in St. Andrew's Parish, he served it for many years in numberless capacities open to a lay worker; as a teacher and then superintendent in the Sunday school; as a vestryman; as junior warden; as its representative in the diocesan convention; and as an efficient member on many important parochial and diocesan committees. He was a tower of strength to the rectors under whom he labored. He was an example of cheerfulness, devotion, and generosity to the people with whom he worshipped. He was a shining mark to the men of the diocese in convention and diocesan boards by his promptness, willingness, and practical wisdom. St. Andrew's Parish was blessed for many years, even until 1893, with his presence, his labors, and his support. And even then, while by reason of remote residence from the parish house, and by increased business cares, he resigned and withdrew from the parish, yet he always thereafter retained a deep concern for its prosperity and success in the new field to which it afterward removed. In common with all, with the city, the church, and with everyone who loved good men, we deplore the bereavement and loss which we of the earthly life have sustained. None can replace him in our affections, nor supply a like example of strong and pure manhood.

In the largeness of divine wisdom, all things are done well; and while we mourn his absence from the ranks of earth, we know that a nobler, freer life for all his rich and gracious qualities of mind and heart has opened before him in God's Paradise above.

Various philanthropies claimed his attention. Following in the footsteps of his father, he became interested in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, and, though only a child, was present at the laying of the cornerstone with his father, who was interested in the founding of this institution which was named for Miss Dorothea Dix, who did so much to improve the condition of the insane. He was but twenty-three years of age when he was elected on the board of the Western Insurance Company; in the minutes presented after his death is this record: "For thirty-four years he was a director, and president, eight; almost a lifetime," and he stamped his impress upon it, and its success was largely owing to his efforts.

Probably the Deaf and Dumb Institution, of which he was secretary for many years and president at the time of his death, claimed a larger part of his interest outside of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and Calvary Church, than any other object. The resolutions say:

He identified himself with our school when a young man, becoming a member of the Board of Trustees, before the institution was organized, and maintained a deep interest until the day of his death. He was actively identified for more than a third of a century, and the success of the institution is very largely due to his efforts and devotion, and he proved himself always a true friend to the deaf in many ways and they recognize that they have lost a valued friend, and able advocate for all that was noble and uplifting in their behalf.

He was most active in formulating plans for the building, and the rebuilding of the school structure after the fire which destroyed it, and successfully carried through the idea of detached buildings. The plan of industrial occupations for both boys and girls was of such interest to him that he devoted much time and thought to its development, and felt well repaid by the usefulness and happiness of the scholars who were thus enabled to support themselves.

The Episcopal Church Home, of which he was president of the board of trustees for many years, was dear to his heart, and his interest in all that pertained to its welfare was most helpful to the management. The memorial minutes of the Home say:

In the sudden death of our President, Mr. John B. Jackson, cut off as he was in the vigor of manhood, and in the midst of a life of great and varied usefulness, we have sustained a loss that seems to

be well-nigh irreparable. A noble Christian character, a genial, gentle temperament, combined with a vigorous manhood, made him beloved and respected by all who knew him. Clearly, his abiding sense of duty was beautified by his sense of duty, giving him a strength and sweetness of character which is rare among men. We cannot adequately express our grief, or gauge our loss; we can only say, "God's will be done"; and pray that those who are left may have grace to carry on his work in the same beautiful spirit.

Always a student, a reader of the best books, having a knowledge of German and French, together with extensive travel in his own country, prepared him for travel abroad with pleasure and profit; and in 1869, with his sister, Mary Louisa Jackson, he spent fifteen months visiting the British Isles and then the principal cities of Europe. In 1872 he spent the summer months abroad with a friend, and in September, 1880, with his sister, Mary L. Jackson, sailed from San Francisco for Japan, thence making a tour of the world, visiting China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, and Palestine, Athens, and Constantinople, remaining in the Austrian Tyrol for the summer, and, after visiting several of the Cathedral cities of England, returned to America, reaching home in November, 1881.

In March, 1882, he was made a director of the St. Clair (now the Sixth Street) Bridge corporation, and remained actively interested until his death. The following is from the minutes of that institution:

It is fitting that a record be made, testifying to the realization of our loss, and that of the community in which he lived all his life. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this assembly of friends and colleagues, bowing submissively to the inscrutable act of Fate, which, without warning, severed the cord that bound his life to ours, sends condolence and assurances of our deepest sympathy to his stricken sisters.

He was a gentleman of honor and goodness; a counsellor of sound judgment: a citizen of purity and above reproach. It is unnecessary to catalogue his virtues—they were so many. They are enshrined in our hearts, which bleed with sorrow for those who knew him even better than we.

Mr. Jackson was elected president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, December 12, 1887, which office he continued to hold for twenty-one years, lacking a few weeks, and with but one prolonged absence, for several months, from ill health. The following is from the memorial minutes:

He filled that position with conspicuous fidelity and success. At the time of his election, this company was in its infancy, and he laid the foundation and created and carried out the policies which have brought the company to the present enviable position. He truly may be said to have builded his life into the life of the institution. The members of the board were his personal friends and it is their sad privilege to testify to his rare and beautiful character, unassuming but with modest dignity of manner, public-spirited, but never self-seeking, sympathetic, but firm in the discharge of duty, however painful, he insensibly drew from those around him the same high and conscientious discharge of duty which he demanded from himself and guiltless of any idea of personal advantage, or the gratification of personal ambition, he diffused a spirit of harmony and good fellowship throughout the entire force.

No deserving charity or case of misfortune turned from him empty-handed, but his generous deeds were modestly concealed, and wealth was to him merely an instrument in the doing of things helpful to others less fortunate. Instinctively the mind turned to him when a position of public or private trust was to be filled, for he was a trustee in the best sense of the word.

His daily life was a model of purity and high-mindedness. He thought right and did right, and his was a beautiful example of a consistent Christian life seven days in the week.

There is sorrow in many hearts for their departed benefactor and friend, but aside from his sisters, to whom he was all that devotion and affection could suggest, none will miss him more than his associates in this company, who have learned during many years of business intercourse to love him as a dear friend and brother; and when on the evening of the third of November he was laid in his last resting place, as the sun went down over the Western hills and the shades of

evening gathered around us, a gloom entered our hearts which in this world will never be wholly effaced.

The most cordial relations existed between Mr. Jackson and the officers and employees of the company, and he delighted to call them "his boys." Once a year he gave them a dinner at the Duquesne Club, which was looked forward to with the greatest of pleasure, and where with music and speeches the evening was rounded out. At one of these dinners, on the evening of November 10, 1906, he was presented with a large and beautiful silver loving-cup. It was most unexpected and touched him deeply. The cup bears this inscription:

JOHN B. JACKSON
From
THE FIDELITY BOYS
November 10, 1906

The presentation letter, signed by forty-five persons, was as follows:

DEAR MR. JACKSON:

It does not fall to the lot of many men to attach to himself and to hold by such unbounded love and affection so many loyal and true men as surround you tonight. The reason of this, however, is not hard to find.

We venture to say that in no business association that any of us know of will be found the absolute good feeling, respect and confidence that exists between the President and the other employees of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and all because you, as the President, have made yourself one of them, and met them in the spirit of confidence and friendly freedom which inspired the feeling here spoken of. It must be a proud thought to you that none of your business associates in this company has done anything to forfeit his privilege to come to these annual occasions, which have done so much to strengthen the ties between us, and if you look about you, you will notice that save in a very few instances, the additions to the company here gathered represent the growth in business and importance of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, the exceptions being as successors to those who have been taken by death, or those who, trained under you and stimulated by your wise and good example, have gone to work in other fields where we are safe in saying they are not discrediting you.

Those of us who still stand by you feel that we want you to take with you some tangible expression of our feelings, and have decided to embody them in a loving cup, and it is a loving cup in this instance. It means from us love, respect, loyalty and the desire and purpose to so live and work as to prove the value of your example and the influence of your life and companionship on each and all of us.

The methodical regularity of his life enabled him to accomplish so much that it was often commented upon. Being an early riser, he attended to much before the rush of regular business began. His custom was to rise at six, and, after a careful toilet, repair to the library that he loved so well, there first to read a chapter in the Bible, and then German literature until breakfast time, being at his desk in the Fidelity by half-past eight, there to open his mail without interruption. Thus he was enabled to give attention to the affairs of many outside institutions, without neglecting those of the Trust Company.

The following from the minutes of the Bank of Pittsburgh, were written by his closest friend on the night of his death, when his heart was well-nigh broken:

Rarely, indeed, has a Board of Directors been called upon to record the loss of a member whose engaging qualities of heart and mind were so closely and justly recognized by the community as in the case of our dear friend and associate, John B. Jackson, who met his death with appalling suddenness while riding horseback—his favorite recreation—in the afternoon of October 31, 1908. He entered this board, August 15, 1899, filling, after a lapse of many years, the seat formerly held by his father, George W. Jackson, and such was his sense of responsibility that from that day to the close of his service he was not absent from a meeting without good and sufficient reason.

In speaking truthfully of Mr. Jackson it is difficult to keep within the bounds of sober statement, and it would be unfair to his memory to go be-

yond them, because, with unquestioned strength of character, he had the modesty of a girl. We knew him to be wise in counsel, to be faithful to every duty assumed or laid upon him, to be thoughtful of others and respectful of their rights, to be liberal and considerate with those who differed from him in opinion, to be at all times the courteous gentleman. We knew him to be broad, generous and silent in his charities, and we knew how we learned to rely upon and greatly defer to his judgment.

His excellence in this respect, his honesty of purpose, extensive knowledge of business affairs, and his positive single-mindedness were recognized and made him, without his seeking, a valuable counselor, not only to the financial institutions of his choice, but also to many charitable and philanthropic organizations, and to individuals without number. It was an honor and delight to be associated with John B. Jackson.

We who are still on our pilgrimage can look back upon his life, in which there is nothing to conceal or excuse, with pleasure, and find in it an inspiration for better things.

Mr. Jackson was a director, and afterwards president of the Allegheny Cemetery Association, of which his father had been one of the corporators. By special act of the board he was given the privilege of riding through the grounds on horseback, that he might thus enjoy his favorite recreation while inspecting the grounds, and thus advise with the superintendent, who had done so much to improve and beautify the cemetery. The memorial minutes of the association, written by an old friend of Mr. Jackson's, speak thus of him:

He had good literary taste and ability; was a patron of music and art, was personally attractive, benevolent, magnanimous, and a lover of the truth; a promoter of education and religion; and was connected with more institutions for the safekeeping of property, the protection of vested interests, the well-being of his fellow-creatures and the alleviation of poverty and distress than any other man in this city, and perhaps in this State. "He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Dollar Savings Bank, September 21, 1883, and was made vice-president, December 18, 1903; and the beautiful and artistically engrossed memorial minutes of the institution thus affectionately say of him:

John B. Jackson leaves a vacancy not merely on this Board, but among so many groups of men who are doing the world's work, that it seems that not one man but many have been lost to the world. It is needless for us to inscribe on our minutes a history of his devotion to his family, his church, and his God. The purity of his life, the nobility of his character, and his high standard of public and private morality, and of business ethics, are known to all, and year by year from his youth up have been indelibly written on the records of the many institutions, civic, commercial, educational, and benevolent, of which he was an officer, and in the success of which he was largely instrumental.

He has given an example of the true philanthropist; and when he was suddenly summoned to enter upon life eternal, all who knew him believed that he had kept the promise made in his early youth, "to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant until his life's end," and that to him was granted the prayer of the righteous, and "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

No position that he undertook, no situation that he accepted, was for the position merely; he gave to each his undivided interest, for the time being, in the most conscientious manner, often going to meetings of boards when so weary that it required much self control to endure the strain, and he only gave way to his utter weariness when in the quiet of the home that he loved so well.

In his devotion to the interests of the Church Home, he would arrange so he could stop on his way out from business to look after the repairs of the building, and the welfare of the children, or he would try to return a little earlier, get his horse and ride to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, where the boys at their games on the grounds dearly loved to see him come and had a special salute which

showed their affection. The members of St. Margaret's Deaf-Mute Mission in sincere affection offered heartfelt resolutions, as well as the members of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, who said they were "bereft of a zealous friend and a generous sympathizer in the cause of humanity."

When the plans for the new Calvary Church were under consideration, and at the earnest solicitation of the rector, he consented to serve on the building committee. He gave much time in the afternoons upon returning from business, and much intelligent attention and thought to the final construction of the beautiful church, contributing liberally to the building fund, and, with his sister, presented the fine organ. These extracts were taken from the minutes passed from the vestry of Calvary Parish:

The press of the city and the many financial and charitable boards and directorates in which he was a guiding spirit have already published splendid testimonials to his character and worth; but to us, his associates in the vestry, and to this, his church, the loss is so great and the sorrow so deep as to be beyond words.

One of our foremost citizens, his life was identified for a generation with the growth and prosperity of the city and with its church interests, its charitable institutions, and its financial and philanthropic enterprises; his well-balanced mind, his practical common sense and good judgment, his wide knowledge of affairs, and his unblemished integrity made him a valued guardian and counsel of the most important interests; while his large-hearted generosity, his ready sympathy, and his winning personality, his simplicity, sincerity, and perfect courtesy endeared him to all who knew him as a fine type of Christian manhood.

His loss will be felt throughout the whole church; from all parts of the country, as well as the diocese, his help was sought and it was freely given. He regarded himself, not as the owner, but as the trustee of his wealth, and he endeavored so to administer the trust as to be ready to give a just account of his stewardship.

From the time he became a member of this parish, his interest and devotion never failed, fulfilling every duty with cheerful readiness and exact fidelity. As a member of the vestry, his time, his services and his means were given as they were needed; and this not only in large matters, as the building of the new church, in which, as a member of the building committee, he was keenly interested and bore an important part, but as well in all the details of the institutional work of the parish; it was all done with great gentleness, modesty, humility, and reverence.

It is difficult to decide in selecting from the many memorial minutes of institutions in which he was interested, for all breathe the same warm affection and appreciation of his character.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the morning of the day he was laid to rest many business men met to honor the memory of him who had been a director since 1884, and president for one term. His portrait, draped in mourning, hung back of the president's chair "where the benign countenance in the picture looked out, as if in life, upon the group of Pittsburgh's most prominent men, who sat silent and with bowed heads." In calling the meeting to order, the president stated that it was fitting that the members of the Chamber should lay aside their business cares for a few minutes, to join in doing reverence to the memory of one who had been so active in the advancement of civic interests in the community and the welfare of his fellowmen. The following are excerpts from the minutes that were adopted:

It has been truly said of him, "there are few, if any, men in this community whose life came in touch with so many in varied interests, and would be so greatly missed." He gave his services ungrudgingly without any necessity for work; he took up his duties for the community as he saw it, because he wanted to assume his share of the labor. He stayed here in Pittsburgh and denied himself the travel he loved because of the appreciation of the life of Pittsburgh, and his wish to serve his city.

At first engaged in church and charitable work

and then, step by step, in banking, manufacturing, transportation, insurance, public business, education, fine arts, positions of trust, and much sought counsellor of widows and orphans.

Realizing that "Who gives himself with his alms feeds three, himself, his hungering neighbor and me," he gave himself with his alms, thus setting a new pace for his "leaden and reluctant feet."

Wise counsellor, untiring worker, ever the courtly, genial gentleman, "he kept his friendship in constant repair."

Grateful as we may be for what he did, let us be still more grateful for what he was. "There was no evil to live after him." The good will not be interred with his bones. His useful spirit and enthusiasm were infectious. His high aim and civic virtues are an inspiration and his memory will fill our lives as with a sweet perfume.

The memorial minutes of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company, written by the secretary, a young man for whom Mr. Jackson had a very high regard, read:

On October 31, 1908, this company suffered the loss by death of one of its founders, its Vice-President and its friend, John B. Jackson.

A name, an immortal name
That was not born to die.

Mr. Jackson was the first banker of Pittsburgh to realize the benefit of title insurance to this community; to foster that business in its infancy; and finally to set it forth on its way thoroughly established by the incorporation of this company. He gave to this company his name and his talents, and his interest in it was perhaps only exceeded by his attention to the Fidelity Title and Trust Company. His wise counsel, his unerring judgment, his high sense of moral right, and his thorough knowledge of the requirements of a title insurance company may be nominally, but never actually, replaced.

Therefore, it is the sad duty of us, his friends and his co-workers, to record the great and irreparable blow of his death to this company, and to extend to his family our deep sympathy in their more personal, but not greater, bereavement.

The Board of the Union Switch and Signal Company expressed its feeling of loss in the following memorial:

In Memoriam
JOHN B. JACKSON

Whereas, Mr. John B. Jackson, a member of the Board of Directors of The Union Switch and Signal Company, died on October 31, 1908, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss suffered by the Board, by the Company, and by the community in which he lived in the death of Mr. Jackson. As a member of the Board he was wise and patient and diligent. He entered into his duties as he did into all of the affairs of this life, with a strong sense of his responsibility and with a high appreciation of the obligations which he assumed. In counsel he was considerate, and liberal towards the opinions of others, but judicious and resolute in guarding the interests entrusted to his care. In his broader life as a citizen of the community, the State and the Nation, he displayed the same qualities of mind and character; but further, he found there a proper field for the exercise of his great spirit of charity and human sympathy. He was a man of many good deeds, an active, consistent and intelligent philanthropist. He was endowed with a broad public spirit and was always ready to devote his time and ability to the service of his fellow citizens. Mr. Jackson held many positions of trust and confidence in important business enterprises, as well as in many organizations devoted to the general public interest.

A devoted churchman, he gave his time and money freely to promoting the interests of his church and of its dependent and allied organizations. Furthermore, he had found time to cultivate his taste in art and in literature. In brief, Mr. Jackson's life had been that of an ideal citizen—modest, gentle and self-sacrificing, yet efficient and forcible; his influence was always for good and had extended far beyond the immediate circle of his activities.

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records.

The Standard Underground Cable Company claimed much of his interest, and these affectionate memorial minutes were passed by its board:

It is with the keenest sense of sorrow that the Board of this Company records upon its minutes the loss of an esteemed and personal friend. His vacant chair is a sad reminder that the chains of friendship cannot hold the ones we love. We bow in sorrow to the decree of an all-wise Providence.

Truly, John B. Jackson was a man among men, possessing, as he did, all those elements of manhood which, though not seeking, yet compelled the admiration of all his fellows. He was a wise

counsellor; a friend to those who needed a friend; a man of strictest integrity; aggressive in all good works; unselfish in his devotion to his native city and fellow men. All through his life he pursued an unswerving course of fidelity and possessed the unbounded confidence and esteem of those who knew him.

His record in all things is one which, though we may not hope to excel, we should desire to emulate. In his unselfish way, he seemed to have but one end in view, and that, the losing of self and the betterment of those about him.

We deeply feel the loss of his presence and business association.

Mr. Jackson was one of the original directors of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, and he was much interested in its success. In the beautiful "In Memoriam," sent to his sister, are these words:

From the inception of this Company Mr. Jackson was a valued member of its Directorate, taking keen interest in its progress and prosperity, and an active part in its financial affairs. He was a splendid type of the best citizenship of Pittsburgh; a patron of the arts and sciences; a prudent and successful financier, whose judgment was widely sought, quick of public spirit in all that made for the growth and enduring advancement of his native city; he was noted for his courtly demeanor, his kindly bearing towards all who approached him, and the strict fidelity with which he discharged every duty that fell to his lot.

Mr. Carnegie, in selecting trustees for the Carnegie Library, when it was first organized, asked Mr. Jackson to serve, which he did for a short time, then resigned; but was again appointed a trustee, this time of the Carnegie Institute, and at his death was still on its board, taking great interest in its splendid success and was always present at the Founder's Day ceremonies. The following excerpt is from the minutes of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute:

Mr. John B. Jackson was born February 17, 1845, and died as the result of a fall from his horse, October 31, 1908. Mr. Jackson was a member of this Board for many years. He was always a regular attendant upon its meetings, and entered into the work of developing the purposes of the Carnegie Institute with unfeigned zeal for the public good. He was on several occasions a member of the Founder's Day Committee, and was always willing to sacrifice his time to promote these useful celebrations. His genial good nature and the spirit of loving kindness which pervaded his manner and his speech on all occasions endeared him to his associates on this Board, who hereby express their very great sorrow and sense of personal loss in his sudden and untimely death.

The Carnegie Technical Schools were also among the many objects to which he gave his attention, and their faculties expressed their sympathy and regret in these words:

His interests and activities were extended over so wide a field that his death affects the whole community, but we feel that these schools will especially miss his generous and loyal service.

At the earnest solicitation of those who were interested in archæology and anxious that there should be a branch of the Institute of America in Pittsburgh, he accepted the presidency of the same and for a number of years used his influence to further the interests of the Society and to enlarge its membership. The professional men who came to lecture on archæology were often entertained at his home, and the first annual meeting was held there. It was a brilliant assemblage of professional and literary people. The following resolutions were passed by the Society:

On the thirty-first day of October, 1908, the useful and honored career of Mr. John B. Jackson was suddenly terminated under tragic circumstances, he being thrown from the saddle of a spirited horse, when returning from his usual weekly ride into the country.

Mr. Jackson was one of the most widely known and most highly respected citizens of Pittsburgh. His father before him was an eminently useful and successful merchant of the same place. The son inherited the business ability of his father. After pursuing his studies at Kenyon College, he entered

upon the career of a banker, and for the last twenty-one years of his life was the President of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which under his efficient control has grown to be one of the most important financial institutions, not only of that city, but of the country.

Of refined and cultivated tastes, Mr. Jackson employed his moments of leisure in wide reading, and was deeply interested in everything tending to the advancement of literary and scientific culture in the city of his birth. He was also a man of great practical philanthropy, and devoted much of his time to caring for various hospitals and charities, to which he contributed not only his wealth, but his efforts. He was President at one time of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Pittsburgh; he was one of the most active members of the Board of Trustees of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; he took an active part in the affairs of Kingsley House, one of the well-known and highly successful institutions for the alleviation of the condition of the children of the poor in the congested districts. He was a vestryman of St. Andrew's Church, and later of Calvary Church. Every good cause received his assistance and support.

It is, however, as the first President of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Archæological Institute of America that we remember him. It was largely through his efforts and influence that the Pittsburgh Society was established, and gained recognition. Shortly before his death the pressure of multifarious cares and responsibilities compelled him to relinquish the presidency which he had held, but he was at once elected to the Honorary Presidency of the Society, and continued to attend the meetings, and to show in every way the warmest interest in the work which was being done.

As a member of the Board in charge of investing funds of this, the parent society, he rendered invaluable service, for which his great experience as a financier fitted him. The Archæological Institute of America desires to put upon record its profound sense of loss in the death of this honored and useful member, and to convey to his surviving sisters and relations the assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy in this time of their sore bereavement.

This resolution is spread upon the records of the meeting of the Council of the Archæological Institute held at Toronto, Canada, December the thirtieth, 1908.

One of the society members from Ann Arbor, Michigan, in writing to Mr. Jackson's sister, said: "I esteemed Mr. Jackson as one of the most high-minded and lovable men I had ever met."

As a director of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company he worked very hard in its re-organization. He was also a director in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, and of several branch roads. He was elected a director of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, May 22, 1903, and served continuously until his death. The memorial minutes of the company speak of him as follows:

The members of the Board desire to express their appreciation of the loss which the company has suffered by the death of so faithful and competent a director, of their own loss by the death of one for whom an association of years had caused them to have so great respect, admiration and confidence; and the overwhelming loss which his sisters have suffered by the death of such a devoted brother.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Saint Margaret Memorial Hospital, December 5, 1908, the following minutes were spread upon its records:

WHEREAS, By the death of John Beard Jackson, this Board has lost its treasurer;

Resolved, That his services to the hospital, beginning with its organization, have been most untiring, faithful and efficient, and that the Board of Trustees is bereft of one of its most devoted and valued members; and it is further

Resolved, That we desire to express our sincere admiration of his noble life and character, and our profound regret that he has gone from among us, and that this world, which we believe is better by reason of his having lived in it, shall know him no more.

The memorial minutes of the Homeopathic Hospital, of which he was a director, contain the following:

In the death of Mr. Jackson the community has lost one of its most prominent citizens, one whose exemplary life and gentle disposition endeared him to all.

When in need of a trustee for public funds, Western Pennsylvania seemed to turn instinctively

to Mr. Jackson. Among the positions of trust modestly assumed and ably conducted was the treasurership of the Brewer Coal Fund, and the American Red Cross Society Funds. The manifold demands made upon his strength, and his fidelity to duty, which was one of his chief characteristics, finally told upon his health.

In 1907 Mr. Jackson was unanimously elected President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and the grace and ability with which he presided at the sessions of the convention increased his popularity and widened the circle of his friends.

His address in September at Bedford Springs on his retirement from the presidency was one of the most able to which the Association ever listened.

In his death Pennsylvania has lost one of its most highly esteemed bankers, his native city lost one of its most honored citizens, and humanity has lost a friend who lavished upon it the treasures of heart and mind too often reserved for the exclusive home circle.

Mr. Jackson was a friend to the colored race, and from Alabama comes this touching memorial.

The members of the faculty and students assembled in Chapel in memory of our dear benefactor express our deepest sympathy, knowing still that though dead his good works follow him.

The Duquesne Club, of which he was at one time president, passed resolutions concerning him as follows:

In his relation to the Club, both as a member and officer, Mr. Jackson endeared himself to all by his kindly Christian courtesy and the same devotion to duty as he showed in all the walks of life. We feel the above is but a faint expression of the feelings and regard of the whole membership.

He was one of the original members of the Pittsburgh Golf Club, and, although not a golf player, always took a lively interest in its welfare.

About a year after the University Club was organized, Mr. Jackson became a member. From the memorial minutes are the following:

His interest in the Club and its welfare was unceasing and manifested in many ways. In the fall of 1897 he was elected its President, and he was successively reëlected for three years. His resignation from the Board of Directors and from the Presidency in the fall of 1900, because of the press of other business, was a loss to the Club and unusually regretted by its members. His services as President and Director were marked with that conscientiousness and fidelity which was a feature of his life, and his unfailing courtesy and genial disposition were known to all who enjoyed his friendship.

Mr. Jackson was a member of the Union League Club, and the Pennsylvania Society, of New York City, a director of the Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company, the Garland Corporation, and the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry.

Fond of shooting and fishing, he belonged to several clubs in the United States and Canada. He became a member of the Winons Point Shooting Club, of Sandusky Bay, when a very young man. Unfortunately, the annual meeting of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company came at the height of the duck season in the autumn, and he reluctantly resigned from the club, for he never allowed pleasure to interfere with his business or duty. The same may be said in this connection of travel, of which he was so fond; but in the years in which he was president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, he did comparatively little traveling except on business, or when health required a rest and change.

Mr. Jackson was an active member of the Church Club, and its president for a time. Extracts from the memorial minutes express admiration for his character in these words:

His life was to the members a perpetual example of staunch, earnest churchmanship—his energies, faculties, and talents were nobly used in the extension of God's kingdom on earth—in all projects making for civic righteousness, in all efforts arousing the municipal conscience, in all schemes for the development and perfection of our city's philanthropies, his name always stood among the first

and his purse was ever at the disposal of he Christian institutions of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Jackson was one of the original guarantors of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, and until he felt the great strain of business was a constant and enthusiastic attendant at the concerts. He was for many years on the board of directors of the School of Design, and was also a member of the Art Society, and was the first Pittsburgher to present an oil painting to the permanent collection in the Carnegie Galleries. Mr. Jackson had much civic love and pride and entered into the Pittsburgh Sesqui-Centennial Celebration with enthusiasm, acting as treasurer of the funds contributed for the carrying out of the plans formed for the proper celebration. He also consented to ride in the procession on Lieutenant-General S. B. Young's staff on Greater Pittsburgh Day, riding his own horse.

The funeral services were held in his own home, and his body lay in his stately library amid the books he loved, surrounded by masses of flowers which all but hid the furnishings of the room. Gathered at the funeral was probably the largest assemblage of representative Pittsburgh men that has been seen at a similar service in years. More than five hundred mourners filled and overflowed every room on the first and second floor of his residence.

Scarcely a banking institution in the city but was represented by some of the officers or its directorate; civic and philanthropic organizations had large delegations. Committees from the Chamber of Commerce, the Carnegie Institute, the Philadelphia Company, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, and other great institutions with which he had been identified, helped to swell the solemn column that wound through the hall at the close of the service for a last glimpse of the still face.

There were no eulogies, the sweet, simple ritual of the Episcopal Church being used. The Rev. Dr. James H. McIlvaine, rector of Calvary Church, was in charge, while Bishop Courtlandt Whitehead, Rev. Mr. Ferris, assistant rector of Calvary Church, and Rev. Alexander Vance, of St. Andrew's, all had a part in the service.

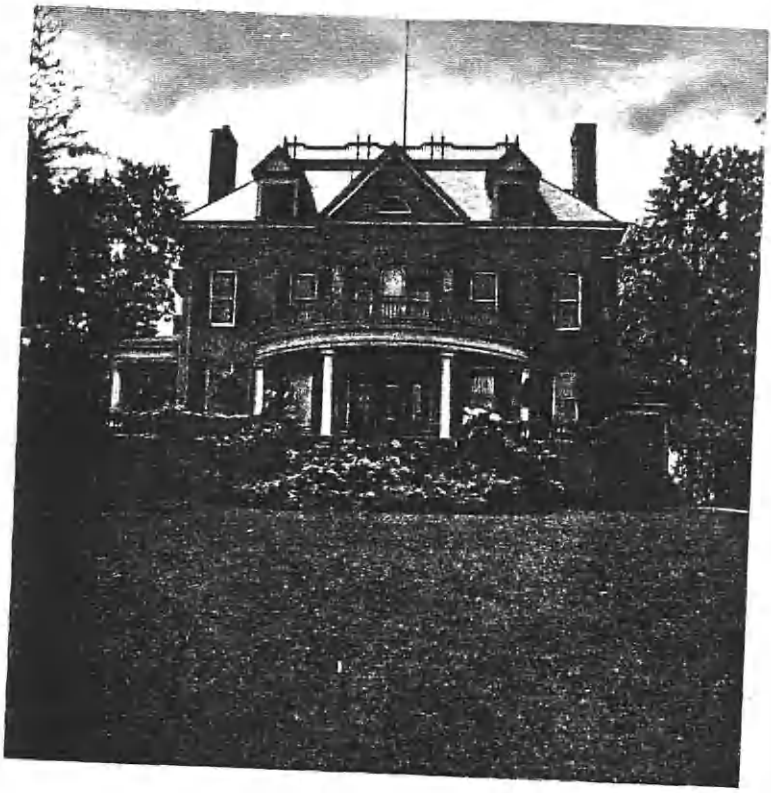
Standing on the landing of the grand staircase, the Bishop's reading of the opening sentences broke the hushed stillness at three o'clock. "I am the Resurrection and the Life," he read; "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." And then a men's choir from beyond the doorway chanted the selection from the Psalms in the service.

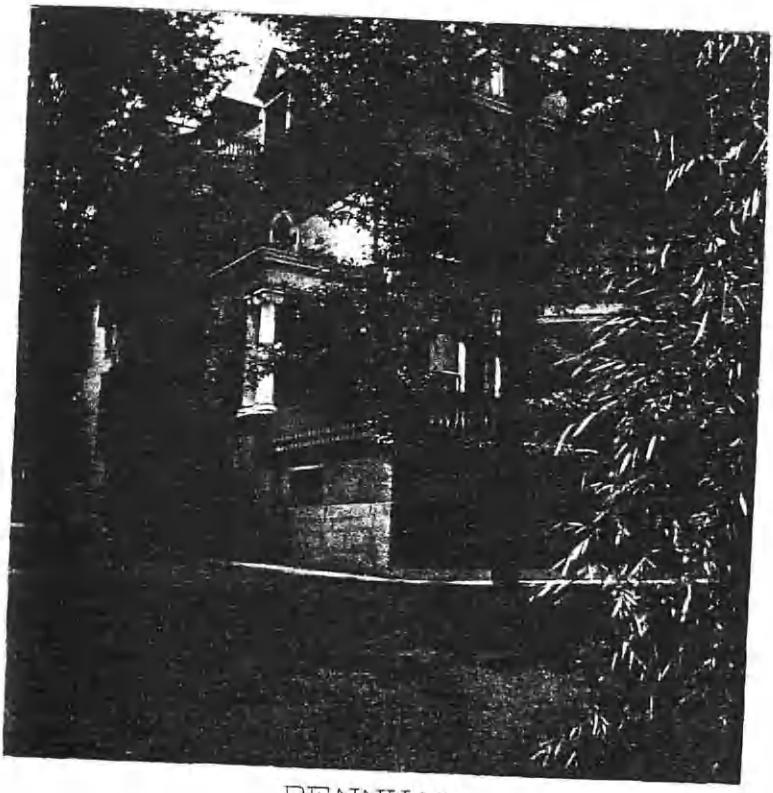
The Rev. Dr. Vance read the lesson, the first chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, and the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine read the prayers, selecting beside those in the service, others of comfort for the stricken family and friends, then followed the "Amen" like a benediction from the mourners and the service was over.

For nearly half an hour, through the hallways silently trod the mourning friends as they took their last look at the face of their friend. White and purple chrysanthemums, roses, violets, and lilies of the valley, nearly filled the great room where the body lay, standing out from the somber shelves of books, which towered high toward the ceiling—the collection in which Mr. Jackson had taken so great pride during life.

On the summit of a green knoll, which almost faced the entrance to the Allegheny Cemetery, they laid away all that was mortal of John B. Jackson late in the afternoon, the white tent that had been erected at the grave silvered by the last rays of a cold November sun.

Mr. Jackson never married. His father died in 1862, and after the death of his dearly-beloved mother, in 1879, he continued to live in the homestead where he was born, with his unmarried sister, Mary Louisa, until, owing to the changes in that residential part of the city, they were compelled to remove. They built on the same street, about six miles distant in the suburbs, the present home, "Pennham." Here he resided until his death, which was caused as the result of a fall from his horse on October 31, 1908. He had no brothers. His only other sister, Anna M., married Frank Semple Bissell. His affection and devotion to his sisters, and theirs to him, was remarkably beau-





PENNHAM

Residence of the late John B. Jackson

tiful, and was more than the ordinary affection manifested between brothers and sisters.

In the death of John B. Jackson, the city of Pittsburgh mourns a foremost citizen, one whose whole life was devoted to his native city's welfare and growth. Identified as he was with business and financial interests, he found not only time, but absolute pleasure, in ministering to those less fortunate than himself. His philanthropy was boundless; his purse always open to the needy.

John B. Jackson possessed a singularly beautiful character. Ostentatious display he shunned, and in his quiet way he went about doing good, willing that the world should judge him by his deeds. He was kind, considerate to all, and it was a positive joy to possess his friendship and good will. To the young he was an inspiration, and there are not a few men in Pittsburgh who owe their success to his counsel and good will.

He was a type of the very best American citizenship, a lover of nature, an advocate of everything that tends to the betterment of humanity; a far-seeing man of business, a devoted friend, one of God's noblemen. The death of such a man is always a calamity to the community in which he lived and labored for so many years.

John B. Jackson could ill be spared, but the inspiration of his living remains, just as the impress of his mind and heart is left on the lives of those who knew him, and on the affairs and institutions of which he was so large a part.

A sudden, tragic death applies the acid test to a public man's life and character. Happy are those whose careers respond as well as does that of John B. Jackson, good business man and financier, and good citizen, but higher than all these, good friend of the friendless and needy. He was more than eminent and able, he was kind, of that rare quality which St. Paul ranks above even faith and hope. There is an inspiration in a life like his for the enterprising younger generation, some of whom think that hardness of heart is inseparable from material success, and that a man must be brain only and not heart to get along well. To all such theories his useful, noble life is a refutation. The singular beauty of his life was his firmness in his convictions coupled with an absolute gentleness of spirit.

News of the tragic death of John B. Jackson will come as a severe shock to a large portion of the community in which for so many years he had held a high position of honor and trust. His unblemished record in the world of business, where his name was a synonym for honesty, his devotion to the interests confined to his care, the integrity of his private life, his active association with all public-spirited enterprises for the upbuilding of the community, and his well-known benevolence, which found expression in gifts of his time and valuable advice as well as money—all these qualities of mind and heart endeared him to an unusual degree, not only to those who were his intimate associates in his wide sphere of activities, but to many who knew him simply by reputation. John B. Jackson was a type of the men who have helped to make Pittsburgh great. Conservative to the degree of eschewing rash experiments, his life was ordered along progressive lines and his success was due to careful planning, enforced by vigorous action. His industry in business and in all charitable endeavors was proverbial. His wise counsel was eagerly sought by those about to embark upon new enterprises, and in more than one season of financial depression he rendered substantial aid toward restoring public confidence.

A life such as that of John B. Jackson is an example to the young men of the community, effectually refuting, as it does, the false theory that success in the business world is only to be gained through the sacrifice of the noblest and best in one's nature. His life of industry, integrity, and benevolence was rewarded by the universal esteem of his fellow-citizens. The death of John B. Jackson will be sincerely mourned, nor will his words and deeds soon be forgotten in the city, which for so long he loved to call his home.

The hand of death seems needlessly wanton in its cruelty when it snatches away one universally respected and beloved, as John B. Jackson was, in so tragic a manner as it did yesterday. In the full flush of health and vigor, in spite of his years, and with the promise of being able to serve the community for a long time beyond the traditional age of three score and ten, he is stricken down with a suddenness which falls like a crushing blow upon his family and friends and which leaves a sense of bewildering loss among all classes of people.

It is given to few men to take so large and active a part in the material affairs of a great city like Pittsburgh and come out of the turmoil with a name to which clings so little of the sordidness that creeps into the business life of men of ordinary character. We say "to which there clings so little of the sordidness," but what we should say is, "To which there clings absolutely nothing that is sordid, or base, or mean." If there is one man

whose relations with his fellows are more closely scrutinized than another's, it is the man who presides over large financial institutions and into whose hands are committed extensive and important trusts. John B. Jackson has for a generation been at the head of one of the principal banking and trust companies of the city. He has been brought into daily and intimate contact with a multitude of people and has been called upon to discharge the most responsible and trying obligations. Yet there probably lives in Pittsburgh no man who ever heard him mentioned save with that deep respect which is commanded and enjoyed by a rare few. There was for him no subtle distinction between personal honor and business practice. He was the same courteous, high-minded, splendidly upright personality in the counting house and directors' room as in the home; and nobody ever doubted the purity of his motives whether in public affairs or private.

This is not a romantic age, but there are among us as many fine souls, prizing integrity beyond all other riches, and wearing as unsullied a plume and as true and brave hearts—spurning nobly every uncleanness and every wrong—as ever decked themselves out in knightly armor.

The ordinary duties of life, the ordinary interests and concerns of life, are proved by them to be worthy of the very best that is in us. Men of this sort are modest, plain, outwardly matter-of-fact, unpretending as well as unassuming. But to live as they do, in the very thick of the market place, in the din of dollars and the turmoil of traffic, without ever a thought of taking advantage of their neighbor or stooping to do the base thing because others perchance do it—this is the mark of true chivalry. And such a soul, and such a life, was John B. Jackson's.

(The Bissell Line).

Arms—Gules, on a bend argent three escallops sable.

Crest—A demi-eagle with wings displayed sable, charged on the neck with an escallop shell or.

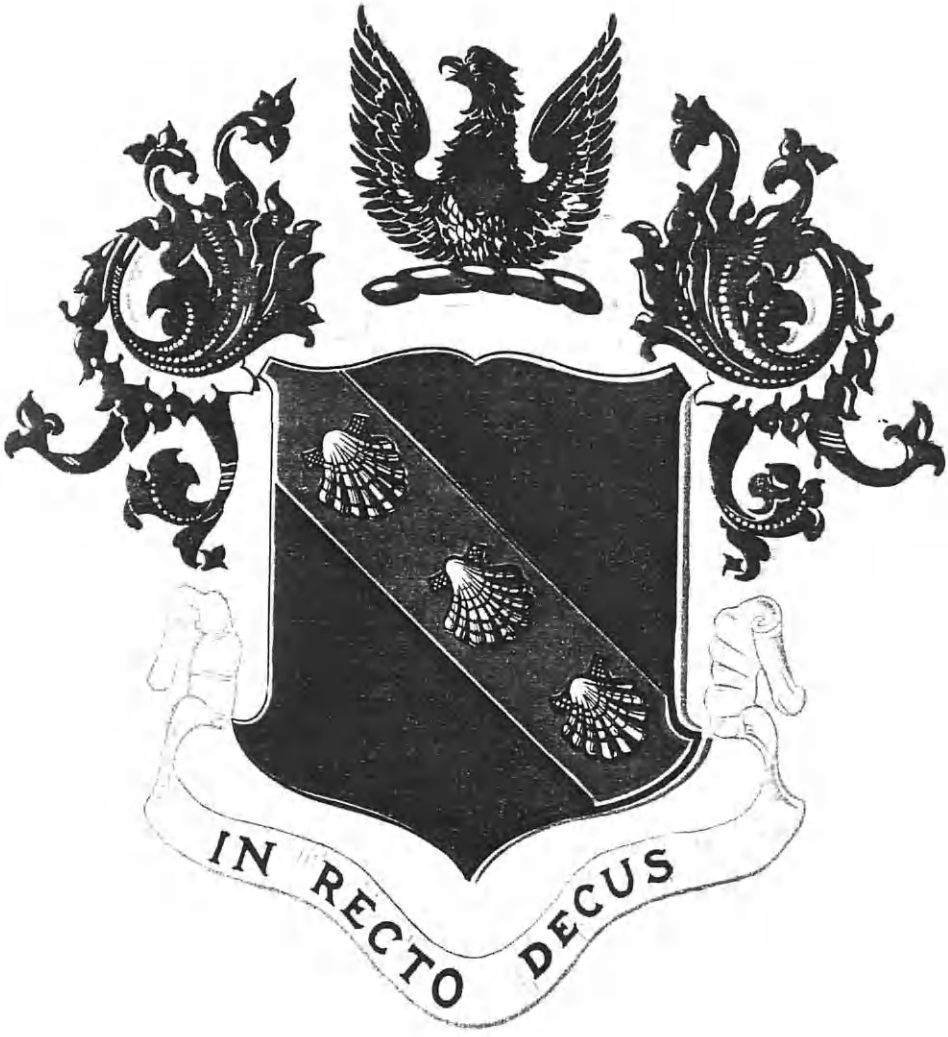
Motto—*In recto decus.* (In rectitude honor.)

The Bissell family of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut is of Huguenot extraction. The name in France was spelled Bysselle. The Huguenot ancestor, who was either the father or the grandfather of John Bissell, the American founder of the family, escaped from France to England during the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, and settled there in Somersetshire, where his descendants figured prominently in local affairs, and in several instances attained distinction in various walks of life. The American branch became equally prominent in their own sphere of influence and aided materially in the events that helped to establish the Republic and render it the important power that it is today.

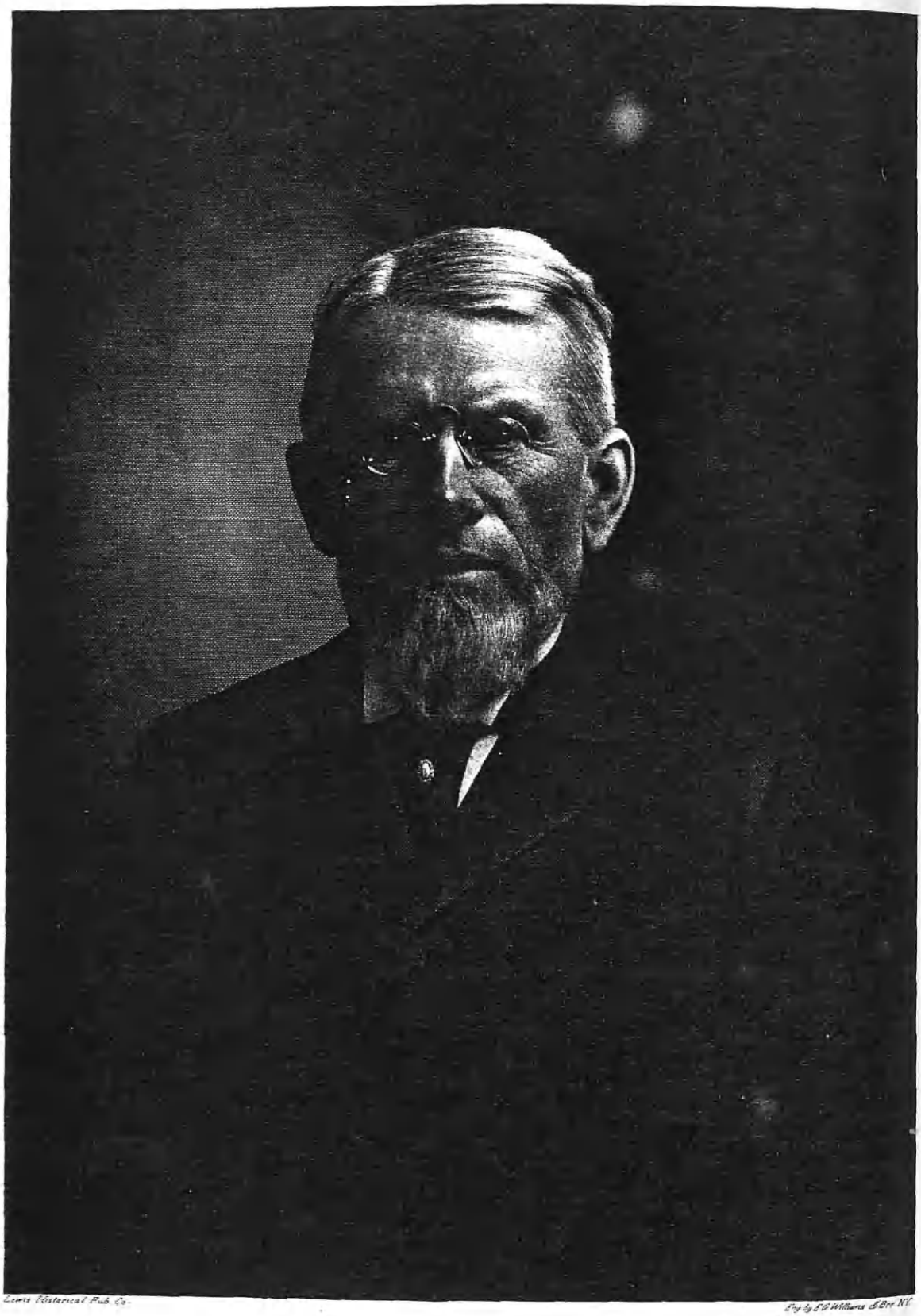
(I) John Bissell, the founder of the Bissell family of America, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1590, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, October 3, 1677. He came to America in 1628, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, with his wife and three children. In 1640 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and was the first settler on the east bank of the Connecticut River. He had the Scantic ferry and was, in his day, one of the leading men of his locality. He married and had issue: 1. John. 2. Thomas. 3. Mary. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Nathaniel. 6. Joice.

(II) Samuel Bissell, son of John Bissell of Windsor, Connecticut, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died in Windsor, Connecticut, May 17, 1697. He married, June 11, 1658, Abigail Holcomb, daughter of Thomas Holcomb, of Windsor. Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Abigail. 3. Jacob. 4. Mary. 5. Samuel. 6. Benjamin. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Deborah. 9. Hannah.

(III) John Bissell, son of Samuel and Abigail (Holcomb) Bissell, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 5, 1659, died at Lebanon, Connecticut, about 1740. He was a man of prominence and repute at Lebanon, Connecticut. He married, about 1689, Mrs. Sarah (White) Loomis, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel White, of Hatfield, Connecticut, and widow of Thomas Loomis. Issue: 1. Sarah. 2.



Bissell



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Frank S. Bissell

Anna M. J. Bissell

John. 3. Daniel. 4. Benjamin, of whom further.

(IV) Benjamin Bissell, son of John and Sarah (White-Loomis) Bissell, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, March 22, 1701, died at Lebanon, August 9, 1758. He married, July 17, 1728, Mary Wattles. Issue: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Benjamin. 3. Sarah. 4. Betsey. 5. Jerusha.

(V) Joseph Bissell, son of Benjamin and Mary (Wattles) Bissell, was born in 1730, died in 1814. He married, 1755, Hannah Partridge. Issue: 1. John Partridge, of whom further. 2. Joseph William. 3. Benjamin. 4. Ammi Ruhami. 5. Guide Lusignanus.

(VI) John Partridge Bissell, son of Joseph and Hannah (Partridge) Bissell, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in 1757, died in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1811. He was a civil engineer and surveyor of high ability, and laid out the Western Reserve. He married, June 3, 1790, Temperance Stark, born October 25, 1767, died April 8, 1852. Issue: 1. Betsey. 2. Anna. 3. William. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Jabez. 6. Polly. 7. Emery. 8. Parmela. 9. Charlotte. 10. Caroline, married Mr. Turner and left issue.

(VII) John Bissell, son of John Partridge and Temperance (Stark) Bissell, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, January 8, 1797, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1865. He was one of the first to establish an iron foundry and rolling mill at Pittsburgh, and by his enterprise and energy contributed in no small degree to the after development of that city. He married Nancy Semple, daughter of William and Nancy (Bonner) Semple, of Pittsburgh. Issue: 1. William Semple, of whom further. 2. John Partridge, of whom further. 3. Annie M., died unmarried in 1902. 4. Thomas, died young. 5. Josiah, died November 30, 1891. 6. Charles Semple, died in Cleveland. Married Cynthia Wick. Issue: i. Edward Bissell. ii. Jennie Bissell, married Frank Olcott. iii. Augusta Bissell, married William Boardman. iv. Julia Bissell, married Robert Clark. v. Florence Bissell, married Henry Wick. 7. Francis (Frank) Semple, of whom further. 8. Ellen C., married Dr. Alexander M. Speer. Children: Bissell and Alexander Speer. 9. Mary Woods, married, in September, 1870, Irwin Boyle Laughlin, who died at Nice, France, April 9, 1871; they had Mary Irwin Laughlin, who married, October 30, 1907, Frederick O. Houghton, of Massachusetts, and they have a child, Mary Bissell Houghton.

(VIII) William Semple Bissell, son of John and Nancy (Semple) Bissell, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He married (first) Elizabeth E. H. Hogg, daughter of George Hogg. She died in March, 1856. He married (second) Eliza Shields Wilson, daughter of John Wilson. Issue by first wife: 1. Mary, married Norman Spang. Issue: i. Sarah A. Spang, married Alfred Sang. ii. Charles Frederick Spang. 2. John. 3. James H., resides in Minneapolis. Issue by second wife: 4. William W. 5. David Shields, of whom further. 6. Maria W. 7. Nancy Semple. 8. Sarah Eliza. 9. Robert Wilson. 10. Albert. 11. Joseph E.

(VIII) John Partridge Bissell, son of John and Nancy (Semple) Bissell, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He married Mary A. Bayard, daughter of George A. Bayard. She died in 1866. Issue: 1. Annie B. 2. George Bayard, died at Springfield, Massachusetts, March 24, 1886.

(VIII) Francis (Frank) Semple Bissell, son of John and Nancy (Semple) Bissell, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsyl-

vania, January 28, 1833. He was graduated at Williams College in 1854, and shortly afterward succeeded to the proprietorship of the Eagle Foundry of Pittsburgh, notable as one of the first establishments of its kind in that city. He married (first), in 1856, Martha H. Miller, daughter of Dr. Henry Miller, of Pittsburgh. He married (second), in 1866, Anna Margaret Jackson, born June 14, 1837, died August 1, 1918, a daughter of George Whitten and Mary (Beard) Jackson. (See Jackson II.) Mrs. Anna M. (Jackson) Bissell became well and widely known and respected as a philanthropist and charitable worker, and with her equally beneficent sister, Mary Louisa Jackson (see Jackson III), was closely identified with every worthy movement and project that tended to helping the needy and improving the conditions of the poor, the sick, and those in distress. Her death, in 1918, during her eighty-first year, brought to a close a long life of commendable endeavor, and of Christian duty well, wisely, and nobly performed. Issue by first wife: 1. Henry Miller, of whom further. Issue by second wife: 2. George W. Jackson, of whom further. 3. John Bonner, died February 10, 1916.

(IX) David Shields Bissell, son of William Semple and Eliza Shields (Wilson) Bissell, married Anna T. Bush. Issue: 1. Constance Bonner. 2. John Ter Bush. 3. Leet Wilson. 4. Philip Ten Broeck.

(IX) Henry Miller Bissell, son of Francis (Frank) Semple and Martha H. (Miller) Bissell, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1857, died June 5, 1893. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy in 1875 and subsequently attained distinction as a successful iron founder and civil engineer. He married (first) Jennie Finney; no issue. He married (second), June 7, 1888, Bessie Gray Taylor, daughter of Charles Taylor. Issue by second wife: 1. Anna Pauli Bissell.

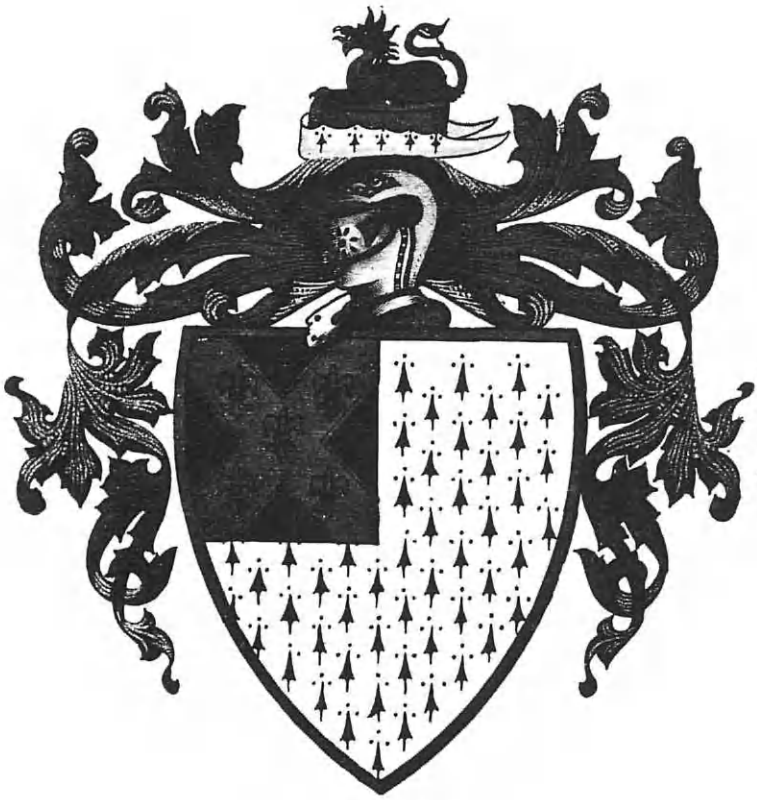
(IX) George W. Jackson Bissell, son of Francis (Frank) Semple and Anna M. (Jackson) Bissell, was born May 18, 1867. He was educated in the private schools of Pittsburgh, and then was president of the Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company. He married, May 23, 1898, Katherine Amelia Ewing Hogg, daughter of John Thomas Hogg, of New Haven, Pennsylvania. Issue: 1. John Jackson, born June 30, 1903, baptized November 8, 1903, by Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D. 2. Frank Semple (2), born February 22, 1912, baptized in November, 1912, by Rev. Alexander Vance, D. D.

(The Beard Line).

Arms—Ermine, on a quarter sable, a saltire or, charged with five fleurs-de-lis, gules.

Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a tiger couchant or, tufted, maned and armed sable.

It is always interesting to trace the origin of a name. Centuries ago, before the surname had come into common usage, men were designated by their occupations, personal characteristics of manner or physical form, locality, or as sons of their father. In time these various appellations became part of the name and descended to succeeding generations as a surname. Several derivations are suggested for the family name Beard, which is also written Baird and Bard. According to Bardsley, and also Harrison, it is a nickname meaning "bearded," and often in early Anglo-Norman records is rendered by its Latin equivalent. Thus: Richard and William Cum-Barba (i. e., with a beard) in the Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire, 1273 A. D.; and Adam Cum-



Beard

Barba as late as the poll tax of Yorkshire, 1379 A. D.

A poor weaver named John Gregor went from house to house, and as he worked he sang the legends, ballads, and events of the time so pleasingly that his coming was always hailed with joy. The people loved him and called him the Bard, and when some property was left to him by one of his rich friends, it was given to him as John Gregor Bard, "in order for him to hold it."

For many generations in Scotland the name has been written Baird, but for more than a hundred years after the Plantation in Ireland it was more frequently written Beard. Though the Bairds who were in Ireland for about a century are called Scotch-Irish, they were not in reality natives of Ireland, but went there from Scotland, England, and France. The American family of Archibald Bard are descended from an emigrant ancestor who spelled his name Beard, and whose second son signed his name to a deed now on record as William Baird.

The Baird family is one of the most talented and cultured in this country, and the name is especially well known in history and theology, being represented in the former field by the Bairds of New York, who "have produced the classic historians of the Huguenot race and achievements so rich in memories and inspiration." The name of Dr. Samuel J. Baird, of Fayette, is recognized as the author of two volumes of especial interest and value in church theology and history, "Eloline Revealed," and "The History of the New School Presbyterian." Of this family also were William Logan and Thomas Dickson Baird, who "attained fame in scholarship as educationalists in Baltimore and the South." They were men of broad learning and great intellectuality, and representative of "the liberal training and pure culture" of the early days of the Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania.

Prominent among those who spell the name "Beard" is "Dan Beard," artist, author, and founder of the first Boy Scout Society from which the English Scouts and others were modelled, and now National Scout Commander of the Boy Scouts of America. He came of a family of artists, his five brothers and sisters having all been users of the pencil or brush, and his father and an uncle were well known painters. In the earlier generations John Beard, born about 1716, died 1790, was a popular actor and famous tenor singer in England. Handel composed expressly for him some of his greatest tenor parts, as in "Israel in Egypt," "Messiah," "Judas Maccabaeus," and "Jephthah," and Beard's reputation as a singer was gained in the representation given by Handel at Covent Garden Theatre of "Acis and Galetea," "Atalanta," and other works. His first appearance as an actor was at Drury Lane, August 30, 1757, and he enjoyed great and deserved popularity. His second wife was Charlotte Rich, daughter of Mr. Rich, the manager of Covent Garden Theatre. Thomas Beard, D. D., was a Puritan divine, educated at Cambridge University. He was rector of Hengrave, Suffolk, for a short time, then became master of Huntingdon Hospital and Grammar School, and the schoolmaster of Oliver Cromwell. Beard's earliest and most famous book, "The Theatre of God's Judgment," first appeared in 1797, and went through at least four editions.

——— Berd, who lived in the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509), had a son, Ralph Beard, whose oldest son, John Beard, had lands in Cowfold, Sussex, England, but

died without issue, and his estate was inherited by his brothers, one of whom was William, who had John of Cowfold and Thomas, ancestor of the Beards of Wike, in Sussex.

Among the early Bards, Bairds, and Beards who came from the banks of the Foyle, Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania, was John Baird, a son of James Baird, of Strabane, and the only one of the name whose paternity in Ireland has been positively identified. He settled in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware, before 1728, and is believed to have gone later to Chester County, Pennsylvania, as a John Beard was taxable in New Londonderry Township, 1727-44.

(I) Edward Beard, of West Hyde Parish in County Hertford, England, not far from Sussex, married ——— Coleman. Issue: 1. Joseph. 2. John. 3. Edward. 4. Peter, of whom further. 5. Jane. 6. Ann, married Mr. Hodges.

(II) Peter Beard, son of Edward and ——— (Coleman) Beard, married Ann Coffey. Issue: 1. Mary, born in Pittsburgh, April 3, 1813, died June 9, 1879; married George Whitten Jackson. (See Jackson II). 2. Louisa, died unmarried.

(The Coleman-Colman Line).

Arms—Per fesse argent and sable, a cross patonce between four mullets counterchanged.

Crest—A greyhound's head sable, gorged with a collar and ring argent charged with three mullets sable.

Many widely differing origins of the name of Coleman have been suggested in the effort to trace it to its source. One student of nomenclature believes that "gold" and "man" contributed to form the name, running through the various changes of Goldman, Gouldman, Coultman, Coltman, and Coleman. Another takes the word "coal" as the foundation, "coalman," a dealer or worker in coals. The name may have been derived from the old Saxon word "ceol," which meant a ship or boat, and in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle are found such names as Ceolwulf, Ceolnoth, and Ceolred. A genealogist of one branch of the Coleman family states that the name came from the Latin word "colles," a hill or mountain, that the family were hill men or mountaineers, and that "Collesman" is a spelling found frequently in old records. Be the origin what it may, the name is found in Germany as Kohlman, Kohlmann, and old German, Coloman; the English forms are Coultman, Coloman, Colman, or Coleman, and the French, Collman.

Coleman appeared prominently in history in A. D. 664, as the name of a noted Scotch bishop who was of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, on the northeast coast of England, and who, because of violent disputes, retired and built successively three island monasteries, one off the west coast of Scotland and the others west of Ireland. Another Scotch bishop of this name was killed in Austria in the eleventh century while on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was made a patron saint in 1015. The Roman calendar still names the 18th of October as this saint's day. The county of Hertford appears to have been the home of a branch of the Coleman family through several centuries. Before 1426 Nicholas Coleman and his wife, Alice, had lands in Picotts Manor in Bishop Stortford; Alice Coleman, widow, in the parish of Etsbornet, is named on the subsidy rolls of 1545; in the seventeenth century members of the family are found in St. Albans, Hemel Hempstead, and the parish of St. Michaels, all in Hertfordshire, while the burial of Mary Coleman of the parish of Northaw is recorded on December 15, 1729. Other

Coleman

(COLMAN)

The American Historical Society

Eng. by S. G. Williams & Bro. NY

A. H. Wilson.

branches of the family are on record in Devonshire and Kent County.

REFERENCES—"Historic Families of America" (Nelke). Burke's "General Armory." County Genealogists; Sussex; Berry. Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Surnames of the United Kingdom" (Harrison). The Family of Boase. Catching's "Baird and Beard Families." "The Coleman Family," E. W. Stearns. "Genealogy of William Coleman," J. C. Coleman. Parish Registers of Hertfordshire.

WILSON, Albert Hemphill,

Real Estate Operator.

Arms—Sable, a wolf salient or, ducally gorged and chained gules, in chief a mullet of the second between two mullets argent.

Crest—A wolf's head erased erminois gorged with a collar sable, charged with three mullets argent.

Motto—Ego de meo sensu judico.

The name Wilson is derived from the Anglo-Saxon personal name, Willa, which signifies determination. From this came William, and from Will, the dimunitive of William, the custom of distinguishing sons by the use of the father's name with the possessive sign, developed the surname Wilson (Will's son). The name of Adam Wyllson is found as far back as 1379, when it was recorded in the list of the Yorkshire Poll Tax.

Burke gives forty-two coats-of-arms for the various branches of the Wilson family, seated in counties York, Berks, Sussex, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lincoln, Durham, Essex, Kent, Northumberland, and Middlesex, in England, and in various counties in Scotland.

The wolf in various positions appears in many of the English Wilson coats-of-arms, while three mullets are most prominent in the arms of the Scottish branches. Naturally some branches carry both. The three mullets appear in the arms of the Irish branch of the family. Those described above are the arms recorded by Matthews in the "American Armoury and Blue Book" for a branch of the Wilson Family in America of English and Scotch descent.

Albert Hemphill Wilson was born in what is now Park Gate, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1849, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1920. His father, James Wilson, was a successful large scale farmer of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, thus the early life of Albert H. Wilson was spent among the healthful surroundings and in the wide freedom of the big farms of those days. He began his education in Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, and after a course in a preparatory school entered Washington and Jefferson College. He then secured his professional training in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, after which he found employment and secured practical experience in McKennan's drug store on Market Street, Pittsburgh, later widening his experience by serving in Mattern's pharmacy on the corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets. After a time he opened a pharmacy of his own on the corner of Penn and Frankstown avenues, East Liberty, and there, on the present (1924) site of McMurray's establishment, he for eight years conducted a thriving enterprise. At the end of that time, his health being somewhat impaired, he sold his pharmaceutical business. He had no idea, however, of remaining idle. He had invested largely in real estate, and he at once became actively interested in the care of his property interests and in developing the possibilities of the real estate market. Mr. Wilson extended his operations to the South, and was president of the Sylacauga Improvement Company of Alabama, also holding a directorship in the Pittsburgh Ice Company. In business circles he was known

as a real estate operator of foresight and courage, whose transactions were noted for their extent and for the strict fairness that was their outstanding characteristic.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Alumni Association of Washington and Jefferson College, and held membership in the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity from his college years. He held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Order, also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was a member of the Masonic Veterans. He was a deep student and reader along the lines that most interested him, which were history and biography, and a memory remarkable for its exactness and retentiveness enabled him to derive a maximum of enjoyment and a vast store of information from these pursuits. Throughout his more than three score and ten years of life he followed a calm and even course, his pathway of life marked by milestones of many sincere friendships won and held in the field of active business.

The passing of Albert Hemphill Wilson, on November 16, 1920, ended a long career of successful activity. His three score and ten years had been completed, and his many friends and associates bear witness to the fact that he left the influence of an upright useful life to contribute its share to the continued development of the business enterprises and as well of the communities with which he was associated. His associates in business and social life knew him as a man of ability and character, who was appreciative of the finest things in life, and as one with whom it was a pleasure to be identified either in work or in play.

Albert Hemphill Wilson married, March 16, 1881, Alice M. Corbit, daughter of Richard Humphrey and Sarah Harris (Trovillo) Corbit. (See Corbit line.) Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had no children.

(The Corbit Line).

Corbit-Corbet-Corbett Arms—Or, a raven si

Crest—An elephant argent, armed gold, on back a castle, triple towered, of the last, trapp or and sable.

Motto—Deus pascit corvos. (Over the phant.) *Virtutis laus actio.*

The Corbitt, Corbit, Corbet, or Corl family is a very ancient one of Shropsh England, founded by Roger Corbet, of the companions-in-arms of William Conqueror, and second son of Corbeau the Pays de Caux in Normandy. scendants of the great Shropshire fan of Corbett received extensive grants land in the County of Salop and in Marches of Wales. Robert Corbet nessed the Charter of Henry I to Abbey of Shrewsbury in 1121, and h fifteen manors in Salop. Others sett in various parts of England, includ County Merionett and County Montg ery. Burke, in his "General Armor records thirty-nine groups of the Corl or Corbet name bearing arms, and of th twenty-seven bear one or more rave The arms blazoned above are those of ancient Shropshire family.

(The Family in America).

The earliest records found of Dar Corbit state that he was born in Glasg Scotland, in the seventeenth centu About 1710 or 1715 he came to Appoqu imink Hundred, Newcastle County, De ware, and resided near Odessa on banks of Appoquinimink Creek, where engaged in farming. One account s that he once lived at West Chest Chester County, Pennsylvania. He v a Quaker, being a member of the Frien Society. His will was made Decem 20, 1755, and was proved February 1756. The name of his wife is not know She doubtless died before her husband, she is not mentioned in his will. Cl dren: 1. Daniel, of whom further.

Corbit

Israel, of whom further. 3. John. 4. William. 5. Jonathan. 6. Rachel, married Jacob Duehattaway. 7. A daughter, married Samuel McCool. 8. Mary, married Mr. Ludin.

Daniel Corbit, son of Daniel Corbit, was born at the Corbit homestead on the banks of the Appoquinimink River, Delaware, and died in 1774, his will being made March 25, 1774, and proved April 18 of the same year. He was buried in the Friends' Cemetery at Odessa. Like his pioneer father, he was a farmer and cattle raiser, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married, November 8, 1739, Mary Brinton, born April 1, 1708, died February 13, 1774, daughter of William and Jean (Thatcher) Brinton. (See Brinton III.) Children: 1. Daniel. 2. John, died before March 25, 1774. 3. Isaac, probably the Isaac who served in the Revolution. 4. Jonathan. 5. Mary, married Mr. Wilson. 6. William, born November 10, 1745, on banks of the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, married (first) Mary Pennell; (second) Sarah Fisher; (third) Mary Cowgill. He is not mentioned in the will of Daniel Corbit (2).

Israel Corbit, second son of Daniel Corbit, the settler, resided at Appoquinimink Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware. He made his will June 20, 1789. His wife and his brother, William Corbit, were the executors. He left a widow, Mary, and nine children: 1. Israel, who may be the Israel mentioned below. 2. Hannah. 3. Abraham. 4. Isaac, probably the Isaac who served in the War of 1812 with the South Brandywine Volunteers, and who, with E. I. Du Pont, was among the signers of the rules of that company June 18, 1813. 5. Deborah. 6. Richard. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Jonathan. 9. Ann.

Israel Corbit, son of Israel and Mary Corbit (probably the Israel mentioned above) was of Wilmington, Delaware, and later removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown, and their children were: 1. Isaac, born in Salem County, New Jersey, August 1, 1797. 2. Eleanor, born in Newcastle County, Delaware, February 21, 1800. 3. Joshua, born at Newcastle, February 14, 1803, died February 18, 1803. 4. Israel Kent, born July 15, 1805, died in Newcastle County, Delaware. 5. Richard Humphrey, of whom further. 6. Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March, 1810. 7. Edmund, born October 28, 1812.

Richard Humphrey Corbit, son of Israel and Elizabeth Corbit, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, July 24, 1807, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in November, 1882. He received a good practical education in the schools of his native district, and then learned the trade of spring-maker, first making springs for coaches and later manufacturing springs for railway trains. In 1840 he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he established a forge and shop of his own. He was skillful and energetic, and for thirty-two years continued to successfully conduct a thriving business. A considerable portion of his profits he invested in real estate, and when he retired he was the owner of some valuable real property. Politically he gave his support first to the Whig Party, but later became a staunch Democrat, taking an active interest in the affairs of that party and winning recognition as an able speaker. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was very active and from which he received a license to preach.

Richard Humphrey Corbit married (first) Mary Hamilton. She died in June, 1841. He married (second) Sarah Har-

ris Trovillo, born September 27, 1808, died in November, 1867, daughter of Colonel Elijah and Margaretta (Harris) Trovillo, the Trovillos being an old Huguenot family which removed from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Pittsburgh. Colonel Trovillo gained his rank in the War of 1812, and also served in the war with Mexico, two of his sons also in the American forces in the latter conflict. He was for two terms sheriff of Allegheny County, his administration covering the period of the fire of 1845. At this time he was in Philadelphia on business, and his wife, Margaretta, when the flames threatened the jail, released the prisoners and directed them in placing wet blankets on the roof of the building. When the flames had passed she prepared a good supper for the prisoners, and at its end they voluntarily returned to their cells in tribute to her bravery. Children of Richard H. and Sarah Harris (Trovillo) Corbit: 1. Anna, died young. 2. William Trovillo, who died about 1880. 3. Alice M., of whom further. 4. Margaretta Harris, who married John Agnew Goff. She died July 9, 1922, leaving five children: i. Gene, who married James W. Stephens, and had four children: (a) Hazel, deceased. (b) Alice W., married Edgar Groves. (c) Mary, married Joseph C. Miller. (d) Chester Goff. ii. Elizabeth, who married John Edgar Dixon. iii. George H. Goff, deceased. iv. Albert Wilson, deceased. v. Alice, married Wilbur F. Shroyer, and has a son, Wilbur Goff Shroyer.

Alice M. Corbit, daughter of Richard Humphrey and Sarah Harris (Trovillo) Corbit, married, March 16, 1881, Albert Hemphill Wilson. (See Wilson.)

(The Brinton Line).

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent, tail forked.

Brinton is compounded of two Celtic words, *brin* or *bryn*, a height or a hill, and *ton, dun, tun*, an enclosed camp or fortified place, therefore, *Brinton*, the "hill-fort." The name has been given to various places in England, and the English family of Brinton, from whom the American family is descended, took their name from the parish of Brinton, now Brimpton, in Southern Berkshire, a fertile tract of about 1,500 acres, in the angle formed by the confluence of the little rivers, Auburn and Kennett.

The first of the name of whom we have definite account is Robert de Brinton (that is, "Robert of Brinton"), of Brinton, Berks, and of Longford, Shropshire, who lived about 1150, and held the former manor under the Earl Mortimer, but the latter direct from the King, as "tenant-in-chief."

The arms blazoned above are those shown on the seal attached to the will of William Brinton, the immigrant ancestor of the line here traced. They are also described by Burke in his "General Armory."

(The Family in America).

(I) William Brinton, the first of the name who came to America, came from the village of Nether Gournall, parish of Sedgely, Staffordshire, England. Sedgely was described in 1660 as "very populous, by reason of the workers of lime, coals and iron;" also as "an heathenish place, where prophaneness and ignorance abounded." These surroundings evidently strengthened rather than weakened the deeply religious nature of William Brinton, who was one of the disciples of George Fox before that great man had been preaching his doctrine a dozen years.

William Brinton was born about 1630, and died between June, 1699, and December, 1700. His will bequeathed one hundred pounds to each of his three daughters, and the signature was firm and clear. The early Friends (Quakers) suffered

many persecutions, including fines for refusing to take the oath or pay titles, and in 1683 "William Brinton, of Gournall, for twenty-six shillings fine, had goods taken from him worth five pounds, eleven shillings." Though then well past middle life, William Brinton determined to escape these annoyances, and therefore in the spring of 1684, leaving his three daughters in England, started with his wife and son for America, locating in Newcastle County, Delaware. Though he was one of the oldest of the settlers, "with long white hair," he boldly struck out from the settlement and settled twelve miles back from the river. He owned several hundred acres of land, most of which was occupied later by his son and sons-in-law.

William Brinton married, in 1659, Ann Bagley, born in 1635, died in the spring of 1699, daughter of Edward Bagley. After the death of her father in 1649, she and her mother, in 1656, joined the Friends' Society. William Brinton wrote a remarkable "testimony concerning the life and death of his dear wife." Children: 1. Ann, born 1662; married, June 18, 1684, at Stourbridge, John Bennett, of Overly, and settled in Birmingham, Pennsylvania. 2. Elizabeth, married, in 1688, Hugh Harris. 3. Esther, married John Willis. 4. William, of whom further.

(II) William Brinton, son of William and Ann (Bagley) Brinton, was born in England, in 1666, and was buried October 17, 1751. After his marriage he continued to live with his father, who conveyed the farm to him in 1697 by a deed of gift. He was part-owner of a gristmill at Concord, and built for himself a stone house one-fourth of a mile south of Dilworthtown, east of the Wilmington Road. In 1714 and 1721 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and in 1721 when Birmingham Meeting House was erected, he was one of the trustees of the title. He married, December 9, 1690, Jean Thatcher, daughter of Richard Thatcher. She was born December 17, 1670, and died in February, 1756. She was a member of the Friends' Society. Children: 1. Joseph, born in 1693; married (first) Mary Peirce, and (second) Mary Elgar. 2. William, born in 1694, married (first) Hannah Buller, (second) Azuba Townsend, and (third) Cecily Chamberlain. 3. Edward, born in 1705; married Hannah Peirce. 4. Mary, of whom further. 5. Ann, born in 1710; married Samuel Bettle. 6. John, born in 1715; married Hannah Vernon.

(III) Mary Brinton, daughter of William and Jean (Thatcher) Brinton, was born April 1, 1708. She married Daniel Corbit. (See Corbit line.)

REFERENCES—(Wilson) "History of Pittsburgh and Environs," Vol. II, p. 260. (Corbit) "Calendar of Deleware Wills, Newcastle County," pp. 53-74. "Biography Encyclopedia, State of Delaware," two vols. (1899), p. 576. Brinton Family, pp. 37-39. "Visitation of Shropshire, 1623." "Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 343. "History of Pittsburgh and Its Environs," Vol. II, pp. 259-60. Burke's "General Armory." (Brinton) "Brinton Family, 1878," pp. 7, 8, 9, 23, 27, 34.

GORDON, Dr. William St. Clair,

Physician.

A veteran of the medical profession in Richmond, Virginia, having been engaged in practice in that city and State for forty-five years, Dr. William St. Clair Gordon was regarded as a physician of unerring dependability in matters requiring skilled counsel and advice, while as a teacher, by means of his professional lectures before medical students, his influence in training and practice was an effective means of maintaining high standards. He was of a family long established in the South, associated promi-

nently with its business and social life, and sharing generously in all matters pertaining to the general progress. His genealogy from the first comer is thus given:

(I) Colonel James Gordon, who was born about 1714, and died in 1768, came from Ireland with his brother, John Gordon, to Merry Point, Lancaster County, Virginia, prior to 1738. He married Mary Harrison, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Harrison, of Surry County, Virginia.

(II) Nathaniel Gordon, son of Colonel James and Mary (Harrison) Gordon, was born in 1763, and died in 1820. He married his Cousin Mary, daughter of John Gordon, of Middlesex County, Virginia.

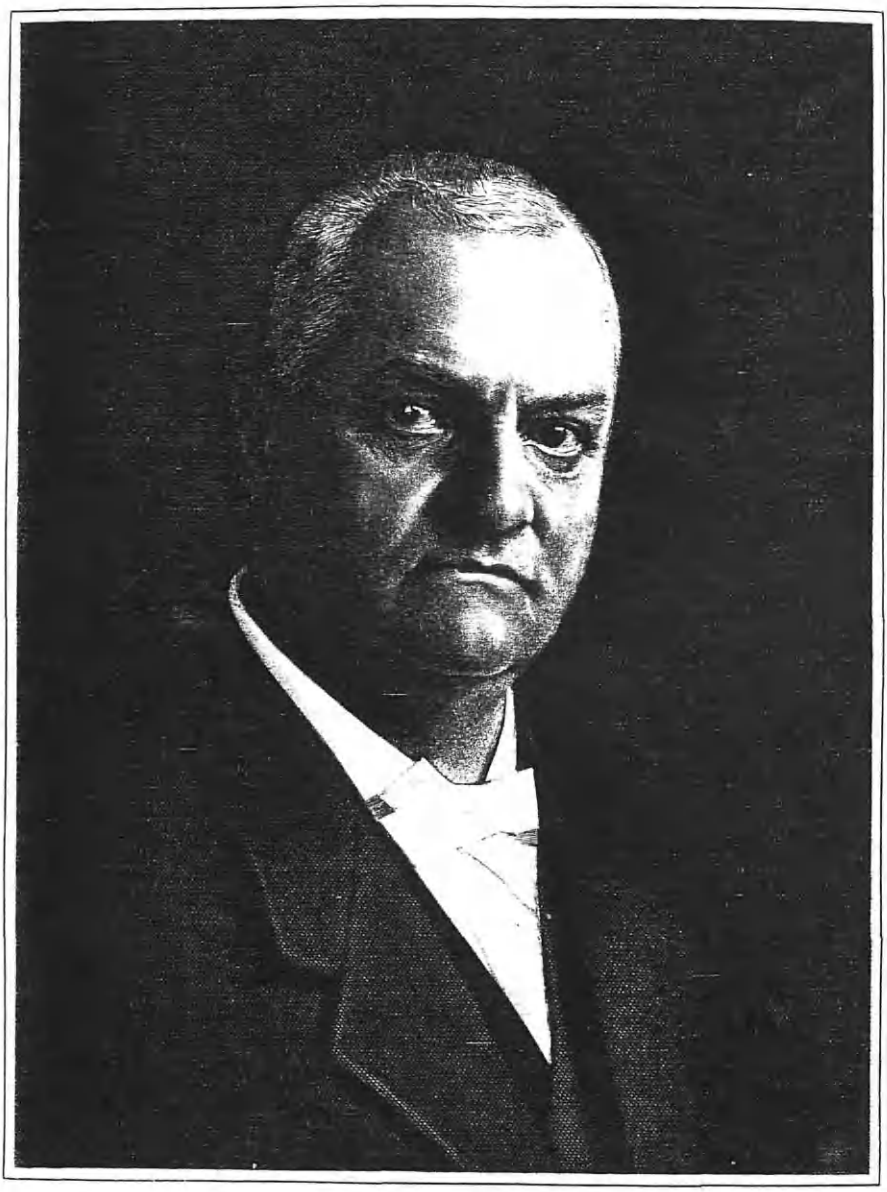
(III) John Newton Gordon, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Gordon) Gordon, was born in 1793, and died in 1870. He married Louisiana Coleman, who was born in 1804, and died in 1884, daughter of Major Samuel Coleman.

(IV) James Gordon, son of John Newton and Louisiana (Coleman) Gordon, was born in 1826, and died in 1895. He was a prominent merchant. He married, in 1856, Mary St. Clair Cooke, who was born in 1838, and their children were: 1. William St. Clair, of whom further. 2. Henry N., born in 1862; married Annie C. Parkinson. 3. Lucy Conway, married Harry M. Smith, Jr. 4. Conway Harrison, vice-president of the Planters' National Bank, of Richmond; married, October 12, 1892, Kate Randolph Brown, daughter of George W. Brown, of Southampton, England, and Catherine Eliza (Hall) Brown; their children: Margaret Randolph, who married, September 30, 1920, Warren Maynard Goddard, and they have a daughter, Margaret Randolph, born September 11, 1921; and Conway Harrison, Jr., who married, November 22, 1919, Marian K. Turpin, daughter of George Wilmer Turpin. 5. Charles L., born in 1866, and died in 1873. 6. James Waddell, born January 8, 1869, in Richmond, Virginia, named for his ancestor, James Waddell, D. D., born in 1739, and died in 1805, known as the "blind preacher." He married Mary Meade. 7. Howard, who married (first) Margaret Smith; (second) Lydia (Wiley) Smith. 8. Mary Clifford. 9. Robert Lattimer, who married Anne M. Talbott.

(V) Dr. William St. Clair Gordon was born March 28, 1858, at Raleigh, North Carolina. He attended schools at Richmond, Virginia. Preparing for his profession at the Medical College of Virginia, he was graduated there in the class of 1879, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He took a special course at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Gordon established himself as a practitioner in Richmond; and he was also a lecturer in the Medical College of Virginia. During the World War, he served as medical examiner for the aviation service.

Dr. Gordon married, October 16, 1890, Kate Blanks Gordon, a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, daughter of James Newton Gordon and Elvira G. (Moon) Gordon, of Lynchburg, Virginia. Their children: 1. Katherine Roy, who was born November 17, 1894, in Richmond, Virginia, graduated from the Randolph-Macon College in 1914 with her degree of Bachelor of Arts; married, November 17, 1917, John Barry Cary. 2. Imogen, who was born June 22, 1896, in Richmond, and married, January 17, 1925, Richard E. Cunningham; they are the parents of a daughter, Imogen Gordon Cunningham, born January 26, 1926.

Dr. William St. Clair Gordon died April 24, 1924, in Richmond, Virginia, a physician who had served his community with



Eugene F. Baldwin

great faithfulness from the beginning to the close of a devoted career of usefulness to his profession and to the people among whom his lot was cast.

BALDWIN, Eugene F.,

Journalist.

Eugene F. Baldwin rose to a great occasion in behalf of Central States journalism when he founded the "Star" of Peoria, Illinois, made its voice a dominant one in State and country, and as editor and the "Philosopher" wrote of yesterday and today in his masterly and unequalled comparisons, and demonstrated fearlessly the political and economic problems of the hour. Peoria was the editorial sanctum, while the area of the influence of the "Star," through Mr. Baldwin's forceful writings, became almost unbounded, territorially, in this country. Few busy editors have found time to read so abundantly both of history and of present-day events; and fewer still have so powerfully combined the results of so broad a method of reading to hold the popular attention without surfeit. An every-day philosophical inquirer, his novel and always interesting portrayal of his conclusions brought lasting and wholesome fame to his journal. Personally, he was that fine type of man who could rise above absolute failure and discover a new and highly successful course for the expression of his talents; mentally and morally, he persevered in his innate courage and faith that led him on to practical performance of things worth while. He was a son of Stephen and Julia (Pardee) Baldwin, a parenthood of like courage and conscientiousness. Stephen Baldwin was a deacon of the Congregational Church, as his father had been before him; he was strongly religious, devoted to building activities, and particularly to the erection of churches. Coming West in 1855, he settled with his family in Milwaukee.

Eugene F. Baldwin was born December 1, 1840, in Watertown, Connecticut, and he was reared in strict Calvinistic principles, his early training giving the distinctive trend to his later mental activities and his editorial interests. Remarkably intense were the religious influences of his boyhood; the mental food of the family consisting of the Bible, Watt's Hymns, the Shorter Catechism, and Baxter's "Saint's Rest." The Bible was the son's daily reading, and his deep and detailed knowledge concerning the Book of Books all through his life was due to his early glimpses of its beauties. He attended the public schools of Watertown, and afterwards graduated at the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) High School; and in 1860 he secured a position as a teacher in Clinton County, Illinois, which he later relinquished in order to enter the State Normal School at Bloomington, in that State. Then, for a time, he was employed by his father as a carpenter, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. When war was declared, in 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Indiana Volunteers, and served until 1863. He became a prisoner in the hands of the Confederate Army, and when released and returned to his company, he was found to have been broken down physically, and received his honorable discharge from the service. In 1864, he went to Chillicothe, Illinois, to assume the duties of principal of the schools there, and with successful results, after which he was called to Peoria to take the principalship of the First Ward School.

It was now that his journalistic career began, for while he was in Peoria he was given a position as editor of the "Transcript," where he continued four years.

He purchased the "El Paso (Illinois) Journal"; but a year afterwards he returned to Peoria, and with A. R. Sheldon, established the "Peoria Review," so continuing three years. He was editor of the "Rock Island Union" for a time, when he repurchased the "El Paso Journal," with J. B. Barnes, in 1877, and also established the "Peoria Journal," the leading newspaper in that city. In 1891 he gave up the newspaper business entirely, and became associated with Charles H. Powell, in the Sylvan Remedy Company, manufacturers of patent medicines, a concern that made a failure of its plans after three years. Here was the turning point, for from distinct failure, Mr. Baldwin, with his return to newspaper interests, found himself in the proper element, and won his great and well deserved success. The "Peoria Star" made its first appearence September 27, 1897, but its owner and editor being without funds, he bought his newspaper press on credit, and when the press was delivered, he was unable to pay the freight. Yet, eight years later, he was sole owner of the most influential newspaper in Peoria, and was its accomplished editor. In addition to its striking editorials, the "Sunday Star" contained that always popular page from the pen and brain of Mr. Baldwin, called the "Philosopher," that had an appreciative country-wide reading, containing as it did, his personal views on science, religion and current events. The "Peoria Star," in a review of his life, declared that:

> It was not until after he founded the "Star" that he came into his own. Mr. Baldwin was nearly sixty years of age when he founded this paper. Financial reverses had repeatedly overwhelmed him; he had been beaten over and over again in his life-long struggle for financial independence. As writer and editor for other papers he had left a marked impression on Peoria of the earlier period, and he had acquired an enviable reputation as thinker and journalist, author and wit. And most men at sixty would have been satisfied with that. But to acknowledge defeat was not in the nature of this man. In advanced age he started bravely on another fight for a foothold in the newspaper world; the instant and brilliant success of the "Star" not only gave him that, but furnished him with the weapon with which to carry on his war against hypocrisy and dishonesty.

Mr. Baldwin was also a member of the group who built the Grand Opera House and the National Hotel at Peoria, two enterprises of consequence forty years ago; and more recently he helped to establish the Mile Track; and he was one of the founders of the Jefferson Building and Jefferson Hotel, the first of the skyscrapers in the city. During the campaign for these two buildings, Mr. Baldwin went out day after day with the committee, personally soliciting subscriptions. He was editor of several pamphlets on "Hypnotism" and was a frequent public speaker.

Mr. Baldwin married, April 23, 1866, Fannie J. Gove, and they were the parents of the following children: Ethel, deceased; Dr. Frank, well known physician and surgeon in Peoria; and Mildred Sidney, who has achieved distinction as a writer. Mrs. Eugene F. Baldwin, who is president of the Peoria Star Company, possesses intellectual gifts, and was of great aid to her husband in his editorial work.

After three weeks of suffering, Eugene F. Baldwin passed away, November 6, 1914, at the residence of the family, in Peoria, Illinois. His daughter, whose pen name is Sidney Baldwin, brings the editor of the "Star" again very near to his readers and friends in her intimate review of his editorial methods, his careful, yet voluminous selection in reading, his scholarly thoroughness and remarkable memory. Excerpts follow from that paper which are of absorbing interest and of

very practical applicability for the reader and writer in general:

His store of information was marvelous. In my early days I never used an encyclopedia nor a dictionary; it was much easier to "ask father." He remarked once that he knew the "Waverley Novels" by heart before he was eighteen, and I have often wondered whether it was not that early knowledge that made him such a student of history. He knew history better than most people know their multiplication tables; and his constant reading filled in details until he was more conversant of the events that led to the fall of Louis XIV of France than the ordinary man concerning the election of the Governor. He read and reread, and dug deep in biographies and histories of each decade, until he learned the laws of nations and the outcome of foolish or thoughtless roads traveled. For every modern event he had a similar one in ancient history, and he pointed out the result of the present proceedings by showing the fate of the older one. . . . His favorite way of studying history was to read biographies. "Never bother with history," he said; "read the lives of the men who made it." But he himself had such a thorough knowledge of the events themselves that all his reading of biography gave him minor details, which he fitted into their proper places with the cleverness of a worker in mosaic. . . . . Of all his writing, he loved his "Philosopher" best. He did nine typed pages a day of editorial, never less, sometimes more; but he never went at it with the zest that he showed on Tuesday morning, when he began to write his favorite. On other mornings he would sometimes delay his dictation till 10 or half-past; but on Tuesday morning, even without waiting for the mail, he sat down and started. And nothing ever took him away from it in thought. . . . We who have been with him can trace his life and journeyings in the published collection of the "Philosopher." Whatever interested him, he gave again to his reading friends. And one of the secrets of his happy life was that the smallest things, to the last, interested and entertained him. On a walk, the trees, the birds, the weeds along the walk, the worms and bugs in the dust, all were commented on; and any especially different happening usually found its way, sooner or later, where the public might take advantage of it. He had a wonderful way of getting the heart out of every subject a friend might have studied, and serving it later in a new and attractive way.

There can be no fitter end to a noble series than the opening page of his first "Philosopher": "What people need in this life is a philosophy that will sustain them, and enable them in hours of calamity to bear the 'whips and stings of outrageous fortune.' Most people fancy that they are possessed of philosophy, but when trouble comes they shrink under it, and give way to vain lamentations." To those who were nearest him, who have been called upon to bear the greatest calamity that could be given, these words act as a spur: There are no lamentations. We take up the torch he lighted and carry it forward, remembering always his words of cheer and courage. And for those who knew and loved him personally, as well as those who knew him only through his writings, we say: "Vale, O Philosopher."

BROWN, Benjamin Franklin Strong,

Newspaper Publisher.

Nationally known as the publisher of half a dozen representative newspapers which stimulated the growth of many of the smaller New Jersey towns, Benjamin Franklin Strong Brown was locally famous for a wide variety of business and civic enterprises which redounded to the general welfare of the towns and the North Jersey Coast. To the establishment of street railways, of public utilities, of public libraries, of all that would make small towns as civilized and attractive as cities, Mr. Brown gave energetic support. He came of a family long established in the general locality, always ready to support a good cause with military service or public influence.

The recorded history of the family of Brown begins with John Brown, who married, on Staten Island, New York, about 1735-36, Susanne Rezeau, granddaughter of René Rezeau, "Maćon of the Isle of Ré, with his wife (Anne Coursier) fled in 1685 'a la Carolina'," who settled in New York seeking safety from the French persecutions of the Huguenots. René Rezeau was the owner of property on Broadway, New York City, and

at Fresh Kills, Borough of Richmond, New York. John Brown and his wife moved to Middlesex County, New Jersey, where they bought a large tract of land near Cheesequakes, and their holdings gave the name of Browntown to the settlement which grew up. Eight of their sons, and one grandson, served in the Revolutionary Army, as recorded in the Adjutant General's office, State House, Trenton, New Jersey. The eldest of these sons, Peter Brown, born January 24, 1737, a private in Captain John Dey's company, in the Second Regiment, Middlesex County, New Jersey Militia, and later under Captain James Morgan, in the same regiment, married, March 26, 1760, Hannah Scoby, and their eldest son, Lewis Peter Brown, born December 25, 1761, also served as private, Middlesex County (New Jersey) Militia, during the Revolutionary War. Lewis P. Brown was born December 25, 1761, also served as private in Middlesex County (New Jersey) Militia, during the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Margaret Blue, born February 18, 1763, died July 11, 1802. Their son, Benjamin Lewis Brown, born April 23, 1795, married, March 4, 1820, Susanna Rezeau Brown, born August 18, 1792, daughter of Daniel Brown, born November 9, 1759; he was the youngest son of John and Susanne (Rezeau) Brown. He married Margaret Warne, born August 24, 1768, daughter of John and Mary Warne. Daniel Brown served as a private in Captain James Morgan's company, 2d Regiment, Middlesex County (New Jersey) Militia, and John Warne, his wife's father, also served as a private in the Middlesex County (New Jersey) Militia, during the Revolutionary War. Margaret Warne was a descendant of "Thomas Warne," one of the twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey, and wife, Mary (Lord) Carhart, widow of Thomas Carhart, who was the daughter of Captain Robert Lord, and wife, Rebecca (Stanley) Lord. Robert Lord's parents, Thomas Lord and wife Dorothy, and Rebecca Stanley's parents, Captain Christopher Stanley and wife, Susannah, came from England to America in the same ship, the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635, and settled in Boston.

The son of Benjamin Lewis and Susanna Rezeau (Brown) Brown was Cornelius Hardenburg Brown, born in Cheesequakes, New Jersey, November 3, 1830, died September 5, 1905. In 1847 he joined his brother, Hon. Thomas Smith Rezeau Brown, the principal builder of Keyport, New Jersey, whose business he took over upon his retirement. C. H. Brown is said to have built over three-fourths of the buildings in Keyport, in addition to structures elsewhere. He was associated with Colonel Austin H. Patterson in the building of the courthouse at Freehold; he built a Methodist Church in Red Bank, the buildings on the Brookdale Stock Farm near Holmdel, Everett's Hotel on Barclay and Vesey streets, New York, and a number of other widely scattered structures. In politics he supported the candidate, not the party, and held no office save a place on the Board of Commissioners. For thirty years or more he was a steward of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of Keyport. Cornelius Hardenburg Brown married, on January 27, 1856, Emeline Frances Strong, widow of William Jesse Jefferson, and daughter of Charles Dibble and Frances Wymond (Gill) Strong, all of Boston, Massachusetts, and of English descent. Children: 1. Benjamin Franklin Strong, of further mention. 2. Josephine Adelia, who attended the Keyport public schools, in which she later taught, and who is now

librarian of the Free Public Library of Keyport. 3. William Jesse, who died in infancy.

Benjamin Franklin Strong Brown, son of Cornelius Hardenburg and Emeline Frances (Strong-Jefferson) Brown, was born in Keyport, Monmouth County, New Jersey, November 2, 1856. He was educated in the Keyport public schools, the academy there, and at the Glenwood Collegiate Institute of Matawan. The boy's first occupation was with the "Keyport Weekly," where he learned the printing trade. To that and to the newspaper business he returned through definite preference, although he had the option of following the law and read for it with Dayton and Taylor in Matawan, New Jersey. For several years he worked on the New York "Tribune" and in the plant of the Western Newspaper Union in New York City, and for a summer on the "Asbury Park Press."

In February, 1890, began Mr. Brown's publishing career. He removed from New York State to Matawan, and purchased the "Matawan Journal," the first of a series of small town papers which he bought and operated or merged with others as seemed expedient. Sixteen years later, in November, 1906, he bought the "Keyport Weekly," on which he had served his apprenticeship as a printer. The "Matawan Journal" plant was then moved to Keyport, and both enterprises flourished, Mr. Brown still continuing his residence in Matawan. In June, 1913, he established the "Keansburg Beacon," which proved a valuable asset for Keansburg, and led in the development of that section, the borough incorporation being one of the results of Mr. Brown's public spirit. Mr. Brown worked hard to bring about the "Borough Act," and stood at the governor's right hand when the act went through. The governor gave to Mr. Brown the pen with which he signed the Act, and it is now in possession of Josephine A. Brown. In November, 1914, Mr. Brown bought the "Sea Bright Sentinel," of Sea Bright, and "Monmouth Press," of Atlantic Highlands, and the latter name was changed to "The Atlantic Highlander." It was in 1918 consolidated with the "Journal" of Atlantic Highlands, which Mr. Brown purchased, under the name of the "Atlantic Highlands Journal." Except for the "Sea Bright Sentinel," discontinued during the World War, Mr. Brown edited and published all the papers until his death, August 25, 1920, while on a visit to his son in Buffalo, New York. He was a member of the New Jersey Press Association, on whose executive committee he for many years served, and of the National Editors' Association. Mr. Brown was an effective force in shaping public opinion, in making known the business opportunities and needs of Monmouth County, and in stimulating development.

He did not, however, confine his activities to his newspapers. He was a successful dealer in real estate and insurance, and in May, 1897, as an influential Republican and a leading citizen was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and reappointed in April, 1902, by President Roosevelt. He was a prime factor in the establishment of the graded school system in Matawan and a member of the first Board of Education under the new régime. He was one of the important incorporators of the Monmouth and Middlesex Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and a member of its directorate. His was an important part as committee member for the establishment of the Matawan water plant and for the establishment of industries and the en-

couragement of business in Matawan; for securing the coöperation of the War Department in promoting Matawan Lake. He was a power in working for the Raritan Guard Memorial Library Building in Keyport. For years he was appointed by successive governors, of whom Governor Fort was the first, to the Inland Deep Waterways Commission. To the Matawan free public library he donated three thousand books and later served as an active and interested member of the board of trustees. Military duty also found him ready. Mr. Brown enlisted as a private in Company G, 3d Regiment Infantry, National Guard, March 6, 1877, became corporal, sergeant, and received an honorable discharge, January 4, 1885. He was an honorary member of the Raritan Guards. While he was a guardsman, Mr. Brown served with Company G on active duty during the railroad riots of 1877, and like his fellows was paid $13. This he contributed to building an armory, in connection with which a free public library was established, and Mr. Brown, as a member of the executive committee, did yeoman service in executing the whole scheme. When circumstances made it desirable to abandon the dual plan and erect a new library, he was again instrumental in carrying out the plan as a member of the building committee, and he was one of its trustees.

He was deeply interested and active in various fraternal and benevolent orders. Of these the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was his favorite, and he was in 1902 State Councilor, having been, in 1900, State Vice-councilor, and Past Councilor of Columbus Council, No. 77. He was Past Councilor of Pride of Columbia Council, No. 37, Daughters of Liberty; Master of the Exchequer of Matawan Lodge, No. 142, Knights of Pythias; Past Grand Master of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Past Chief Patriarch of Monmouth Encampment, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Keyport; charter member and Past Regent of Glenwood Council, Royal Arcanum, of Matawan; member of Loyal Additional Benefit Association, which was connected with the last-named order. He bore the rank of first sergeant in the 3d Regiment, and held membership in the Raritan Guard Veteran Association of Keyport.

Benjamin F. S. Brown married, in New York City, June 29, 1884, Rev. James A. Westervelt officiating, Jeannette Selleck, born in that city September 14, 1858, daughter of Sands and Mary (Smith) Selleck, her father a manufacturer of baskets. Children: 1. Jeannie Mabel (J. Mabel) Brown, born April 5, 1885, in Keyport, New Jersey, attended Matawan public schools, graduating from the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown, New Jersey, June 4, 1904; she and her brother, Herbert Franklin, are actively associated as publishers of the "Matawan Journal" and the "Keyport Weekly," printed at Keyport. Miss Brown is a member of the New Jersey Press Association, the first woman editor to be elected to membership in that body, her father long a member of the executive committee. 2. Charles Strong Bradford Brown, born in New York City, October 24, 1887; attended school at Matawan, New Jersey, and Trainers' Business College, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. In March, 1907, he became associated with Swift & Company in New York City, and on April 20, 1918, was made office manager and auditor of J. J. Harrington & Company (a subsidiary of Swift & Company). He married, October 7, 1913, at Englishtown, New Jersey, Matilda Thompson Conover,

Thomas J. Hillery

daughter of William J. and Mary (Van Kirk) Conover, and they are the parents of two children: Vivian Lois and Charles Bradford. 3. Herbert Franklin Brown, born in Brooklyn, New York, October 26, 1889; attended school at Matawan, New Jersey, and Lanston Monotype Machine School, Philadelphia, now associated with his sister, Jeannie Mabel, in the publication of the papers mentioned above. He married, October 18, 1916, Mildred Van Mater, of Raritan Township, Monmouth County, and they had one daughter, Geraldine. Mr. Brown married (second), February 27, 1926, Julia Fuller Featherer, daughter of William Lewis and Rose (Jackson) Featherer, of Bridgeport, New Jersey. 4. Cornelius Merrill Brown, born in Matawan, January 28, 1892; attended school at Matawan and Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey, and graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1914, and that of Master of Arts in 1917. While pursuing his graduate studies he had assisted in the Department of Chemistry at Williams, and he is now assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Buffalo. He served in the United States Army from September, 1918, to January, 1919. He married, May 17, 1919, Natalie Elder, daughter of Frank Stewart and Pearl (Cunningham) Elder, of Buffalo, and they have two daughters: Janet Elder and Caroline Anne. 5. Mildred Josephine Brown, born in Matawan, September 29, 1894; graduated from Matawan High School and from the New Jersey State Normal School in Trenton; taught in the Keyport Graded School and the New York City public schools; married, October 1, 1921, at Matawan, New Jersey, Ralph Waldo Herrick, son of William Shipley and Elmira Barbara (Lascell) Brown, of East Orange, New Jersey. 6. Geraldine Brown, born in Matawan, May 27, 1897; graduated from Matawan High School, and from Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 7. Bernice Wymond Brown, born in Matawan, October 11, 1901; graduated from the Matawan High School, and from the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

A man of dynamic energy, public-spirited and far-seeing, Benjamin F. S. Brown throughout his strenuous life led his community in its forward progress. His was the conception of plans for that advance, and his was the execution. He, like Napoleon Bonaparte, first dreamed, then accomplished. He had the faculty of securing coöperation from his neighbors, because he had their liking and their confidence. A gifted group of children and a wife who was a true helpmeet to him made his home-life singularly happy, and he encouraged in his children every germ of ambition and ability.

In a copy of "Historic Houses of New Jersey," by W. J. Mills, published by J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, in 1902, will be found a picture of "The Burrowes Mansion" where the Burrowes Revolutionary tragedy occurred. This property Mr. Brown owned, and the family still resides there.

HILLERY, Hon. Thomas J.,

Ex-State Senator of New Jersey.

Thomas J. Hillery, ex-Senator, was a statesman whom the Commonwealth of New Jersey could ill afford to lose, yet on January 14, 1920, his vastly beneficent and constructive activities were suddenly halted and his useful life came to an abrupt termination in a fateful and fatal automobile accident. He was cut off in

the very prime of manhood, while at the height of his usefulness, and at the very apex of his mental and physical capabilities; and his death came as a shock to his home community of Boonton, adjacent towns and villages, and the State-at-large. A man of forceful, dominant, yet engaging and kindly personality, he was universally respected and loved, for he had that priceless faculty of making friends wherever he went and the still more valuable faculty of retaining these friendships. That he was one of the foremost statesmen of his day in New Jersey is a widely recognized fact, and that he has been and will continue to be sorely missed is a foregone conclusion.

Thomas J. Hillery was born at Hibernia, New Jersey, on November 18, 1871, his parents well known and highly respected residents of that place, both of whom are now deceased. The son received his early education in the local public schools of his native community and Rockaway, where he was graduated and received a teachers' certificate for Morris County. Upon the completion of his scholastic work, he embarked upon his business career by entering the employ of B. K. & G. W. Stickle, general merchants, and continued in this field of endeavor for four years. He then became associated with the late Lewis Van Duyne, a civil engineer of Boonton, with whom he was actively engaged in the practice of civil engineering and land surveying for a number of years. This work brought him closely in touch with the searching of land titles and the drawing up of legal documents generally, and finally brought him to a decision to give up engineering in favor of a legal career. Suiting the action to the desire, he at once matriculated at the New York University Law School, whence he was graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New Jersey in the February term of that year, and at once engaged upon the active practice of his chosen profession. He had been in practice but a few short months when he was recognized as an excellent candidate for the various honors of statesmanship. His first political office came to him in 1902, having been in legal practice less than a year, when he was elected an Assemblyman to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, receiving more votes than any other candidate on his ticket at that election. He was reëlected in 1903 by approximately three times the plurality he had received the year before. In 1904 he was honored by the unanimous nomination from his party as its candidate for the office of State Senator, and in the ensuing election received a still larger majority than he had at any time previous. During his term in the House of Representatives he served on many important committees, being chairman of the Committee on Corporations, as well as a valued member of the Committee on Appropriations and several minor committees, and in 1904 was the leading candidate against Mr. Colby for the leadership of the House, which the latter won by a narrow margin. In 1905 he was again the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate, and served with distinction as a member of the Committees on Labor and Industries, Miscellaneous Business, Passed Bills, Printing, and the School for Deaf Mutes, as well as serving with outstanding ability as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, and Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases. In the year 1907 he was again elected to the State Senate, tendering his resignation, how-

ever, before the completion of his term, in order to accept a position as a member of the Public Utility Commission, on which he served for a number of years with his usual ability and efficiency. Mr. Hillery had become known State-wide for the prominent part he took in Republican politics, and his faithful record of service as a prominent member of the Assembly and as President of the Senate constitutes a record of which his children may be justly proud. There was much important legislation passed during his service in these august bodies, in all of which he took a leading and highly influential part. During Governor Fort's trip to the West, Mr. Hillery was acting governor.

Mr. Hillery was an almost perfect example of everything that a citizen and patriot should be, and so rarely is. He was loyal, faithful, upright, honest, progressive, public-spirited and ever alert to foster and favor any civic advancement or improvement of a worthy nature that would react to the good of Boonton, its people, its environs, or its institutions. The many buildings he erected in that town remain today as a credit to him and his community, and at the time of his death he was planning the erection of another large structure on Main Street, the foundations for which were already in place. He took a deep interest in the industrial and commercial progress and advancement of the town, having purchased the George Benda Bronze Works, which he had improved greatly, and having induced several successful manufactories to come to Boonton. At the time of his death he had virtually closed a big deal for the former Lord Estate property, which he was planning to subdivide and develop for further industrial and commercial plants to occupy, and with his great business and executive ability there is little doubt but that he would have been correspondingly successful in this enterprise. He was a foremost member of the Morris County Bar Association, and served ably as counsel for the Board of Freeholders. He also was a banker and financier of proved ability and great acumen, having been president of the American Trust Company of Morristown since its organization, as well as vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Boonton since its establishment, in both of which he was valued for his integrity and wise counsel. He was one of the original incorporators of the Boonton Water Company; a trustee of the Holmes Library; and an active and valued member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Grand Fraternity, and Dover Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Of him it has been worthily said: "In patriotism he was an ideal American, and he gave of his time and energy as leader in Liberty Loan drives in Boonton and vicinity." He was an orator of unusual forensic attainments, a public speaker of great ability who was known throughout the State as well as locally, and who was always accorded an enthusiastic welcome by capacity audiences. On the night of the day that he was killed he was to have made a speech at the Lyceum in Boonton in favor of the election to be held the next day to appropriate monies to increase the salaries of the local school teachers. His willingness—even eagerness—to assist in any worthy civic or public welfare project endeared him to the citizenry of Boonton generally, but, as was written at the time

of his death, "it was his closest friends and business associates who more fully appreciated his great worth."

Thomas J. Hillery was married at Boonton, New Jersey, on September 27, 1899, to Rose A. Mahony, a daughter of John and Ellen (Madder) Mahony, residents of Boonton, New Jersey. Thomas J. and Rose A. (Mahoney) Hillery were the parents of the following seven children: 1. Eugene, born July 8, 1900. 2. Leo, born June 8, 1902. 3. Thomas, born June 16, 1904. 4. Marion, born January 15, 1906. 5. Frances, born September 26, 1909. 6. Edward, born September 6, 1913. 7. Victor, born November 12, 1918. Mr. Hillery is survived by his wife and their seven children, aforementioned; by two brothers, John and Michael Hillery; and by four sisters, Mrs. Walter Owens, Mrs. John Cunningham, and the Misses Nora and Margaret Hillery.

The death of ex-Senator Thomas J. Hillery occurred in an automobile accident on Wednesday afternoon, January 14, 1920, which took place between Parsippany and Littleton, New Jersey. The car in which Mr. Hillery was riding was filled with county officials on their way to inspect a canal bridge with a view to advising its replacement. All the occupants of the machine were more or less seriously hurt, but Mr. Hillery was the only one fatally injured. The accident was caused by the collapse of one of the rear wheels. Funeral services were held on the Saturday morning following at ten o'clock in the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel (Roman Catholic), interment following in St. Mary's Cemetery of Boonton.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died the late Thomas J. Hillery, who fulfilled man's highest destiny and attained man's noblest ideal in leaving this world a little better than he found it. He was a brilliant statesman, a successful lawyer, politician and business man, a public benefactor and sincere citizen, but best of all, he was a real American—than which no greater tribute can be paid to the memory of any man.

The following is taken from an editorial printed in the "Rockaway Record" of January 22, 1920, after the death of Mr. Hillery:

The boy of Hibernia was more than able to hold his own among the brilliant minds in the halls of the Legislature and throughout the State. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid mind, plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work—he brought to the starting point of his legal career rarer gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability accurately to apply its principles were factors in Mr. Hillery's effectiveness as an advocate.

The hills, mountains and valleys of Morris County belonged to Thomas J. Hillery, and he was a necessary part of them. Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt have for years, and will be for years mourned by the nation. Strong men and women of old Morris County will as the years pass by refer to Mr. Hillery's death with twitching muscles, but they will not consider their tears as evidence of weakness. Their sorrows and pleasures have too long intermingled for that; and each life has been a little better for the association. We, who are left, freely, gratefully and lovingly acknowledge the large debt we owe no less to the example than to the teaching of this man, whose life, though short in years, was unusually long in the accomplishment of the noble purposes for which God has placed men upon this earth.

Resolutions adopted by the Senate of the State of New Jersey, January 20, 1920, on the death of the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery.

WHEREAS, The Senate of the State of New Jersey has learned with profound regret of the sudden and tragic death on January 14, 1920, of the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery, Senator from the

County of Morris in the years 1905 to 1909 and President of the Senate for the 132nd session of the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, It is befitting that this body show their respect to his memory and sorrow for his untimely death; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of New Jersey, that there be and hereby is extended to his widow and the members of his family the sincere sympathy of this body for them in their great bereavement, realizing that in his death the State of New Jersey has lost a valuable and patriotic citizen, whose energy and ability was freely given for the public good, whose zealous service to his country will be greatly missed, and whose removal from their midst is an irreparable loss to his many friends; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the Journal of the Senate, and that a copy thereof, duly signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, be engrossed and sent to his family.

CLARENCE E. CASE,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, February 3, 1920, on the death of the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery.

WHEREAS, The House of Assembly of New Jersey has learned with deep sorrow of the instantaneous and tragic death, on January 14th, 1920, of the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery, who was a member of the House of Assembly from Morris County in the years 1902 and 1903, and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that this House of Assembly should give voice to their appreciation of his valuable service to his native State, and should express their regret at his sudden removal in early life; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Assembly of New Jersey, that they extend their heartfelt sympathy to his widow and to all the members of his family for their sudden loss and bereavement, and the House of Assembly fully realize that his Country has lost an able and patriotic citizen, his State a brilliant and valiant defender, his County a reliable and valuable counsel, his home town its most enterprising citizen, and his friends a loving, loyal and faithful adviser. His removal is an irreparable loss to all; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the House of Assembly, and that a copy thereof duly signed by the Speaker of this House and attested by the Clerk, be engrossed and be presented to his family.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Speaker of the General Assembly.

Attest:
UPTON S. JEFFERYS,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

At a regular meeting of the Morris County Bankers' Association, held March 12, 1920, the following memorial resolution was adopted:

IN MEMORIAM

The Morris County Bankers' Association records with deepest sorrow and regret the death of Hon. Thomas J. Hillery occurring on the fourteenth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty.

At the meeting of this Association, in Morristown, on the evening of December fourth last, it was with decided pleasure and satisfaction that our members had an opportunity to hear from Senator Hillery his views touching the public service of financial institutions and the varied problems with which they have to deal.

Following a busy life of public activity Senator Hillery was at all times not only willing but able to contribute his very large share of coöperation and participation in the affairs of the county and to the financial institutions with which he was connected. His judgment and counsel were sought and followed by his colleagues and he supplied in large measure the policy of friendly relation within and among the institutions of the county.

From the beginning Senator Hillery was a successful man; he was successful professionally, politically and commercially. This was due to his industry, his persistency and above all to his innate sense of justice and fair dealing. He seemed never to require more than he was willing to give and was ever desirous of leaving with those with whom he had dealings the satisfaction of having been treated fairly and justly in the transaction of whatever nature or kind. His taking from us leaves with this Association the consciousness that his membership was not only highly beneficial to this organization, but also that his conception of duty and privilege of association with this organization can safely be emulated by those who carry on its work.

It is the sense of this Association that this memorial be made a part of the minutes of the Association, attesting our regard for the life of Senator Hillery, and copy hereof be forwarded to

Mrs. Hillery as the evidence of this expression of our esteem and regard.

EDWARD KELLY, President.
EDWARD D. SMITH, Secretary.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, of which board he was a member:

Resolved, That an entry be made in the minutes of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners expressing our esteem for the memory of the late Thomas J. Hillery, a former member of this Board.

Possessed of marked ability and sterling traits of character, to which was added a kindly disposition that made warm personal friends of those who knew him, he was deservedly honored by the people of his community, the Senate of New Jersey he served as president, and by the Governor of the State who appointed him to responsible public position.

Winning his way by his own efforts he leaves, on his departure, a priceless legacy to his family in a clean record of honorable achievement and the memory of a life which inspired the affection and commanded the respect of his fellow men.

Adopted by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, January 19th, 1920.

The following "In Memoriam" was written at the time of the passing of Mr. Hillery by the Bar Association of Morris County:

IN MEMORIAM

The Bar Association of Morris County mourns the death of Thomas J. Hillery; his active life and sudden passing on leave us memories so replete with good works and happy association that the members of the Bar pause in reflection upon the privilege and inspiration of numbering among us one whom to know was a delight and pleasure and to whom to be deprived is sorrow alone. This deprivation to the profession of which Senator Hillery was a member is greatly emphasized by considerations of public importance and of intimate personal concern. He applied his high sense of civic duty and directed his patriotic action to the day by day life in which we have been closely associated, and it is our deep sense of irreparable loss to the Bar, the Community and the State, that prompts this estimate of our late Brother, which we offer as an evidence of the regard and the affection of those who knew him long and well.

Senator Hillery was preëminently a spokesman of the people of his home, the County and the State. His first thought seemed always to dwell upon government, its problems, their solution, and the application of true principles of justice and equity in the development of our common life. Good-fellowship was with him a doctrine of real and vital interest that should control the relations of citizens as well as friends.

Early giving himself to those pursuits which called for the employment of his clear and active mind, and applying himself with an industry too rarely possessed by his fellows, he was successively drafted into the public service, acting in one position after another until his well rounded career of usefulness embraced the varied phases of our political, commercial and professional life. Rewarded with distinction and honor he has for many years been numbered among the most prominent citizens of our County and State.

Senator Hillery was gifted with eloquence; rare tact to great degree shone in his private and public life. He was at once forebearing and patient, helpful, kind and resourceful—a happy man making all about him re-act to his nature alert and good.

Thus passes on one who was ever the careful public servant, the genial man, the companion and the friend.

In appreciation of his life and fellowship, and as a tribute to his memory, we adopt this minute, directing that it be sent to the family of our Brother and presented, with the request that it be entered upon its records, to the Circuit Court of Morris County.

JOSHUA R. SALMON,
JAMES V. BEAM,
DAVID F. BARKMAN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were passed by the Chosen Freeholders of Morris County:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe called from these earthly tabernacles to His Celestial home our late associate and counsel, the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery, on Wednesday, January the Fourteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty; and

WHEREAS, It is befitting that the members and officers of this Board should respect his memory and show our deep sorrow at his departure from our midst, and at our great loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Chosen Freeholders

of the County of Morris, that we express our united and profound sympathy to his family, feeling that in his passing our County, State and Country has lost one of its most valuable, conscientious and loyal citizens who, at all times, had at heart the welfare of his fellow-men, and who has left with us an everlasting legacy of love and affection; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread in full upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy thereof be prepared and sent to his family, as an enduring record of our esteem and respect.

(Signed) C. H. MUNSON,
Director.
LEWIS A. WATERS,
CHARLES A. BAKER,
FRANK D. ABELL,
CHARLES E. ESTLER,
Committee on Resolutions.

Attest:
W. H. HOSKING, Clerk.

The following resolutions were passed by the Association of Freeholders:

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst, the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery, former State Senator and Counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris County, and a man of high integrity, honor and loyalty to friend, home, and country; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Association of Freeholders of other than first class counties of the State of New Jersey, that in the death of Mr. Hillery, the State has lost one of its most valuable citizens; an earnest, conscientious worker, who, at all times, had at heart the interest of the public he served; and that in his passing we have sustained a personal loss, which is keenly felt; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread in full upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be prepared and sent to the family of Mr. Hillery, as an enduring record of our esteem and respect.

(Signed) C. H. MUNSON,
President.

Attest:
W. H. HOSKING, Secretary.

These resolutions were passed by the American Trust Company on the death of the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery:

In the death of our president on January 14th, 1920, the directors of the American Trust Company desire to record their profound sense of the loss suffered, not only by us, but by the whole community in which Senator Hillery bore such a prominent and active part. Our sincere sympathy is tendered his bereaved family.

His prominence in the State where he represented this county so long and so well; as an official of this county where he was born; as a prominent and successful business man, bears testimony to the universal esteem in which he was held.

The days as they pass will add to instead of detracting from our sense of the measure in which we relied on his sound sense and judgment, his kindly and unfailingly helpful personality and his unbending uprightness and integrity.

We wish also to testify to his deep religious faith. As a member of his Church he was a faithful and devout communicant.

The following resolutions came from the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks:

WHEREAS, The Grand Exalted Ruler of the Universe called from our fraternal companionship to the Grand Lodge above, our late brother, the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery, on Wednesday, January the fourteenth, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty; and

WHEREAS, It is befitting that this Lodge should respect his memory and show our deep sorrow at his demise, which is our loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Dover Lodge, No. 782, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, that we hereby express our sincerest sympathy to his family, feeling that in his departure from among us the State has lost an able, trustworthy and patriotic citizen, whose every effort was for the upbuilding of the communities of our country and the general betterment of its people, he having, by sheer force of hardship, advanced himself from humble walks of life to that of a business man of large capacity, and a public servant of the utmost importance and conscientious undertakings. He had a great charm of manner, a pleasing and striking personality and his friends were many; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge and a copy thereof prepared and sent to his family, as an enduring record of our esteem and respect.

(Signed) R. C. STRUBLE,
Exalted Ruler;
W. H. HOSKING,
JACOB J. VREELAND,
RAYMOND F. WOODHULL,
Committee on Resolutions.

At a regular meeting of the trustees of the Holmes Library, Boonton, New Jersey, held on March 30, 1920, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the Board, our late friend and co-trustee, Thomas J. Hillery, lost his life through a wholly unforeseen and tragic accident; be it

Resolved, That we, the trustees of the Holmes Library, do hereby record our expression of sincere sorrow and grief in the loss of our esteemed associate trustee, Thomas J. Hillery, who had endeared himself to us by his genial companionship, his wise counsel, and his whole-hearted interest and coöperation in the affairs of the library; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to the family of the late Mr. Hillery.

WM. H. MEADOWCROFT,
Secretary.

The following resolution was passed by the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church of Boonton:

WHEREAS, By the sudden death of Thomas J. Hillery, we have lost a devoted friend and an honored and respected citizen; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church of Boonton, express to the widow and family of the late Thomas J. Hillery, their sincere sorrow in this their sad bereavement and may they be comforted by the fact that Mr. Hillery's ideals and purposes in life were above reproach and suspicion, his life an open book, inspiring confidence and respect by his fair dealings and his career, both in public and private life, rounded out by a service devoted to the benefit of others.

The Boonton Post, No. 124, of the American Legion, of Boonton, New Jersey, passed the following resolutions:

Resolutions introduced by Mr. Galloway and adopted by Boonton Post, 124, American Legion, at its regular meeting on January 26th, 1920.

WHEREAS, God has removed from our midst Thomas J. Hillery, our dear beloved citizen, and,

WHEREAS, His whole life and the high moral standard he set himself were a constant and shining example to every soldier in this Post and his great-hearted militant patriotism is exemplified by his words and acts and were a source of comfort and support to all of us in the late war, and the obstacles he overcame in reaching the high places he held in the legal and financial circles of this State and County were a continual inspiration to every young man in this town, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Boonton Post, 124, American Legion, deeply mourning his loss, tender our sincere and respectful sympathy to the bereaved wife and family; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to the family and spread upon the minutes and published in the local press.

A. E. MCCORMICK,
Adjutant.

Resolutions passed by the Board of Taxation upon the death of Thomas J. Hillery:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe called from these earthly tabernacles to His celestial home our late associate and counsel, the Honorable Thomas J. Hillery, on Wednesday, January the Fourteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty; and

WHEREAS, It is befitting that the members and officers of this board should respect his memory and show our deep sorrow at his departure from our midst, and at our great loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Taxation of the County of Morris, that we express our united and profound sympathy to his family, feeling that in his passing our County, State and Country have lost one of their most valuable, conscientious and loyal citizens who, at all times, had at heart the welfare of fellow-man, and who has left with us an everlasting legacy of love and affection; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread in full upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy thereof be prepared and sent to his family, as an enduring record of our esteem and respect.

(Signed) HOWARD DUNHAM,
President;
JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM,
JOSEPH KENWORTHY,
W. B. MCCRACKEN,
Secretary.

From the Chamber of Commerce, 14 West Blackwell Street, Dover, New Jersey, came the following resolutions:

EDWARD JENKINS,
Managing Secretary.

The Dover Chamber of Commerce at its regular meeting, January 15th, learning of the sudden and unexpected death of Hon. Thomas J. Hillery adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Death has removed Hon. Thomas J. Hillery, whose sterling qualities as a leader and whose loyalty as a friend won for him the admiration, love and deepest respect of all.

WHEREAS, The members of the Dover Chamber of Commerce fully recognize the invaluable service he has so freely given, not alone for the welfare of the community in which he lived but for his fellow-men everywhere, as well as his wisdom in council, indomitable courage and his tireless activity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby extend to his wife, his children and all his relatives and friends, our most sincere sympathy in the untimely death of the one whose loss is so generally mourned, not alone by them, but by the many in all parts of the State who knew him and loved him.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread in full upon the minutes of this session of the Dover Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday evening, January 15th, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

J. A. ROATS, JR.,
P. W. NORTHCOTT,
WM. G. FISHER,
Committee.

To Mrs. Thomas J. Hillery,
Boonton, N. J.
Members of
Chamber of Commerce
of United States

CANFIELD, John Bradley,

Pioneer Pittsburgh Merchant.

In 1407 a De Fileo came from France to England, and for services was given a grant of land on the River Cam, he took the name of Cam De Fileo, and through various changes became Camfield, then Canfield.

John Bradley Canfield, notable as one of the early builders of the wealth and industry of Pittsburgh, was descended from a long line of pioneer New Englanders, who helped in the building of the New World. The American family of Canfields began with the Puritan, Thomas Canfield, who came from England some time before 1639. He presumably sprang from the ancient line of Hertfordshire Canfields. In England, as in America, there has been a great variety in the spelling of the name. Canfield, Campfield, Camfield are the most common. Camfield Place, or Wild Hall, was located in Hertfordshire, and Canvyle appears in a record dated March, 1279. There is no extant autograph of Thomas Canfield, but the record of his will gives his signature as "Thomas Canphield, Sen'r" (phonetic for Canfield), as do all other records that were contemporary, except one. His traditional brother, Matthew, seems to have adhered faithfully to Camfield, Camfeild, and Camfel, which gave rise to the common New Jersey form of Campfield. In local histories of Milford, Connecticut, Thomas is referred to as Sergeant Thomas Campfield. Another debatable point is the coat-of-arms that rightly belonged to Thomas Canfield's branch. Those granted to the English bearers of the name since the Puritan emigration obviously are of no interest to Puritan descendants. Doubtless these early Puritans in their desire to escape from such empty honors purposely eschewed these emblems of rank and worldy pride. One device, however, is common to all arms applying to the family name: the fret. As this is borne on the arms of the Fleming and Harrington families, the Herald's College doubtless considered that the Canfields had a right to bear arms because of their position as a connecting link between the Fleming and Harrington families. The direct line of descent of John Bradley Canfield is given below:

(I) Thomas Canfield was born in England and died in Milford, Connecticut, in

1688 or 1689. He evidently took the oath of fidelity in Milford in 1639: The original record, no longer extant, was copied in 1644 as Thomas "Coefield," but as no one of that or any similar name elsewhere appears, this name should undoubtedly be Canfield. That was the year of the settlement of Milford by men from Wethersfield and New Haven. At a General Court at Milford, December 31, 1646, grants of house lots and two acres of meadow a piece were made to Thomas Canfield and others. More land was was granted Thomas in 1647 and in 1660. On March 1, 1656, his name was enrolled on the church lists. In 1660 he was one of a committee of three elected at a town meeting to lay out highways. He was listed in 1669 as one of the freemen of Milford. As an important citizen, he was confirmed by order of the Court of Election held at Hartford, May 13, 1669, as "sergeant of the train band of Milford," along with Samuel Ells. Thomas Canfield represented Milford at the General Court at Hartford, 1673-74-76. His will, dated February 23, 1687-88, cannot be found, but a copy in the Probate Office in New Haven mentions his wife and several children. His wife's will, dated July 28, 1690, is also on file there. Thomas Canfield married Phebe Crane, of Wethersfield. Their children were all born in Milford: 1. Sarah, baptized March 9, 1656; married, December 2, 1669, Josiah Platt. 2. Phebe, baptized March 9, 1656; married, January 23, 1672-73 John Smith. 3. Thomas, born October 14, 1654; married, February 26, 1679, Rebecca Adkinson. 4. Mary, born January 1, 1656-57; single in 1690. 5. Elizabeth, born February 14, 1659-60; married, February 8, 1682-83, Theophilus Baldwin. 6. Jeremiah, of further mention. 7. Abigail, baptized December 3, 1665, probably married a Mr. Staples before July 28, 1690. Hannah, born November 20, 1667, single in 1690. 9. Mehitabel, born July 2, 1671; married, October 12, 1697, Stephen Pierson.

(II) Jeremiah Canfield, son of Thomas and Phebe (Crane) Canfield, was baptized September 28, 1662, at Milford, Connecticut, probably born the same year. He died at New Milford, Connecticut, March 18, 1739-40. In 1727 he moved from his old home at Milford to the new village of that name, where he acquired large tracts of land. His name stands as No. 99 in the list of original proprietors of New Milford, and that of his brother Thomas as No. 40. Jeremiah Canfield purchased three additional rights to land later on. With his brother Thomas he received an equal portion of the principal part of his father's estate, including houses, orchards, home-lot, lands and meadows, as well as tools, and was also, with Thomas, executor of his father's estate. In his mother's will is the statement:

I doe give to my son Jeremiah one payre of searge breeches & a sute of linsey woolsey when my piece is woven & a coat for his boy & one for his girle & I forgive him all that he is indebted unto me if I dye.

Jeremiah Canfield married, about 1687, Alice Hine, daughter of Thomas Hine, Sr., of New Milford, born December 16, 1667, and died January 4, 1739. Alice's father, Thomas Hine, according to tradition, relieved an Indian who was fastened on the marsh by the Mohawks to perish by mosquito bites, for which kindly act he was held in high regard by the neighboring Indians, who said that when Hine or his descendants died the Great Spirit would take them at once into his wigwam. The children of Jeremiah and Alice (Hine) Canfield were: 1. Jeremiah,

Jr., of further mention. 2. Azariah, died young. 3. Azariah, who married, February 26, 1719-20, Mary Baldwin. 4. Alice, who married, April 25, 1707, Josiah Bassett. 5. Zerviah, who married, December 12, 1706, Daniel Terrill. 6. Mary, baptized April 9, 1699. 7. Samuel, born in 1702; married Abigail Peck. 8. Thomas, born September 16, 1704. 9. Jemima, born in 1706; married John Bostwick. 10. Zerubbabel, baptized September 25, 1709; married Mary Bostwick. 11. Joseph, baptized early in 1712; married Jerusha Bostwick.

(III) Jeremiah Canfield, Jr., son of Jeremiah and Alice (Hine) Canfield, was a resident of Milford in 1748, when he deeded land to his son, David. He married, July 14, 1711, Judith Mallory. It is possible this was the Judith Mallory born September 2, 1689, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Mallory, of New Haven, Connecticut. Their children were: 1. Jeremiah, born June 7, 1712, died young. 2. Phebe, born January 29, 1715-16; married ——— Smith. 3. Mary, born June 30, 1719, married ——— Collins. 4. David, of further mention. 5. Mehitabel, born June 19, 1729.

(IV) David Canfield, son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Judith (Mallory) Canfield, was born March 7, 1725-26, and died January 26, 1806. In 1748 his father gave him half a right to the land in New Milford received from his father, Jeremiah, Sr. In 1754 David purchased of Job "Goold" half of one hundred and forty-two acres with a dwelling house and barn, on Second Hill, for £2,000, where he probably settled in the spring and remained for ten or fifteen years. From a deed comes the information that he was living on Long Mountain in 1772 and probably had been for some years. He was, it is believed, the first settler on Long Mountain at the homestead still known in 1882 as the Abel Canfield place, near the burying ground. When he first settled there he found his way through the woods by blazed trees, since there was no road to his land. He was recorded as a freeman in New Milford in 1735. David Canfield married, October 3, 1745, Mary Northrop, of Milford, born in January, 1729, died in October, 1809. She was a daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Allen) Northrop, granddaughter of William and Mary (Peck) Northrop, and great-granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Norton) Northrop, probably from Yorkshire, England, and among the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut. The children of David and Mary (Northrop) Canfield were: 1. Mary, born October 3, 1746; married Robert Nichols. 2. David, married, August 4, 1772, Sarah Gray. 3. Abel, born in 1752; married Rebecca Beardslee. 4. Andrew. 5. Elijah, who married, and late in life went to Palmyra, Ohio. 6. Ira, married Rhoda Edwards. 7. John, of further mention. 8. Northrop. 9. Amos. 10. Mehitabel. 11. Eunice. 12. Jeremiah, moved to Pike, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

(V) John Canfield, son of David and Mary (Northrop) Canfield, was born in 1759 or 1760, and died February 24, 1814, aged fifty-four. He married (first), March 6, 1781, Phebe Treat, born December 15, 1763, died March 3, 1801. She was the daughter of John and Phebe (Hawley) Treat. (See Treat VI). Their children were born in New Milford, now Bridgewater, Connecticut: 1. John Everton, born March 10, 1782, died in December, 1824. 2. Infant, died December 4, 1783. 3. Amasa, of further mention. 4. Mary, born March 9, 1787; married Dr. Reuben Warner. 5. Betsey, born March 15, 1789; married Augustine Canfield. 6.

Alva Treat, born January 14, 1791, died February 17, 1821. 7. Calvert, born June 3, 1793; married Lucy Mead. 8. Laura, born January 19, 1796; married Roswell Morris. 9. Arza, born December 19, 1798; married Harriet Chamberlain. After the death of his first wife John Canfield married two other times, and had a son: 10. George, born November 15, 1803; married Cornelia H. Beecher. John Canfield married, as his last wife, Mrs. Polly (Treat) Betts, sister of his first wife, widow of Nathan Betts, whom she married November 20, 1794, but who died February 4, 1806, leaving her with five children. Polly (Treat) Canfield was born November 17, 1776, daughter of John and Phebe (Hawley) Treat. (See Treat VI). Their children: 11. Phebe, died unmarried. 12. Louisa, married ——— Comes.

(VI) Amasa Canfield, son of John and Phebe (Treat) Canfield, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, January 16, 1785, and died January 3, 1861. He married, September 12, 1804, Nancy Randall, born July 3, 1785, daughter of Charles Randall, of New Milford. Amasa and Nancy (Randall) Canfield were the parents of a son, John Bradley Canfield, subject of this sketch.

Charles Randall was the son of Jeremiah Randall, who came from England and settled at Greenwich, Connecticut, while other members of his family settled at Randall's Island, New York. Jeremiah Randall was the father of ten children: 1. Shubael, born December 1, 1754. 2. Nathaniel, born August 26, 1755. 3. Jeremiah, born March 2, 1756. 4. Timothy, born March 28, 1758. 5. Isaac, born July 21, 1760. 6. Abigail, born April 17, 1762. 7. Charles, of whom further. 8. Anne, born February 8, 1766. 9. Asa, born October 8, 1768. 10. Richard, born August 25, 1770.

Charles Randall was born May 3, 1764. He married Polly Bradley, born September 17, 1763. They were the parents of eleven children: 1. Nancy, who married Amasa Canfield, above mentioned. 2. Lucretia (Randall) Smith, born May 30, 1787. 3. Bradley, born December 20, 1789. 4. Richard, born September, 1790. 5. Jeremiah, born October 20, 1792. 6. Charles, born May 24, 1795. 7. Hannah (Randall) Treat, born June 2, 1796. 8. Marquis de la Fayette, born August 4, 1798. 9-10. Charles H. and Harriet (Randall) Hepburn, twins, born July 23, 1800. 11. William Elliott, born March 26, 1805.

(VII) John Bradley Canfield, son of Amasa and Nancy (Randall) Canfield, was born October 8, 1819, in New Milford, Connecticut. When less than a year old he was taken West by his parents in that great caravan of Connecticut men and women who traveled overland in covered wagons with their live stock and household goods, to found a new empire in the Western Reserve of Ohio, where his father took up land and cleared a farm in Portage County, near Ravenna. Here John B. Canfield spent a happy and healthful boyhood and received the rudiments of his education. While still in his teens he went to Warren, Ohio, to take a position in a country store. He early showed unusual gifts. Shortly after 1849 he moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where almost at once he seems to have become one of the prominent business men of that city. He founded a business as a commission and forwarding merchant, receiving consignments of goods from merchants and farmers throughout Eastern Ohio, Southern New York, and Western Pennsylvania, which he disposed of to such advantage to his clients that he early established an en-

viable reputation as an astute, conscientious and honorable business man. Those were the romantic days of river traffic, when the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi were crowded with those remarkable light draft craft with their towering chimneys and three-story decks which Mark Twain found so fascinating. It was Mr. Canfield's custom to resort to the wharves before daylight to inspect the cargoes of the boats which had come in during the night, and to purchase such as seemed to promise a ready sale and a good profit, before his competitors were out of bed. He seldom made a mistake. Soon his energy and foresight built up a substantial fortune. On the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Canfield was one of a committee of one hundred appointed by the President to further the interests of the Nation in his home community, and among his other activities at that time he was a member of the United States Sanitary Commission. About this time also he broadened his line of merchandising to include chemicals used in the manufacture of glass, and he imported goods from such widely distant points as England, Canada, South America, Iceland, and Labrador. He was also one of the earliest promoters of the petroleum industry, following the great discoveries of oil in Northwestern Pennsylvania; and in this connection the firm of Sellers, Canfield & Company was one of the first to engage in the refining of petroleum in their works on the banks of the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh. The manufacture of iron attracted Mr. Canfield's attention, and he became interested in the Falcon Furnace at Youngstown, Ohio. The Beaver Falls Glass Company at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, was another of his investments. He was one of the founders of the Dollar Savings Bank, and of the famous Pittsburgh Grain Elevator. He was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Female College; and a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an incorporator and long a trustee. In 1860 he established his country home, "Waverly," on Penn Avenue, near Homewood, which will long be remembered as one of the social centers of that section. Among the men who frequently enjoyed its hospitality may be mentioned Andrew and Thomas Carnegie, Henry Phipps, John Vandevort, William Coleman, Judge Wilkins, and many others.

John Bradley Canfield died February 15, 1881, in Pittsburgh, one of the really great merchants of the early days of that city. His memory is still fresh to many who bear in mind that the city's present greatness is founded entirely upon industry, and that one of the great leaders in the maintenance of mercantile industry in that part of the country was John Bradley Canfield. His wife, a helpmate throughout his eventful life, died on February 19, 1889.

John Bradley Canfield married (first), in 1843, at Warren, Ohio, Susannah W. Tayler, who died in 1849. Their children were: 1. Albert Tayler Canfield. 2. Frances Jane. 3. Mary Birchard. He married (second), in 1854, Mary Grier, daughter of John and Mary (Heazelton) Grier, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Grier was himself a successful merchant of Pittsburgh. The children of John Bradley and Mary (Grier) Canfield were: 4. John Grier, of Denver, Colorado, who married Ada Drabelle, of Morgantown, West Virginia. Their son, Robert Hawthorn Canfield, is a student at Johns Hopkins University. 5. Ella, who married William A. Carr, of Pittsburgh, secretary and treasurer of the Union Trust Company,

who was for years confidential adviser to Henry C. Frick, the steel magnate. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carr are deceased. 6. Susan Holmes, who resides in Pittsburgh. 7. Harriett Bostwick, who resides in Pittsburgh. 8. Amelia Simpson, married Charles A. Holmes, of Pittsburgh. They have a daughter, Mary C. Holmes, who married Arthur S. Green, deceased.

(The Treat Line).

The name of Treat is found in Salisbury and London parish registers as far back as 1572 and 1590. Trott seems to have been the earliest form, which was modified to Tratt, then to Treat and Tret. The arms of the Treat family in America are those given in Burke's "General Armory" for Trott, granted in London in 1574.

Arms—Paly of six, or and gules; on a canton argent a bear salient sable.

The Treat ancestry in England follows:

(I) John Trott, of Staplegrove, near Taunton, England, was probably the grandfather of Richard Trott, from whom the line of descent is traced without difficulty. His name occurs in the calendar of the Taunton Manor Rolls, 1458-63-73-79. He was probably the father of:

(II) William Trott, whose name occurs in these calendars as of the same parish and hundred of Staplegrove, 1503-04-10. The children probably were: 1. Richard, of further mention. 2. William. 3. Joanna. 4. Lucy. 5. Alice, who married Edward Morcom, in 1552. 6. John, married Joanna ———.

(III) Richard Trott who died about 1571, married Joanna, perhaps the Joanna Trott buried in Otterford, August 14, 1577. Their children were: 1. John, buried October 16, 1544, in Pitminster. 2. John, died about 1595; married (first) Christina ———, and (second) Agnes ———. 3. Robert, of further mention.

(IV) Robert Trott, son of Richard and Joanna Trott, was baptized probably in the hamlet of Trendle, now Trull, parish of Pitminster, and was buried there February 16, 1599. His will was probated in Taunton, 1598-99. He married Honora, or Honour, who was buried September 17, 1627, in Pitminster. Their children were baptized in Pitminster: 1. Alice, baptized February 4, 1564. 2. John, baptized September 10, 1570, married Edith Priest. 3. Mary, baptized February 6, 1575; married Robert Babb. 4. Agnes, baptized February 18, 1577; married John Aplin. 5. Tamsen, baptized May 26, 1581. 6. Richard, of further mention.

(The Family in America).

The Treat family in America traces its origin to Richard Treat, fifth in line of English ancestry, and Richard, with one Matthias, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, presumably a relative of Richard, was ancestor of all of the name of Treat in the United States, so far as is known.

(I) Richard Treat, son of Robert and Honora, or Honour, Trott, was baptized August 28, 1584, in Pitminster, probably in the hamlet of South Trendle, now the parish of Trull, Somerset, England. He was living October 11, 1669, and died between that date and March 3, 1670, when the inventory of his estate was presented to court. Richard must have emigrated some time between June 29, 1637, when his daughter, Katharine, was baptized in England, and 1639, when the name of his son appears on the Connecticut records. His own name appears there two years later. That Mr. Treat was a man of high social standing in New England is evinced by his title of "Mr." A mark of great respect, this title was conferred on only three other men in Wethersfield. This title occurs in connection

with his name as early as 1642. On June 15, 1643, he was chosen juror, and September 15, of the same year, grand juror. His farm, a grant from the town in 1639 or 1640, consisted of about nine hundred acres, on the east side of the Connecticut River, where it had a frontage of three hundred and ten rods. This locality is now Glastonbury. Evidently a man of considerable wealth, he bought several other homesteads and owned cattle, swine, a mill, grindstone, etc. Certain parts of his land were "commonly called Send Home . . . and fillbarne." Richard Treat married, in Pitminster, England, April 27, 1615, Alice Gaylard, who was baptized there May 10, 1594. Alice Gaylard was the daughter of Hugh Gaylard, who was buried in Pitminster, October 21, 1614. Alice certainly survived her husband. Their children, born and baptized in Pitminster, England, were: 1. Honor, baptized March 19, 1615-16; married John Deming. 2. Joanna, baptized May 24, 1618; married John Hollister. 3. Sarah, baptized December 3, 1620; married Matthew Campfield. 4. Richard, baptized January 9, 1622-23; married Sarah Coleman. 5. Robert, of further mention. 6. Elizabeth, baptized July 25, 1627; married George Wolcott. 7. Susanna, baptized October 8, 1629; married Robert Webster. 8. Alice, baptized February 16, 1631-32, died in 1633. 9. James, baptized July 20, 1634; married Rebecca Lattimer. 10. Katharine, baptized June 29, 1637; married Rev. William Thompson.

(II) Robert Treat, son of Richard and Alice (Gaylard) Treat, was born about 1624, and baptized February 25, 1624-25, in Pitminster, Somerset, England, and died at Milford, Connecticut, July 12, 1710. Robert Treat, Governor Treat as he became, was among the early settlers of Milford, Connecticut, coming from Wethersfield, and at the first meeting of the planters, November 20, 1639, was one of nine men appointed to survey and lay out lands. Returning to Wethersfield, he was elected ratemaker, in 1647. In Milford again in 1649, he joined the church there with his wife, April 19. In 1653 he was chosen deputy to the General Court and the following year elected lieutenant of the Milford Militia Company. He became a large land owner and a personage in the colony. The purchase and division of public lands was often turned over to him. He was one of the laymen to lay on hands at the ceremony installing Rev. Roger Newton as pastor in the church. Deputy, magistrate on the Governor's Council, magistrate for Milford, captain of military forces, were some of his offices. In May, 1664, he was chosen with William Jones to meet a committee from Massachusetts to consider various matters of common interest. He was active in the union of New Haven and Connecticut colonies under one government. He was in 1665 deputy to the General Court, but was defeated in his race for assistant. When a delegation was sent to New Jersey to learn conditions there in the interest of those dissatisfied with Connecticut, Robert Treat was included. Newark was established as a result, and Treat and ten others given charge of the government. From 1667 to 1672 he was deputy to the New Jersey General Assembly. Upon his return to Connecticut, many public duties and honors were bestowed on him: Second in command, he fought the Dutch in New York; assistant for three years and on the Committee of Safety; major in King Philip's War in command of the Connecticut quota, where he was active in the Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley campaigns.

After the war, he was elected deputy governor, which post he filled for seven years, at the same time acting on other committees on Indian affairs or matters of public safety. In 1683 he was elected Governor to succeed Governor Leete, who died in April. The revocation of the Connecticut charter and the assumption of power by Andros disturbed his term of office. When this episode was over, Governor Treat returned to power, and after his gubernatorial term was over served as Deputy Governor from his seventy-sixth to his eighth-sixth year, when he retired. Trumbull says of him:

> Few men have sustained a fairer character, or rendered the public more important services. He was an excellent military officer; a man of singular courage and resolution, tempered with caution and prudence. His administration of government was with wisdom, firmness and integrity. He was esteemed courageous, wise and pious. He was exceedingly loved and venerated by the people in general.

Robert Treat married (first) Jane Tapp, who died the last of October, 1703, daughter of Edmund Tapp. He married (second), October 24, 1705, Mrs. Elizabeth (Powell-Hollingsworth) Bryan, born June 16, 1641, died January 10, 1706, a daughter of Elder Michael and Abigail Powell, of Boston, who had (first) married, August 23, 1659, Richard Hollingsworth, and (second) Richard Bryan. The children of Robert and Jane (Tapp) Treat were: 1. Samuel, baptized September 3, 1648; married Elizabeth Mayo. 2. John, baptized October 20, 1650; married Abigail Tichenor and Mary ———. 3. Mary, born May 1, 1652; married Azariah Crane. 4. Robert, born August 14, 1654; married (first) Elizabeth ———, and (second), Abigail Camp. 5. Sarah, born October 9, 1656, probably died in infancy. 6. Abigail, born about 1660; married Rev. Samuel Andrew. 7. Hannah, born January 1, 1660-61; married Rev. Samuel Mather. 8. Joseph, of further mention.

(III) Joseph Treat, son of Robert and Jane (Tapp) Treat, was born in Milford, Connecticut, September 17, 1662, and died there August 9, 1751. He was a farmer, but was much interested in things military. In October, 1698, he was promoted from sergeant to ensign of the first train band in Milford. By 1704 he was a lieutenant, and in 1708 a captain. A very brave man, he rendered good service in the Indian wars. He was deputy for Milford in 1707-08, and justice of the peace for New Haven County from 1702 to 1719. He was one of the original proprietors of Wiantanuck, afterward called New Milford, and in 1703 was appointed by the General Court one of the commissioners to regulate the newly-incorporated township. On March 31, 1700, he was admitted to full communion in the church, with his wife Frances. Joseph Treat married (first) Frances Bryan, born February 13, 1668, died September 21, 1703, daughter of Richard and Mary (Pantry) Bryan, and granddaughter of Alexander Bryan, from England. Their children were born in Milford, Connecticut: 1. Frances, born December 16, 1690, died October 7, 1703. 2. Captain Joseph, Jr., of further mention. 3. Ann, born January 30, 1696; married Miles Merwin. 4. John, born December 24, 1697, died November 20, 1723, unmarried. 5. Sarah, born June 6, 1699; married Richard Bryan. 6. Jane, born September 11, 1702, died November 12, 1723. 7. James, born in September, 1703, died in January, 1705-06. Joseph Treat, married (second), November 8, 1705, Elizabeth Merwin, born January 10, 1683, died January 10, 1715-16, daughter of Miles and Hannah (Wilmot) Merwin. Their children were: 8. Richard, born September

28, 1708; married (first) Mary Thomas, and (second) Mrs. Rebecca Leech. 9. Edmund, born November 20, 1710; married (first) Alice Buckingham, and (second) Elizabeth Oviatt. 10. Elizabeth, born December 12, 1712; married James Davidson. 11. Samuel, born August 13, 1714; married Beulah Jennings, and (second) Mehitable ———. 12. Stephen, born October 10, 1715; married (first) Miriam Clark, and (second) Mrs. Mercy Bronson.

(IV) Captain Joseph Treat, Jr., son of Joseph and Frances (Bryan) Treat, was born March 21, 1693, in Milford, Connecticut, and died there in May, 1772, in his eightieth year. Two hundred acres of land were laid out for him on Shepang Neck, in New Milford, in 1724, but he did not settle there, passing it on to two of his sons. He and his wife Hannah were admitted to full communion in the First Church, Milford, in 1730. He later united with the Second Society. In May, 1739 he was appointed ensign of the First Company of the train band in Milford, in which he afterward became lieutenant, then captain. Captain Joseph Treat was deputy from Milford for five years, from 1748 to 1756, and was selectman of the town in 1770-71. The inventory of his estate showed property in Milford, New Milford, and Litchfield. Joseph Treat married (first), June 9, 1720, Hannah Buckingham, born March 12, 1701-02, died May 25, 1733, daughter of John and Sarah Buckingham. Their children were born in Milford: 1. Joseph, born July 9, 1721, died August 12, 1721. 2. Joseph, born November 28, 1722; married Mary Merwin. 3. John, of further mention. 4. Hannah, born May 14, 1728; married John Sanford. Joseph Treat, Jr., married (second), September 26, 1734, Clemence Buckingham, born June 3, 1710, a cousin of his first wife and a daughter of Gideon and Sarah (Hunt) Buckingham. (Clemence is said to have married (second) a Mr. Merwin). Their children were: 5. Richard, born February 2, 1735-36, died April 8, 1760, unmarried. 6. Gideon, born May 5, 1737, died October 10, 1746. 7. Jane, born August 24, 1739, died August 14, 1785, unmarried. 8. Stephen, born June 22, 1741; married (first) Deborah Newton, and (second), Sarah Lambert. 9. Clemence, born July 18, 1743; married David Ingersoll. 10. Sarah, born July 20, 1745; married (first) Lieutenant Benjamin Fenn, and (second) Major Elisha Fellows. 11. Gideon, born October 22, 1747; married Lucretia Washburn. 12. Frances, born March 6, 1750; married Gideon Camp. 13. Elizabeth, born November 5, 1752; married Enoch Clark. 14. David, born December 3, 1756; no further record.

(V) John Treat, son of Captain Joseph and Hannah (Buckingham) Treat, was born in Milford, Connecticut, September 4, 1724, and died May 27, 1804. He was buried at Bridgewater, Connecticut. He settled in Bridgewater, then part of New Milford, whence he was a prominent citizen, and a successful farmer. His farm was on the land given him by his father on Shepang Neck, and his frame house is said to have been the first built in the town. His son, Abijah, afterward lived there. John Treat married, August 17, 1749, Phebe Hawley, born July 1, 1734, died May 6, 1813, daughter of Captain Jehiel and Sarah (Dunning) Hawley. Their children were born in New Milford: 1. Sarah, born October 3, 1750: married David Summers. 2. Hannah, born November 25, 1752, died February 25, 1754. 3. Abijah, born March 29, 1755, died June 15, 1760. 4. Hannah, born March 29, 1757; married Ralph Keeler.

5. Abijah, born December 30, 1761; married Abigail Canfield. 6. Phebe of further mention. 7. Anna, born January 25, 1766; married Ralph Smith. 8. Clara, born December 19, 1768; married Caleb Beach. 9. John, born April 26, 1771, died May 6, 1771. 10. John Hawley, born November 19, 1774; married (first) Sally Jannet Randall, and (second) Sarah Ward. 11. Polly, of further mention.

(VI) Phebe Treat, daughter of John and Phebe (Hawley) Treat, was born December 15, 1763. She married John Canfield, and among their children was a son, Amasa Canfield. (See Canfield V).

(VI) Polly Treat, sister of Phebe Treat, and daughter of John and Phebe (Hawley) Treat, was born November 17, 1776, and married (first) Nathan Betts. After the death of her husband and of her sister, Phebe, she married John Canfield. (See Canfield V).

YOUNG, John Simpson,

Physician and Surgeon.

"To live nobly in the service of mankind, and to die in the consciousness of duty well done"—that epitomizes the career of many a physician and surgeon, who, arrested at the height of those intellectual powers which ensure a future of achievement and success, are all too suddenly vanquished by that grim enemy with whom they have so often vicariously battled. John Simpson Young, physician and surgeon, of Rahway, New Jersey, though the major part of a lifetime of service was yet before him, will carry with him the blessings of those whom his art and skill have combined to heal; those whose physical beings have been rehabilitated through the aid of science and nature, guided by the knowledge which years of intense application bestow upon the seeker of the truths of life.

John Simpson Young was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, on November 18, 1880, a son of Charles and Mary (Senn) Young. His early education was acquired in the local public schools of his birthplace, following which he entered and was graduated from the Jersey City High School. He then matriculated in the Medical Department of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated with the class of 1909, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the following two years he was occupied in completing his interneship in the Newark General Hospital.

Upon the completion of all his preparatory work, about the year 1912, Dr. Young embarked upon his professional career by locating in Rahway, New Jersey, where he opened his office and established a practice. He was a born physician and surgeon, and this natural bent, amplified and stabilized by a thorough and comprehensive medical training, could not do other than bring him success eventually. Success was not long in arriving, however, and he had not long been an active practitioner before he was administering to a large clientage. Before the hand of death finally stilled his labors, Dr. Young had completed sixteen years of great humanitarian work throughout Rahway and its environs, and had served as surgeon on the staffs of both the St. Elizabeth and Rahway hospitals.

His religious affiliation was given to the Philadelphia Quaker Church. Fraternally, he was an active and interested member of the ancient Masonic brotherhood, and that he was ever "in search of further light" in the fraternity is proved by the fact that he had risen step by step until he had attained the sublime thirty-third degree—a distinct and unusual honor, and one which falls to the lot of comparatively few Masons. Dr. Young

J D Young

also held active membership in the American Medical Society, the Medical Association of the State of New Jersey, and in the Union County Medical Association.

The death of Dr. John Simpson Young occurred at his winter home in Daytona Beach, Florida, on April 4, 1925, in his forty-fifth year. His death at this comparatively early age, while at the very summit of his strength and the apex of his professional abilities, was a distinct loss not only to his family and the local medical fraternity, but to the citizenry of Rahway at large, for whose physical welfare he had labored indefatigably and unselfishly, and for so long a time.

Dr. John Simpson Young was married, at Linden, New Jersey, on January 30, 1912, to Cora L. Winans, the daughter of Meline and Eliza Winans, well-known residents of that town. This union was blessed with one child, a daughter, Mary W. L. Young, who was born at Rahway, New Jersey, on December 23, 1914. Dr. Young is survived by his widow and their daughter, both of whom continue to reside at Rahway, New Jersey.

ANDERSON, Captain James Blythe,

Author, Farmer.

James Blythe Anderson, of "Glengarry," Fayette County, Kentucky, has been able to perform a double service for his country. Like his forebears, he has helped make the history of this country, and he has written it as well, a thrilling and reliable story to instruct the young and hand down to posterity. His earliest paternal ancestor was John Anderson who emigrated to Virginia from the North of Ireland, and in 1738 he had settled in Augusta County, where he was one of the first magistrates to hold office, and lived there for the rest of his life as an elder of the Stone Church, and, in 1742, at least, a member of the Augusta County Militia. He was in the French and Indian War and in 1756 he was a member of the company of Captain Christian. To his new land he gave as well the service of his five sons in the fight for independence, and John, William, Robert, James, and Andrew Anderson fought in the Revolutionary Army. All these boys had notable careers, and of his four daughters, Mary and Esther died young, Margaret married Captain James Allen, and Jane married (first) Lieutenant Hugh Allen, who was killed at Point Pleasant in 1774; (second) William Craig, who was also a soldier of the Revolution. The roster of Jane and Margaret Anderson's descendants yields names famous in the variety of official duties and intellectual and cultural professions, namely: Allen Trimble, twice governor of Ohio; Margaret Allen, who married Mathew Harris Jouett, the artist; Sarah Bell Jouett, who married Richard H. Menifee, the celebrated orator; Martha Bell Mitchell, who married Oliver Frazer, the artist; Rebecca W. Allen, who married Waller Bullock Redd, sheriff of Fayette County, Kentucky, who sold on the block as a vagrant William Solomon, made famous by James Lane Allen's "King Solomon of Kentucky"; and John Allen, who gave its name to Ann Arbor, Michigan. As to the subsequent careers of the five Revolutionary soldiers: Robert Anderson, a colonel under General Pickens in the Revolution, gave his name to Anderson County, South Carolina, which State he served as a member of the Lower House of the Jacksonborough Legislature and as a speaker of the House of Representatives in 1800, and as presidential elector in that same year for Jefferson, and in 1812 he was general over South Carolina troops. One of his descendants

was Robert Anderson Van Wyck, first mayor of Greater New York. James Anderson, a captain in the Revolution, also settled in South Carolina, and his descendants are among the good and prominent people of the South. Andrew Anderson represented Augusta County for many years in the Virginia House of Delegates; he also was a captain in the Revolution, and his descendants are of the respectable and prominent citizens of our country.

Captain William Anderson, who was next to John Anderson in line of descent to the subject of this record, Captain James Blythe Anderson, was born in Virginia in 1750, and died in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1817. He was appointed a captain of Virginia State troops in 1776, and captain in the expedition against the Ohio River Indians in 1778, and in 1782, when Bryan Station in Kentucky was besieged by Simon Girty, Captain William Anderson and his company joined the command under Colonel Benjamin Logan to go to the relief of these Western settlers, but reached the scene too late. They followed on to Blue Licks and helped bury the dead of that massacre, and participated in the expedition of the Kentucky troops under the command of George Rogers Clarke against the Indians. By 1783 Captain William Anderson had acquired a lot in Lexington, and he made an earlier settlement in April, 1779, in what is now Jessamine County, though he lived in the fort at St. Asaphs. His first wife was Mary Craig, by whom he had one son, John Anderson. William Anderson married (second), in 1779, Catharine Blair, and their son, Colonel Oliver, carried the line, and their daughter, Jane, who married General John Meaux, educated, freed, and sent as a missionary to Liberia a slave, James Priest, who subsequently became vice-president of that Republic; and this same Jane (Anderson) Meaux established the Meaux settlement in Anderson County. Of the numerous progeny left by Captain William Anderson, many became outstanding figures in the political and professional life of various States: Hugh Allen Anderson, a captain in the War of 1812, moved to Alabama, where he was a member of the Legislature and a judge of Lawrence County, and where his grandson, Hugh Anderson Dinsmore, became Congressman and minister to Korea; Charles Anderson, a soldier in the Creek War, in 1814, settled in Mississippi, where he became a wealthy planter and founded a family to which belonged William D. Anderson, now judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

Colonel Oliver Anderson, son of Captain William and Catharine (Blair) Anderson, was born in 1794, fought in the War of 1812, reached the rank of lieutenant, and was wounded at Frenchtown on the River Raisin. He became associated with river traffic down the Kentucky and Ohio rivers and thence by the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and then engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of hemp in his native State, and then in Missouri. During this period he also served as deputy sheriff of Madison County, Kentucky, State Senator of Fayette County, Kentucky, and as sheriff of Lafayette County, Missouri. He was the founder of Knights Templar Masonry in Lexington, Missouri, and was the first eminent commander of the Commandery of Lexington. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the union in 1861, he was arrested and imprisoned at Arcana Hall, Lexington, Missouri, and Gratiot Street prison, St. Louis, and later banished from Missouri, and later from Kentucky. The battle of Lexington surged around and

through his dwelling, and the hemp bales rolled by Price's army were from his factory. After the war he returned to Lexington, Kentucky, where he died in 1873. He married (first), in 1819, Mary Campbell, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Anderson) Campbell, granddaughter of William Campbell, who died in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1781, and his wife, Rebekah Caldwell, who was the daughter of Thomas Caldwell, of Chester, County, Pennsylvania. Captain Samuel Campbell was a soldier in the Revolution; his wife's father, John Anderson, son of the Scotch-Irish immigrant, made actual settlement in the district of Kentucky on Gilbert's Creek in 1779, was a member of General George Rogers Clarke's expedition to Kaskaskia and Vincennes in 1778, and from the distaff side of this branch of the Anderson family is descended Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. Of the sons, three served in the Revolution, and were celebrated Indian fighters; Jacob was killed by the Indians, Isaac was a member of Captain John Boyles' company, 1780, and James was sheriff and member of Legislature from Madison County, Kentucky, was in the battle of Little Mountain ("Estill's Defeat") and served in Captain John Boyles' company in 1780. The four sons of Colonel Oliver and Mary (Campbell) Anderson were: William Anderson, an A. B. of Princeton University, owner and editor of "The Expositor," a secession paper published in Lexington, Missouri, and editorial writer on the "Courier-Journal"; John Campbell Anderson, educated at Hanover College, Indiana, a major in Weightman's brigade, C. S. A., wounded at Wilson Creek, Carthage, Missouri, and Helena, Arkansas, and a pioneer of Idaho; Robert Anderson, educated at Hanover College, emigrated to Idaho in 1865, was the first settler of Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, and was one of its first trustees, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of his adopted State; and Colonel Joseph Caldwell Anderson, father of the subject of this record, an eminent soldier, lawyer, and farmer.

Colonel Joseph Caldwell Anderson was born January 1, 1830, and received his early training in private schools of Colonel R. T. P. Allen, of Frankfort, and the famous Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Pisgah, Woodford County, Kentucky. In 1844 he was brought to Lexington, Kentucky, and two years later, at the age of sixteen, joined the Kentucky Militia under the leadership of Major Thomas Lewinski. His further education was acquired at Transylvania College. He had entered Princeton University as a sophomore, but was expelled because of a speech he delivered on the campus, and though re-instated by the governor of the State, he declined to return to Princeton. He received his law degree from Transylvania and was admitted to the Lexington (Kentucky) bar in 1849. For a time he practiced law in Lexington, Missouri, then moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he took an active part in the struggle between slavery and anti-slavery factions. In 1855 he was chosen a member of the Legislature and was speaker *pro tem* of the so-called "Bogus" Legislature. Moving to Douglas County, he represented his new district in the Legislature, and his name was given to Anderson County in that State. In 1857 Colonel Anderson was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry to act against John Brown and Jim Lane in Kansas. Returning in 1859 to Missouri, he shortly thereafter joined the Confederate Army under Sterling Price. Captured early in the war, incarcerated in Gratiot Street prison, St. Louis, then

paroled, he returned to Kentucky. In 1862 General Bragg assigned him duties in the Secret Service which sent him to Knoxville, Tennessee, in the guise of a hog drover, where he was captured as a spy. He escaped through the aid of Singleton P. Walters, who was contracting with the Union Army, and who had married Ann Anderson, his kinswoman. His adventures were not over, however, and he was in 1864, banished by General Stephen G. Burbrage to Canada, where he joined the John Yates Beall expedition to liberate the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island. He stood by his leaders, Captain Beall and Lieutenant Bennett G. Burley, in the mutiny aboard the "Philo Parsons," which ended the expedition. In 1865 he returned to the United States, and in 1866 he, in connection with his brother-in-law, H. H. Gratz, reëstablished the "Kentucky Gazette." Retiring to the plantation at "Blythewood" in 1867, he spent thirteen years there. He died at "Glengarry," May 2, 1891. Colonel Joseph C. Anderson married, on June 18, 1867, Dovey Blythe. She was the daughter of Major James Blythe, soldier of the War of 1812, and his wife, Jane (Gentry-White) Blythe, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Richard Gentry, and his wife, Jane (Harris) Gentry. The Harris family was descended from Captain Thomas Harris, member of the Virginia Company, 1609, who emigrated to Virginia from Wales in 1611, burgess, married Adria, daughter of Thomas Osborne, burgess; their son, Major Robert Harris, of "The Forks," married Mrs. Mary (Claiborne) Rice, daughter of Colonel William Claiborne, first secretary of Virginia Colony. Their son, Colonel William Harris, married Temperance Overton, daughter of William Overton, who was the son of Colonel Robert Overton, who commanded one wing of Cromwell's Army at the battle of Dunbar. Major Robert Harris, burgess, son of William and Temperance (Overton) Harris, married Mourning Glenn. Their son, Christopher Harris, married Agnes McCord, daughter of John McCord, of Abermarle County, Virginia, and their daughter, Jane Harris, married Richard Gentry, referred to above.

At "Blythewood," on December 25, 1868, was born Captain James Blythe Anderson, only son of Colonel Joseph C. and Dovey (Blythe) Anderson, and their only child to reach maturity. There, at his mother's old home, the boy spent the first twelve years of his life. When he was fourteen his father purchased "Glengarry," which had been in possession of Captain William Anderson as early as 1785, but which was soon sold by that pioneer. The residence of "Glengarry," which was built in 1854, is of the Tudor-Gothic style. Such was the environment of James Blythe Anderson, and such the historic part his family played. He was educated in the old brick school in Madison County, at Taylor's Cross Roads in Fayette County, and in private schools in Lexington, one kept by Mrs. Sally Short Higgins, another by the famous James Lane Allen, and a third by J. Lewis Logan. In 1886 Captain Anderson matriculated in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, and in 1892 began the study of law at the University of Virginia. Without completing his legal course, however, he began to breed thoroughbred horses at "Glengarry," in 1894, in partnership with his cousin, Edward F. Simms, and entered his mounts for the races. In 1904 he went to Utah to prospect for gold. He operated in Death Valley, and has the distinction of discovering the first gold in the Jarbridge country of Nevada.

In the light of his war-like and patriotic ancestry, it is not surprising to find Captain Anderson answering the call of his country for active military duty in the World War. He joined the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis, despite his fifty years, and was commissioned a captain of cavalry in the National Army in August, 1917. Assigned to duty with the 51st Company, 13th Battalion, Depot Brigade, in the 84th Division, he subsequently became captain of the 106th Company, 27th Battalion, in the same brigade at Camp Zachary Taylor. He resigned, then was rejected for service in the Canadian Army. After undergoing a surgical operation at St. Joseph's Hospital in Lexington, he again enlisted in his country's cause and became a member of the regular army stationed at Fort Thomas from August, 1918, until his honorable discharge on January 22, 1919. Since the war Captain Anderson has been occupied with farming "Glengarry." He has published: "The Nameless Hero"; "Kentucky's Dead in Glory Live," a poem commemorative of World War heroes of his native State; and many historical sketches, poems, songs, and stories. He is a member of the Authors' League of America, of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of the War of 1812, the American Legion, honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is a captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Captain Anderson married, in Asheville, North Carolina, June 16, 1898, Alice Simms, daughter of James Edward and Lucy Elizabeth (Grimes) Simms. Mrs. Anderson was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, November 3, 1868, graduated from the Kentucky Female Orphan School at Midway, Kentucky, and attended Peabody University at Nashville, Tennessee, and taught before her marriage. Her father was born in Bourbon County in 1844, served in the Confederate Army as a private in Company A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry, under General John Morgan, and was a prisoner at Louisville at the close of the war. He died in Oklahoma in 1908. His father was William Marmaduke Simms, a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grandfather was Ignatius Simms, who died in Patrick County, Virginia, and who was a soldier in the Revolution. His brother, John Porter Simms, was a lieutenant under J. Shelby, C. S. A., and was wounded at Lexington, Missouri. His half-brother was Colonel William Elliott Simms, who was born in 1822, and died in 1898, and whose wife was Lucy Blythe, daughter of Major James Blythe, referred to above. Colonel Simms donated to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute several hundred acres where the school now stands. He served as captain in the Mexican War, was a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, was a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate Army, and was elected Senator to the Confederate Congress from Kentucky, and was the last Confederate to request that his disabilities be removed.

Captain and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children: Joseph Caldwell Anderson, born May 30, 1899, is an electrical and radio engineer. He served in the National Guard with the Signal Corps prior to the World War. He endeavored to enlist many times in the World War but was rejected. In the last draft he waived exemption and through his persistent efforts was finally put in class 1A just before the armistice was signed. The daughter, Elizabeth Blythe Anderson, born January 4, 1903, died at Tryon, North Carolina, April 27, 1924.

HOOPES, Captain Eugene Sargent,

Financier, Industrialist, Soldier.

Captain Eugene Sargent Hoopes, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, has achieved a definite success and has made a name for himself as a financier, manufacturer, educator and philanthropist, and last, but not least, as a soldier and a patriot of these United States. In his business and military careers, as well as in public and private life, Captain Hoopes has always maintained a strict code of professional ethics, among whose ramifications were those prerequisites to success—no matter what the field of endeavor, of proved ability, great efficiency, high integrity, unflagging perseverance, and energy, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose and deed. He is also deeply public-spirited, and is always ready and willing to donate either of his time or his means towards the carrying forward of any worthy movement which has as its design the advancement or improvement of his community and its vicinity, its people and its institutions. Captain Hoopes stands today (1926) as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Few men have been able to achieve so much of prominence and leadership in so many varied fields of activity as Captain Hoopes, and not the least of his great performances has been his valued and valuable service to the United States and her ally, Great Britain, during the late World War. Captain Hoopes also has an incomparable reputation in Beaver County as a financier, a manufacturer, a philanthropist and educator, as an organizer of many successful commercial and industrial concerns, and as a public-spirited citizen who is always awake to the needs of his community. He is the former president of the Guarantee Liquid Measure Company; is president and general manager of the Union Drawn Steel Company, of Beaver Falls; is president of the Ideal Foundry & Machine Company; president and director of the Beaver Clay Manufacturing Company; a director in the Beaver Trust Company, the First National Bank of Beaver Falls, and the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Children's Home of Beaver County, the Providence Hospital of Beaver Falls, and the Beaver Valley General Hospital; a trustee of Geneva College; and also holds directorates and other high executive positions in many other concerns and institutions. He is prominent in club and fraternal circles and is well known as a churchman of his community.

For many years the Hoopes family has been identified with the growth and progress of Beaver County, coming from England to Pennsylvania in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The following armorial device for the family of Hoops (Hoopes) is so listed in Burke's "General Armory:"

Arms—Gules, a fess ermine between three lions' heads erased argent.

Crest—On a plate a Cornish chough proper.

The first immigrant ancestor of the branch of the Hoopes family to which Captain Eugene Sargent Hoopes belongs was Joshua Hoopes, who came to this country from his native England, bringing with him his wife, Isabel, and their children, Daniel and Margaret, besides one other child whose name is not on record. The line of descent traces through his son Daniel, born in England in the year 1669, who came to the New World with his parents in 1683, and who married Jane Worrilow; through their son,

Thomas Hoopes, born in Chester County in 1714, and who later married Susannah Davis; through their son David Hoopes and his wife, Esther (Townesend) Hoopes, of Chester County; through their son Joseph Hoopes, born in Chester County, on October 28, 1770, and his wife, Eleanor (Hamilton) Hoopes; through their son, Edward Hoopes, born in Wilmington, Delaware, on December 18, 1800, and who married Cynthia Townsend; through their son, Robert Emmet Hoopes, and his wife, Eliza Sargent, grandparents of Captain Eugene Sargent Hoopes, of whom this biographical and genealogical review. Robert Emmet Hoopes was born at Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, on July 14, 1829. He was engaged in business as a private banker at Brighton, and operated under the firm name of R. E. & H. Hoopes. He married Eliza Sargent, and they were the parents of John Sargent Hoopes, of whom forward.

John Sargent Hoopes, son of Robert Emmet and Eliza (Sargent) Hoopes, was born at Brighton, Beaver County, where he spent his life, dying there in the year 1886. He was a printer and publisher of note in Brighton and Beaver County. Politically, he was a staunch Republican; while fraternally he held active membership with the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons. His religious affiliation was with the New Brighton Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a regular attendant and a liberal supporter. He married Elizabeth Rogers Davidson, who died in 1896, a daughter of Colonel Daniel Rogers and Margaret (Clark) Davidson. John Sargent and Elizabeth Rogers (Davidson) Hoopes were the parents of Captain Eugene Sargent, of whom forward.

Captain Eugene Sargent Hoopes, son of John Sargent and Elizabeth Rogers (Davidson) Hoopes, and a representative of the ninth generation of the ancient English family of Hoops (Hoopes) on American soil, was born in New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the Pennsylvania Military College, in Chester, Delaware County, from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the rank of lieutenant. Upon the completion of his scholastic and military training, Captain Hoopes embarked upon his varied career by entering the financial world and the iron industry. After he had acquainted himself with these two businesses and had familiarized himself with all of their many phases and ramifications, he organized the Guarantee Liquid Measure Company, and served as its chief executive for a period of three years. In 1913 he became purchasing agent for the Union Drawn Steel Company, and served in increasingly important positions before being elected president and appointed general manager. His success in business has run parallel with his success in public life, and his activities in this latter connection have brought him prominence and appointments to high positions with various important public institutions and civic and public welfare organizations.

Captain Hoopes particularly distinguished himself during the World War period. Before he enlisted in the United States Air Service, he organized a military unit in Beaver County, which he designated the Beaver Battalion, and as its commanding officer trained the large group of men who enlisted under its banners. Many others later became associated with this unit, and it is to Captain Hoopes' credit and honor that fully sev-

enty-five men whom he trained and inspired, later received commissions from the government in various branches of the military service. When Captain Hoopes had completed his work of training and mobilizing the Beaver Battallion, he entered the Engineering Department of the United States Air Service, and was stationed at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana, as chief engineer. He was subsequently transferred to the British Army in England, and still later was appointed to take charge of the American Air Forces in Scotland. After this colorful and excellent service, Captain Hoopes was honorably discharged from the Federal service in 1919, and returned to his duties in civilian life.

Politically, like his father before him, Captain Hoopes is a firm believer in and an ardent advocate of the principles of Republicanism. Fraternally, he is a member in good standing of Beaver Lodge, No. 457, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; the Valley of Pittsburgh Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh. He also holds active membership with the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh; the Fort McIntosh Club, of Beaver; the Beaver Valley Country Club; the Seaview Club, of Atlantic City, New Jersey; the Beaver Valley Chamber of Commerce; and the Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is given to the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver, which he has served faithfully and well as a member of the Board of Deacons.

Captain Eugene Sargent Hoopes was married, in Beaver, Pennsylvania, on November 3, 1903, to Caroline May Cunningham, a daughter of James H. and Nellie (Reno) Cunningham, residents of Beaver, Pennsylvania. Captain Eugene Sargent and Caroline May (Cunningham) Hoopes are the parents of one son: Eugene Sargent, Jr., who was born on April 18, 1906, and who is a representative of the tenth generation of the Hoopes family in America.

BROUGHTON, William Robert, M. D.,

Eye Specialist.

One of the most noted eye surgeons of America, Dr. William R. Broughton devoted to his task high technical skill, a fine spirit of service, and broad humane interests. His proficiency in the most delicate operations was considered masterly by his fellows, and he treated rich and poor alike with his best skill. He gave time, thought, and zealous effort to the New Jersey State Commission for the Blind, and his proposals for preventive measures were practical and helpful. His civic interests extended beyond his specialty to embrace education and general welfare. Dr. Broughton was a member of an old and distinguished family, descended from John Broughton, who came from England to this country in 1720 and settled at Marblehead, Massachusetts. His wife was Sarah Norman, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, Nicholson, and his wife, Susanne, daughter of General John Glover; their son, Nicholson, and his wife. His great-great-grandfather, mentioned above, General John Glover, was aide to General George Washington.

John Glover Broughton, son of Nicholson Broughton of Marblehead, and Eliza (Gray) Broughton, were the parents of William R. Broughton, and they moved to Bloomfield, New Jersey in 1868, there to become well known in the gen-

eral life of the community, where they were members of the old First Presbyterian Church, and active philanthropists.

William Robert Broughton was born in New York City, November 3, 1866. He attended grammar and high schools in Bloomfield, completing the latter in 1883. He graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, after a four-year course in liberal arts, in 1887. He then entered on his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York. During this course, Dr. Broughton enjoyed the privilege of acting as office assistant to his cousin, Dr. Ambrose Ranney, an eminent occulist, and thus acquired the best of practical training as well as fine inspiration. After graduating Dr. Broughton was associated in practice with Dr. Ranney and continued the practice alone after Dr. Ranney's death. He had a very large practice both at his Bloomfield home and at his New York offices. A long list of responsible business and philanthropic activities owe a large part of their prosperity to Dr. Broughton's executive aid. He was a charter member of the directorate of the Bloomfield Trust Company and continued in that capacity until his death. For a time he was on the Bloomfield Board of Education, and his interest in schools remained keen; he ably championed the cause of teachers in their efforts for salaries that would keep pace with the increased cost of living in recent years. He was one of the trio of citizens who were chiefly instrumental in securing for Bloomfield the large and beautiful county park known as Watsessing Park. He was for five years a member of the New Jersey State Commission for the Blind, was a trustee and vice-president of the Job Haines Home for Aged People in Bloomfield; consultant of the Mountainside Hospital and the Montclair Children's Home. Through his service to the missionaries working under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, which was in a general way his contribution to the cause of missions, Dr. Broughton was known the world over. He was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association. An elder and trustee of the old First Presbyterian Church, he gave loyal service; and at the Broughton Memorial Chapel, named in recognition of his father's faithful devotion to the church, he was for many years superintendent of the Sunday School. Dr. Broughton filled his life with these humanitarian activities until the very end, and he died in Bloomfield, June 18, 1923.

Dr. Broughton married, October 20, 1897, Jean (Jennie) Britton Morris, daughter of Joseph Crowell and Mary E. (Walker) Morris, a direct descendant of the first settler of Newark, New Jersey, who bore this name. Mrs. Broughton survives her husband, as does their daughter, Ruth Morris Broughton.

Though he had many claims to distinction, the most appealing was the magnanimous and humane spirit which Dr. Broughton introduced into his work. A man of force, and quality, of broad culture, courteous, he shaped public thought in Bloomfield on many important matters. His emotions ran deep and true. His private and domestic life were an inspiration, and his discharge of his civic duties generous. Above all, he was a famous occulist, recognized as an expert not only by the people at large but by those of his own profession. Editorial comment speaks for the community which mourned his loss:

In the taking away of Dr. William R. Broughton the community has suffered a loss which is beyond expression, just as his life work was be-

yond value. Still a young man, in the full strength of intellectual vigor, and possessing the skill acquired through long service for suffering humanity, Dr. Broughton's career emphasized in a remarkable way the inestimable service which a great doctor renders the people.

Always sympathetic, kind, and thoughtful, with an engaging personality, he treated thousands of people without a fee and gave the most painstaking service in cases where he knew he would receive nothing whatever for difficult operations. It had been his custom for years to treat missionaries gratuitously, and in some instances he went so far as to guarantee the hospital expenses for patients too poor to pay the usual charge for nurse and attendants. He did this ungrudgingly and told a friend not long ago that when he became too busy to give free treatment to needy cases, he would retire from the profession.

It is easy to see that a physician of this type is much more than a practitioner of fine ability and surgical skill. He is a Christian gentleman whose life typifies the traits of the Great Physician in devotion, sympathy, leadership and fine character. In this sense the memory of William R. Broughton will be revered and loved for years to come by the citizens of the town that he loved and served so well.

ROBERTS, Rev. Thomas,

Founder of the Roberts Family of New Jersey.

The Roberts family of New Jersey, of which the late Dr. Daniel Edgar Roberts was a distinguished representative, traces its ancestry directly back in an unbroken line to the Rev. Thomas Roberts, a native of Wales, who was one of many of that ancient patronymic to become immigrant ancestors of American branches of the Roberts family. In the New England States alone approximately twenty-five men of that name are on record as having left their ancestral homes in England and Wales for the purpose of coming to the New World, where religious and civil freedom could be found. The Roberts family of Wales was an offshoot of the English family. The name itself came into being during the Hereditary Surname Epoch (1250 to 1450 A. D.), and is classed by all etymologists and authorities on surname derivation as belonging to that great class called "Baptismal Names," i. e., surnames formed from baptismal or fontal names. Our family names of today fall roughly into five classes, and the greatest of these and the most comprehensive is the subdivision of baptismal names. The late Charles Wareing Bardsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, Vicar of Ulverstone, and the most noted etymologist the world has ever produced, in his authoritative work, "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," (second edition, p. 649), says that the surname Roberts is a baptismal name meaning "son-of-Robert," i. e., Robert's son, then Robert's, and finally, Roberts. He also says that the influence of this name was enormous, and that it ran a fine race with the fontal names of Richard and Roger for popularity. That the present-day patronymic "Roberts" does mean "son-of-Robert," is proved by the numerous entries in the ancient English and Welsh archives, the majority of which (up until the fifteenth century) are found with the prefix *fil.* in front of the name. The Latin *fil.* (an early English contraction for *filius* and *filia*), means son or daughter. One or two instances will suffice: The Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire, compiled in the year 1273, A. D., contain the names of Adam *fil.* Roberti and Agatha *fil.* Roberti; while on page 145 of "Kirby's Quest" (Edward III) is found the name of Thomas *fil.* Roberti, of Somersetshire. Roberti was one of many orthographic corruptions of Roberts, some of the others being Robberds, Roberds, Robardes, and Robarts. From England the name spread into Wales, and from both England and Wales to America,

where it has grown out of all proportion to its Welsh origin. The Roberts families of America have contributed in no little degree to the growth, advancement, and progress of these United States. They have rendered great service in military circles in the legislative halls, and in every imaginable branch of human endeavor, their number being about evenly divided between successful agriculturists and members of the professions. The line of descent from the Rev. Thomas Roberts to Dr. Daniel Edgar Roberts is noteworthy in every instance, as the following genealogical survey will show:

(I) Rev. Thomas Roberts was born in Denbighshire, North Wales, on June 10, 1783, and came to the New World at the age of twenty years, settling in New York in October, 1803. He died at the home of his youngest son, in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on September 24, 1865, and is buried in the Baptist churchyard at Middletown, New Jersey. He was married (first), on May 25, 1806, to Elizabeth Rutan, a daughter of John and Jane (Blauvelt) Rutan. She died in Utica, New York, on October 18, 1842, and is buried in South Trenton, New York. John Rutan, her father, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He enlisted from Franklin, New Jersey in the Continental Army when he was about fifteen years of age, serving at various times under Captains John Outwater, Peter Ward, Thomas Bland, John Hyler, Samuel Demarest, and Colonel Tunis Dey. He participated in the battle when Fort Lee was taken. The Rev. Thomas Roberts was married (second), on August 31, 1843, to Mrs. Eleanor (Thomas) Jones, the widow of the Rev. David Jones, of Bustletown, Pennsylvania. There was no issue by the second union. Eleanor (Thomas-Jones) Roberts died on February 9, 1859, and is buried in Middletown, New Jersey. Thomas and Elizabeth (Rutan) Roberts recorded in their Bible the births of the following nine children: 1. Thomas, Jr., born in New York City on March 9, 1807, died near New Monmouth, New Jersey, on January 10, 1894; married Mary Griggs (1814-1888), of Middletown, on March 7, 1833, and they had ten children: William, Richard Rutan, Thomas Benjamin, Elizabeth, John W., Henry C., Charles C., William Staughton, Mary Louisa, and Emma Roberts. 2. Elizabeth, born in Utica, New York, on February 7, 1809, died in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on February 8, 1848; married, as the first wife of Richard A. Leonard (1812-1877), of Chapel Hill, on March 14, 1833, and they had seven children. 3. John, born in Utica, New York, on December 22, 1810, died near Holmdel, New Jersey; married Savina Putnam, of near Utica, New York, and they had two children: John Henry and Emma May Roberts. 4. Elisha, born in Utica, New York, on February 28, 1813, died in Chicago, Illinois, on January 30, 1898; married Naomi Jones, a daughter of Robert and Alice Jones, on March 20, 1858, and they had issue: Naomi E., Alice Amelia, Harriet Louisa, Eleanor Jones, William E., and Adelia F. Roberts. 5. Mary, born in Radnor, Pennsylvania, on November 29, 1815; married Edmund Morris, of Utica, New York, and they had ten children. 6. William Strawbridge, born in Tredyffrin, Pennsylvania, on May 3, 1818, and died on February 10, 1821. 7. Nathaniel Henderson, born in Tredyffrin, Pennsylvania, on October 8, 1820, was a farmer at what is now Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey; married Phoebe M. Rowland, in 1844, and they had eleven children. 8. Sarah, born in the Cherokee Nation, Georgia. 9. Daniel Roberts, of whom forward.

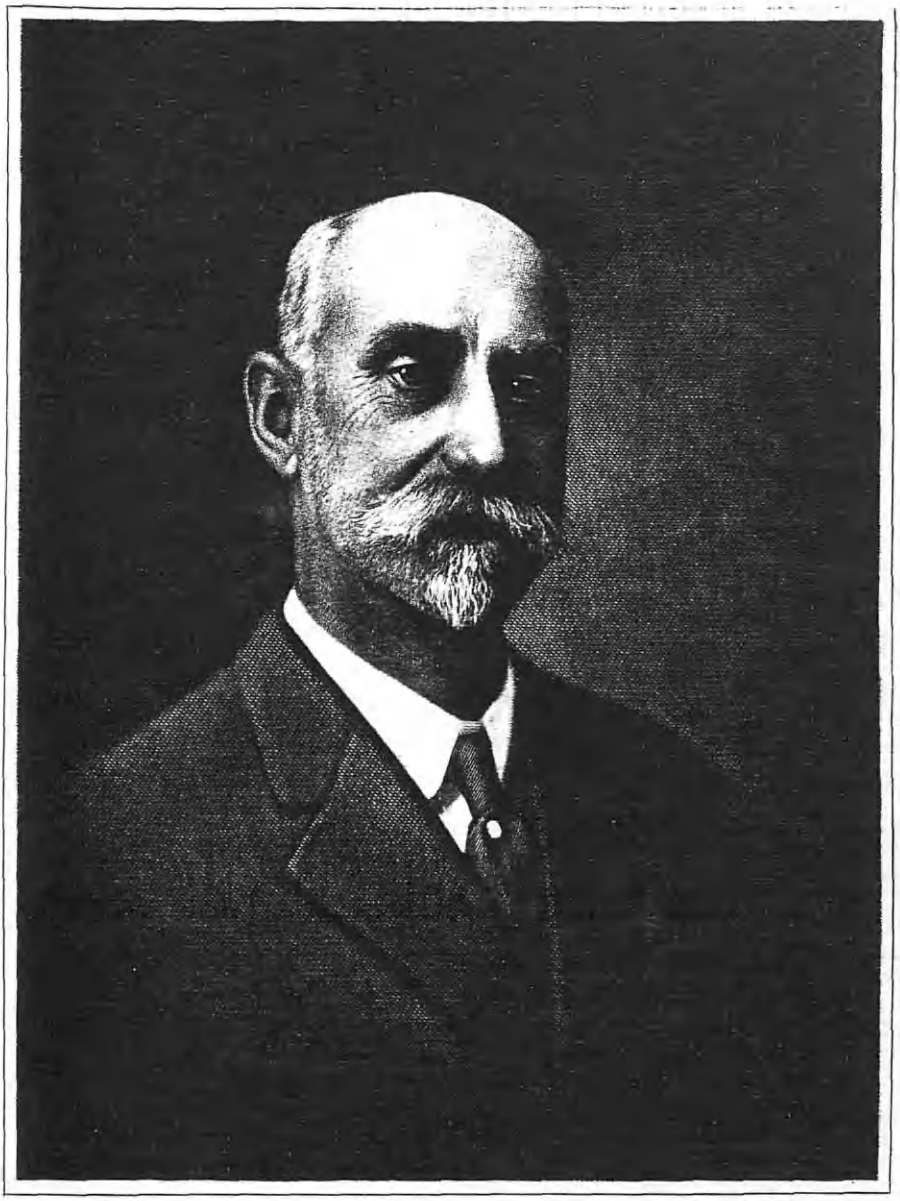
(II) Daniel Roberts, youngest of the

nine children of the Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Rutan) Roberts, was born at Holmdel, New Jersey, on November 8, 1821, and died at the home of his elder son at Keyport, New Jersey, on July 20, 1902. He lived for a time on a farm near Leonardo, New Jersey; later becoming a merchant at Tom's River, New Jersey; and after that owned a farm near Lincroft, New Jersey. He was married, on November 1, 1853, to Eleanor Van Brackel Arrowsmith, a daughter of Major Thomas Arrowsmith, of Middletown, New Jersey. She died at the home of her only daughter in Bayonne, New Jersey, on July 19, 1901. Daniel and Eleanor Van Brackel (Arrowsmith) Roberts were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Thomas H., born on October 6, 1857, and he has lived at Leadville, Colorado; Keyport, New Jersey; and at the present time (1926) is residing at Rahway, New Jersey, where he has been a member of the Common Council, of the Fire Board, and is now president of the Rahway National Bank. He married Leonora G. Conover, a daughter of John Lyall and Abigail (Bishop) Conover, on September 12, 1881, and they are the parents of four children: Frank Cunningham, born April 3, 1883; George A., born in 1884, died in 1885; Thomas H., Jr., born on November 24, 1886; and Eleanor Van Brackel, born on August 4, 1890. 2. Daniel Edgar, of whom forward. 3. Cordelia Arrowsmith, born on July 19, 1863; married, on July 25, 1895, Preston H. Smith, a son of La Motte Smith of Hamilton, New York. They live in Bayonne, New Jersey, where Mr. Smith is superintendent of the Bayonne schools. They have two children: Preston R., born August 26, 1898, was graduated from Rutgers College, served as a second lieutenant of Artillery during the late World War, and is a chemist by profession; and Rachel, born August 26, 1900.

(III) Dr. Daniel Edgar Roberts, second of the three children of Daniel and Eleanor Van Brackel (Arrowsmith) Roberts, was born at what is now Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, on October 9, 1861, and died at Holmdel, New Jersey, on June 15, 1921. He became a noted physician and surgeon, and lived at Keyport, New Jersey.

Dr. Roberts was a member of the Monmouth County Medical Society, and was president of same twice; he was a member of the Practitioners' Society; a charter member of Bayside Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Monmouth Encampment, same order; also a charter member of Frelinghuysen Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics; and Coronal Council, Royal Arcanum. He was a member of the Monmouth County Historical Society; was a director of the People's National Bank, of Keyport; and was examining physician for the schools in Keyport and Holmdel Township. During the World War Dr. Roberts volunteered for service, but was not called; he served on the Examining Board, however. During the entire war he kept in touch with every boy from Keyport and saw to it that home papers were sent to each one.

Dr. Roberts was married (first), at Keyport, New Jersey, on February 12, 1890, to Mary E. Stilwell, a daughter of Obediah I. and Mary Jane (Longstreet) Stilwell. After bearing her husband two children Mrs. Mary E. (Stilwell) Roberts died on January 12, 1893. Children: 1. Marion E., born on April 20, 1891; married E. Douglas Pew, of New Hope, Pennsylvania, on December 23, 1915, and they have two children: Maria Virginia Pew and E. Douglas Pew, Jr. 2. Edna S., born January 6, 1893. Dr. Daniel Ed-



D Edgar Roberts

gar Roberts was married (second), at Holmdel, New Jersey, on March 21, 1920, to Julie H. Bisgaard, a daughter of Lieutenant Frederik Richard and Anna (Hoffgaard) Bisgaard, of Noeragergaard, Denmark. There was no issue by this second union. Mrs. Julie H. (Bisgaard) Roberts survives her husband, and resides (1926) at No. 480 Clifton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

VREDENBURGH, William R.,

Business Man.

Arms—Coupe, au 1 d'or a une rose de gules, bout. et fenillee d'or: au 2 de gules a un hareng nageant d'argent, la tete surm. d'une couronne d'or.

The first of the family in America was Willem Isaacsen Van Vredenburgh, who came from the village of Vredenburgh, Holland, in the "Gilded Beaver," and arrived at New Amsterdam in May, 1658. He is recorded on June 16, 1661, as having been a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company. In 1673 he lived at Fort Willem Hendrick and near the new fortifications of New Orange, and in 1677 removed to Esopus. He married, in New York City, October 19, 1664, Appolonia, daughter of Jacob Barentsen and Maritje (Leenderts) Cool, and who was baptized in New Amsterdam (New York City after the English took possession in 1664), January 29, 1635. Children (first six baptized in New York City): 1. Isaac, of whom further. 2. Cornelia, baptized December 14, 1667. 3. Maria, baptized November 3, 1669. 4. Johannis, baptized October 19, 1671, died May 8, 1721. 5. Annatje, baptized December 8, 1673. 6. Ariaentje, baptized December 8, 1675. 7. Willem, baptized December 2, 1677. 8. Abraham, baptized at Esopus, January 27, 1682. 9. Jannetje, baptized at Esopus, April 6, 1684.

(II) Isaac Vredenburgh, son of Willem Isaacsen and Appolonia (Cool) Vredenburgh, was baptized in New York City October 4, 1665, and married, in New York City March 7, 1694, Janneken Joosten, widow of John Pell and daughter of Joost Carelszen and Styntje Jans. She was baptized in New York City November 16, 1664, and outliving Isaac Vredenburgh, married (third), August 10, 1710, Pieter Van Velsen, widower. Children of Isaac and Jenneken (Joosten) Vredenburgh (born in New York City): 1. Willem, baptized December 23, 1694. 2. Willem, of whom further. 3. Joost, baptized January 1, 1699; married Magdalena Brouwer. 4. Johannes, baptized July 23, 1701; married Jannetje Woodard. 5. Isaac, baptized October 3, 1703. 6. Kristina, baptized March 10, 1706.

(III) Willem Vredenburgh, son of Isaac and Janneken (Joosten) Vredenburgh, was baptized in New York City, October 4, 1696, and married, in New York City, April 22, 1717, Catherina Scott, baptized at Kingston, New York, September 1, 1695, the daughter of Patrick Scott (in Dutch "Schott"), and Margery Wilding. Children: 1. Jannetje, baptized August 7, 1717. 2. Isaac, born June 18, 1718. 3. Samuel, born March 2, 1720. 4. Petrus, of whom further. 5-10 (not named).

(IV) Petrus Vredenburgh, son of Willem and Catherina (Scott) Vredenburgh, was born July 30, 1721, and died July 26, 1810. He married (first), October 13, 1743, Margaret Schuurman, who was born September 27, 1726, and died August 4, 1745, daughter of Jacobus and Antje (Terheun) Schuurman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Jacobus Schuurman came from Holland to New Jersey

in 1719. He married (second) Elizabeth Fisher. Child, born at New Brunswick, New Jersey (by first marriage): 1. Petrus, of whom further. By second marriage: 2-12. John S. and ten others, names not known.

(V) Petrus Vredenburgh, only child of Petrus and Margaret (Schuurman) Vredenburgh, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 14, 1745, and died August 24, 1823. He was a merchant in New Brunswick, and the record in an old Dutch Bible belonging to the family states that he died "in the seventy-ninth year of his age, with his faculties but little impaired, and executing the duties of county treasurer, an office he had filled without interruption for forty-two years." He married (first), December 17, 1772, Margaret Schuurman, daughter of John and Antje (De Riemer) Schuurman, and granddaughter of Jacobus and Antje (Terheun) Schuurman. He married (second) Anne Van Voorhees. Children, all by first marriage, born in New Brunswick: 1. Peter, born October 26, 1773, died January 7, 1744. 2. John Schureman (Rev.), born March 20, 1776, died October 4, 1821. 3. Peter, of whom further. 4. A daughter, still-born, December 27, 1780.

(VI) Peter Vredenburgh, son of Petrus and Margaret (Schuurman) Vredenburgh, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 5, 1778, and died in Somerville, New Jersey, September 15, 1848. He was a highly respected physician and citizen of Somerville, a man of much intelligence and culture. He married, in South Branch, New Jersey, December 20, 1804, Maria Van Doren, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Vanderbilt) Van Doren, who was born April 7, 1783, and died April 2, 1855. She was a bright, cheerful woman, active in good works. Children: 1. Peter, born October 31, 1805, in Readington, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, March 24, 1873; in 1855 he was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and held the office fourteen years, sustaining a reputation second to no one on the bench. He married, in 1836, Eleanor Brinkerhoff, and had three sons: Peter, Jr., William H. and James B. 2. Joseph Van Doren, born April 5, 1807, at Readington, died at Parsippany, New Jersey, May 12, 1809. 3. John S., of whom further. 4. Sarah Van Doren, born at Millstone, April 15, 1811, died at Somerville, August 15, 1888, unmarried. 5. Joseph Van Doren, M. D., born May 16, 1813, died November 19, 1870. 6. Margaret S., who was born March 7, 1816, died March 19, 1870. 7. La Rue Perrine, born November 6, 1818, died June 1, 1892; married Blandina Bruyn Elmendorf. 8. Aletta Sutphen, born May 27, 1821, died August 16, 1866; married, in 1844, I. P. Lindsley. 9. Anna Matilda, born January 13, 1823, died July 2, 1903. 10. Mary Elizabeth, born February 24, 1826, died January 17, 1900, and married Matthew W. Woodward.

(VII) John S. Vredenburgh, third son of Peter and Maria (Van Doren) Vredenburgh, was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, March 11, 1809, and died in Springfield, Illinois, March 9, 1879. For several years after his marriage he lived in New York City, then removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, arriving there July 20, 1835. He located first in Curran Township, and later removed to Springfield. He engaged for a time in mercantile business, but later confined his attention chiefly to his growing lumber business, continuing in same until 1878, when his sons took over the

business. He served two terms as alderman and was mayor of Springfield, Illinois, from April, 1864, to April, 1865. He married, September 15, 1832 Ann Eliza Doremus, born in New York City October 12, 1810, and she died at Springfield, Illinois, November 23, 1880. She was the daughter of Francis and Phoebe (Smith) Doremus. Children: 1. Maria Van Doren, born June 28, 1833; married, March 22, 1853, Edward R. Ulrich. 2. Frances Doremus, born in Somerville, New Jersey, April 8, 1835, died September 25, 1907. 3. Peter, born February 7, 1837, died March 2, 1925; married Mary A. Canfield. 4. John Doremus, born May 2, 1839, died October 21, 1842. 5. Thomas Doremus, of whom further. 6. John Schureman, born September 1, 1844, died February 19, 1902; married, October 15, 1868, Elizabeth Gilman. 7. La Rue, born December 22, 1846, died November 6, 1849. 8. Ann Eliza, born April 19, 1850, died March 29, 1925; married James Partridge. 9. Margaret S., who was born at Springfield, Illinois, September 7, 1852, living in Springfield. 10. La Rue, born September 24, 1855; married Mary Nancy Topping and resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Colonel Thomas Doremus Vredenburgh was born March 15, 1841, on a farm two miles west of Curran, Illinois, and he died at Owanita, Lee County, Florida, March 9, 1922, where he was spending the winter, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. He was the fifth child of John S. and Ann E. (Doremus) Vredenburgh, who settled in Curran Township in 1835, removing there from New Jersey.

Mr. Vredenburgh enlisted for service in the Civil War as private in Company B, 10th Illinois Cavalry, in which regiment he subsequently held the following commissions: First lieutenant and adjutant, 2d Battalion, April 8, 1862; first lieutenant, Company D, October 14, 1862; captain, Company D, May 31, 1863; major, December 31, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, October 10, 1865.

Mr. Vredenburgh was taken prisoner of war June 6, 1863, at Richmond, Louisiana, and was confined at Shreveport, Louisiana, and Tyler, Texas, until the latter part of August, 1864. He escaped from Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, with the assistance and connivance of a number of prisoners of war who were to be exchanged at New Orleans.

Thomas D. Vredenburgh was engaged in the lumber business in Springfield and Loami in the early years of his business life, later establishing the Loami Bank, of which he was cashier for a number of years, retiring shortly after his wife's death, thereafter making his home with his son in Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Vredenburgh was married to Maria S. Reynolds, who preceded him in death by about twenty years. He leaves one son surviving, William R., of whom further.

(IX) William R. Vredenburgh, son of Colonel Thomas Doremus and Maria S. (Reynolds) Vredenburgh, was born in Springfield, Illinois, February 21, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, then entered the firm of the Peter Vredenburgh Lumber Company for several years. In 1893 he became chief deputy collector of internal revenue in Springfield, and continued in this position for eight years. He was insurance commissioner for Illinois for four years, then spent two years in the grain business. In 1910 he became assistant treasurer of the Peter Vredenburgh Lumber Company, and has continued in this position. Mr. Vredenburgh is active in civic affairs,

and is a member of the Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, of Springfield. He is a member of the Christ Episcopal Church.

Mr. Vredenburgh married, October 7, 1902, Junette W. Jones, of Springfield, Illinois.

HASKELL, William Abraham,

Physician.

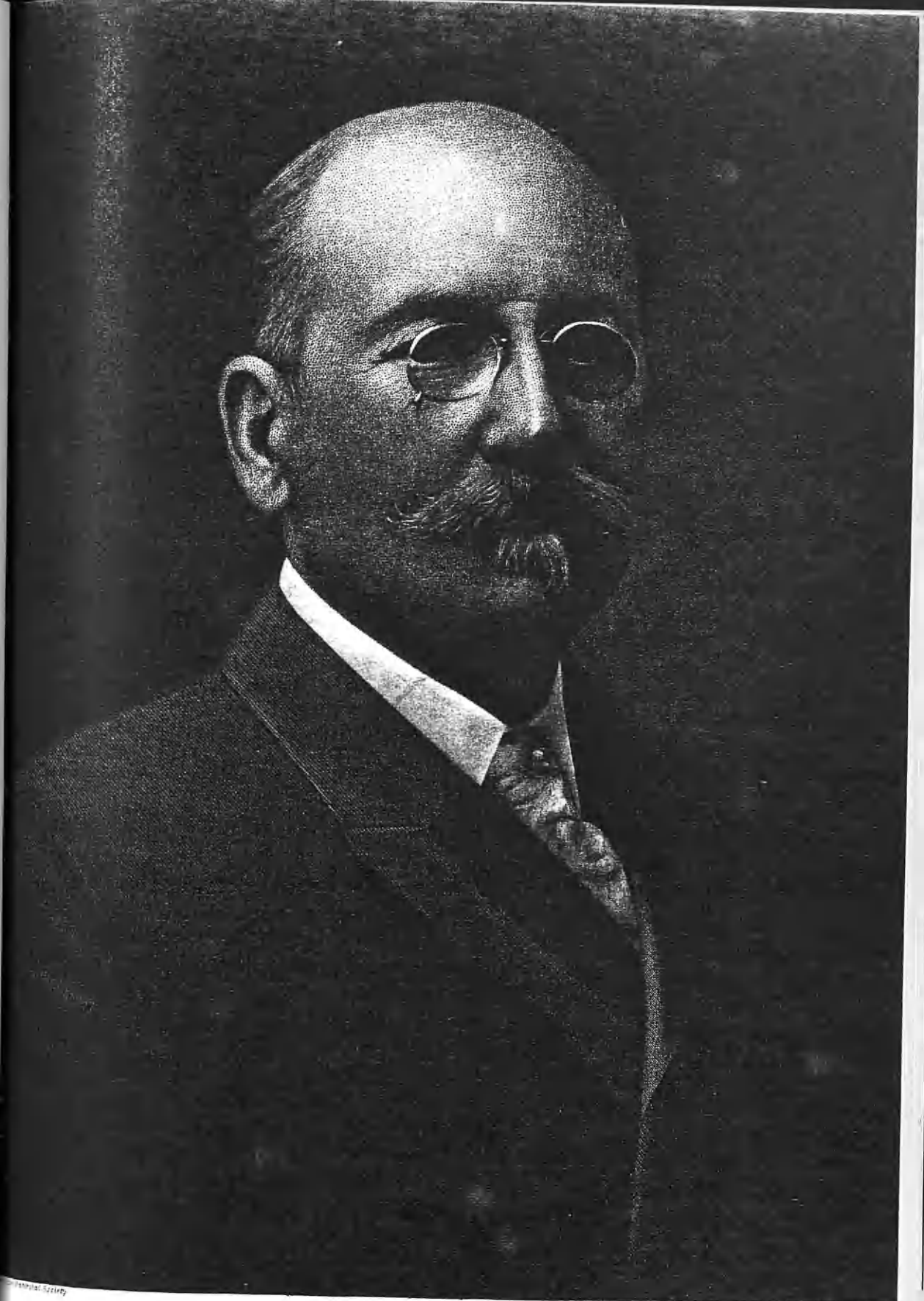
The surname Haskell, meaning "the marsh," is variously spelled Hascal, Haskill, Hascol, Haskall, etc., and is, according to some authorities, of Welsh origin, but other authorities trace the patronymic as well as the family to Norman sources. The family is said to be descended from a companion of William the Conqueror, and to be of Norman-French stock. That the family is one anciently distinguished is evidenced by the fact that it is an armigerous family, and that legend traces the origin of the crest to a definite incident which is said to have occurred at the battle of Hastings. The legend is this: At the battle of Hastings William the Conqueror, being faint from the lack of food, saw in the distance near the lines of Harold an apple tree in fruit. Expressing the belief that some of the apples would revive him until the fortunes of the day should be decided, one of his attendant knights, Roger de Haskell by name, dashed forward amid a shower of the enemy's arrows and brought to his sovereign a scarf filled with the fruit, whereupon the Conqueror bade him bear as his crest a fruit-bearing apple tree pierced by a flying arrow. The arrow seems to have disappeared, but the apple tree remains as a reminder to posterity of the courage of an early progenitor. The coat-of-arms blazoned herewith is as recorded by Burke for Haskell. Burke does not record the motto, but this coat-of-arms, with the motto, is recorded by Matthews in his "American Armoury and Blue Book" for descendants of William Haskell, mentioned below. Whatever doubt may be cast up the facts of the legend just related, it is certain that another Roger Haskell, born in England, accompanied his brothers, William, of whom further, and Mark, to the New World.

Arms—Vairé argent and sable.

Crest—On a mount an apple tree fructed proper.

Motto—*Vincit veritas.* (Truth conquers.)

(I) William Haskell, born in England, in 1617, died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, August 20, 1693. He came to this country with his brothers, Roger and Mark, and settled first, about 1632, in that part of Salem then called "Cape Ann Side," but later, about 1643, removed to Gloucester. He probably resided at Planters' Neck two years later, though still later he appears to have been absent from the town. He was there in 1656, however, and settled on the westerly side of Annisquam, where he had several parcels of land, including a lot of ten acres with house and barn, on the westerly side of Walker's Creek. His sons had land on both sides of this creek still held by descendants. He was a mariner, engaged in fishing, but found time to attend to much of the town's business, serving as selectman several years, and was representative to the General Court six times in twenty years. In 1661 he was appointed lieutenant of the "trayned band" and was later captain. He was one of the officers who refused in 1688 to assess the taxes levied by Sir Edmund Andros, and was fined by the Superior Court at Salem. The repudiated Governor, Andros, was finally driven out of New England by the indignant victims of his tyranny. In



Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro

W. A. Haskell

Haskell

1681 William Haskell joined with others in a petition to the king praying for the interposition of the crown to prevent the disturbance of title to Gloucester lands by Robert Mason, who made claim thereto. He was one of the first two known deacons of the first church at Gloucester.

He married, November 16, 1643, Mary Tybbot, daughter of Walter Tybbot. She died four days before her husband. Children: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Joseph, born in 1646, married Mary Graves. 3. Benjamin, born about 1648, married Mary Riggs. 4. John. 5. Ruth, born 1654; married a Grover. 6. Mark, born in 1658, died young. 7. Sarah, born in 1660; married Edward Haradan. 8. Elenor, born in 1663; married Jacob Grigs. 9. May, married a Dodge. 10. Mark, married Elizabeth Giddings.

(II) William Haskell, eldest child of William and Mary (Tybbot) Haskell, was born August 26, 1644, in Gloucester, and operated grist and saw mills in that part of the town now Rockport. He died June 5, 1708, and his estate was inventoried at six hundred and sixty-six pounds, most of it going to his eldest son William. He married July 3, 1667, Mary Brown, daughter of William and Mary Brown, known as Mary Walker, from her stepfather, Henry Walker. She was born in 1649, and died November 12, 1715. Children: 1. Mary, born in 1668. 2. William, born November 6, 1670. 3. Joseph, born April 30, 1673. 4. Abigail, born April 20, 1675. 5. Henry, of whom further. 6. Andrew, born July 27, 1680. 7. Lydia, born September 4, 1681. 8. Sarah, born February 26, 1684, died in 1691. 9. Elizabeth, born April 5, 1685. 10. Hannah, born October 30, 1688. 11. Jacob, born January 15, 1691. 12. Sarah, born September 11, 1692.

(III) Henry Haskell, son of William and Mary (Brown known as Walker) Haskell, was born in 1678. In 1735 he removed with his family to Harvard, Massachusetts, where he died. He married, January 13, 1703, Ruth, surname unknown. Children: 1. Ruth, born October 7, 1703. 2. Mary, born November 13, 1704. 3. Henry, of whom further. 4. Ruth, born August 27, 1709. 5. Sarah, born August 19, 1713. 6. Samuel, born September 3, 1715. 7. Lydia, born June 28, 1718.

(IV) Henry Haskell, son of Henry and Ruth Haskell, was born July 5, 1706. He was dismissed from the churches in Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the church in Harvard, Massachusetts, in 1737. He married, in 1731, Huldah Smith. Children: 1. Hannah, baptized December 2, 1739. 2. John, baptized May 24, 1741. 3. Ruth, baptized April 24, 1743. 4. Abraham, of whom further. 5. Lydia, baptized June 5, 1748.

(V) Dr. Abraham Haskell, son of Henry and Huldah (Smith) Haskell, was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, in November, 1745, baptized February 2, 1746, and died at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, in 1796. In 1790 he was of Lunenburg, Massachusetts. In 1796 he is mentioned in probate records as of Lunenburg, Massachusetts. No will is mentioned, but guardians were appointed for his children. He married Sarah, surname unknown, who was born in 1752, and died in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, April 15, 1795. Children: 1. A son, born before 1774. 2. A son, born before 1774. 3. A son, born about 1775. 4. Abraham, of whom further. 5. Henry. 6. James. 7. Peter N. 8. A son, probably deceased before 1796. 9. A daughter. 10. Sophia, under age in 1796. 11. Sophia.

(VI) Dr. Abraham Haskell, son of Dr. Abraham and Sarah Haskell, was born

in 1779. In 1817 he was of Lunenburg, Massachusetts. In 1821 he was of Leominster, Massachusetts. In 1839 he was one of the selectmen of Ashby (adjoining Lunenburg). He married Hannah Cotton, daughter of John and Experience (Jackson) Cotton. Children: 1. Abraham Sumner, of whom further. 2. Mary Russell, baptized June 24, 1821. 3. John Cotton, baptized June 27, 1824.

(VII) Dr. Abraham Sumner Haskell, son of Abraham and Hannah (Cotton) Haskell, was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, March 5, 1818, and died in Alton, Illinois, in 1876. He received his early education in the local schools and began the study of medicine with his father, but later matriculated in the medical department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1839, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in Deerfield, Massachusetts, but in 1843 removed to Hillsboro, Illinois, where he built up a practice. He moved to Alton, Illinois, and for many years he was in partnership with Dr. Hezekiah Williams, and in later years this partnership included Dr. Haskell's son, Dr. William A. Haskell. Ever the earnest and scientific physician, Dr. Haskell was also a loyal friend, and to him was accorded the respect and esteem which only merit can win.

Dr. Abraham Sumner Haskell married (first) Helen E. Parkhurst, daughter of Dr. William Parkhurst. He married (second) Lucy Parkhurst. Children: 1. William Abraham, of whom further. 2. Helen Parkhurst.

(VIII) Dr. William Abraham Haskell, son of Dr. Abraham Sumner and Helen E. (Parkhurst) Haskell, was born at Hillsboro, Illinois, June 22, 1845, and died at Alton, Illinois, July 13, 1916. He received his early education in Hillsboro Academy and Franklin Military School in Boston, prepared for college and then became a student in Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1866, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then continued his professional studies in the medical department of the same institution, completing his course and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. He began general practice in Edwardsville, Illinois, that same year in partnership with Dr. Joseph Pogue, but the following year, 1870, removed to Alton, Illinois, to associate himself with his father as junior partner in the medical firm of Williams & Haskell. Young, earnest, and well prepared for his work, he was a welcome addition to the already well-known firm. As time passed he gave much attention to surgery, and for many years was known as one of the most skillful surgeons of his section of the country. After the death of the older members, he continued alone until 1902, when ill health made it necessary that he should retire. Always a leader in promoting the welfare of his city and county, he also gave faithful and efficient service as a member of the Illinois State Board of Health from 1877 to 1892, serving as president of the board during the last five years of that period. For many years he was a prominent Republican leader, representing his party at various State and National conventions. Dr. Haskell was also deeply interested in archæology and in history. For many years he kept a yacht on the Mississippi, the name of which "Onatoga," was taken from the "Piasa Birds," great paintings on the river bluffs near Alton, which were noted by the earliest explorers and which during the course of years had been destroyed. These crude early "paintings" have in recent years

Cotton

been reconstructed, following the original as to location and contour as closely as was possible through study of the descriptions and drawings left by the early settlers.

As a beloved physician, as well as a public-spirited citizen and a man of broad sympathies and varied interests, Dr. Haskell was widely known, and though his death, which occurred just about a year after he had completed his three score and ten years, came as the harvesting of the "full corn in the ear," it brought deep regret and sincere sorrow to a host of those who had benefited by his ministrations and who honored him for his sterling qualities of character.

Dr. William Abraham Haskell married, July 17, 1877, at Alton, Illinois, Florence Ellen Hayner, daughter of John E. and Laura E. (Scott) Hayner. (See Hayner IV). Children: 1. John A., born in Alton, Illinois, November 28, 1878; married Ruth Hanna, and has children: Norman Abraham and Lucy. 2. Lucy Jane, died at the age of nine and a half years. 3. Florence Helen, died at the age of eight months.

(The Cotton Line).

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased argent.
Crest—A griffin's head erased argent.
Motto—*Fidelitas vincit.*

The surname Cotton originated from a dweller in Cotton parish or manor in the following family, according to the "Visitation of Cambridgeshire," but the name probably ultimately traces back to Cotton Village in Kent. More than thirty coats-of-arms are recorded for various family groups bearing the name Cotton. The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded by Burke for Cotton of Landivarde, County Cambridge.

(I) Sir Henry Cotton, lord of the Manor Cotton, in County Suffolk, settled in Cambridgeshire in 1374, where Robert de Cottone and Richard de Cottoune were already on record in the Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273.

Sir Henry Cotton married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry le Fleming, and had Thomas, of whom further. (See le Fleming III.)

(II) Thomas Cotton, son of Sir Henry and Anne (le Fleming) Cotton, had a son Humphrey, of whom further.

(III) Humphrey Cotton, son of Thomas Cotton, married Anne Holbrooke, daughter of Sir Thomas Holbrooke, and had a son, Thomas, of whom further. (See Holbrooke.)

(IV) Sir Thomas Cotton, son of Humphrey and Anne (Holbrooke) Cotton, married Alice de Hastings, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Hastings, of Landwade Manor in Cambridgeshire, which became the chief seat of the Cottons. (See de Hastings X.) They had a son, John, of whom further.

(V) John Cotton, of Cotton Hall and Landwade, oldest son and heir of Sir Thomas and Alice (de Hastings) Cotton, married Bridget Grace, daughter of Richard Grace, of Norfolk, and died in 1393. They had a son, Walter, of whom further.

(VI) Walter Cotton, second son of John and Bridget (Grace) Cotton, succeeded, in 1434, his brother Thomas, who died unmarried. He died May 14, 1445. He married Joan Reade, daughter of Sir Robert Reade, of Oxfordshire. Their children were: 1. William, who inherited Landwade. 2. Walter, of whom further. 3. Thomas. 4. Edmund. 5. A daughter.

(VII) Walter Cotton, second son of Walter and Joan (Reade) Cotton, held Trumpington. He married Blanche, surname unknown, and they had a son, Clement, of whom further.

(VIII) Clement Cotton, son of Walter and Blanche Cotton, received Cotton Hall by gift of his grandfather. He married Madwen Doggett. (See Doggett II.) Children: 1. Clement, of whom further. 2. John. 3. Gregory. 4. Blanche.

(IX) Clement Cotton, son of Clement and Madwen (Doggett) Cotton, married Constance Leventhorpe, daughter of Nicholas Leventhorpe, of Hatfield in Essex. (See Leventhorpe III.) Children: 1. Roger. 2. Thomas. 3. George, of whom further. 4. Jane.

(X) George Cotton, son of Clement and Constance (Leventhorpe) Cotton, lived in the parish of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate, London, where his will was proved in the Prerogative Court, March 21, 1559-60. He mentions sons Roland and Thomas, and daughter Tymothy. His wife, Margaret Cotton, was buried at South Ockenden, County Essex, September 20, 1557, and his son Thomas died in 1557, without issue.

(XI) Roland Cotton, only surviving son of George and Margaret Cotton, studied law under the charge of his relative, John Cotton, and removed to Derby, where he married Mary Hurlbert. He died in 1604, and was buried in he churchyard of St. Alkmunds. Children, born in Derby, Derbyshire, England: 1. Mary, baptized September 1, 1583; married, August 3, 1608, Robert Bamford. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Roland, baptized March 17, 1587-88. 4. Thomas, baptized May 19, 1594, probably Thomas, of Boston, Massachusetts.

(The Family in America).

(I) Rev. John Cotton, son of Roland and Mary (Hurlbert) Cotton, was born in Derby, England, in December, 1584, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, December 23, 1652. He was placed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of A. B., January, 1602-03, and of A. M. in 1606. From Trinity he removed to Emmanuel College, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Divinity and became Fellow and Dean. In 1612 he was inducted Vicar of the Church of St. Botolph, in Boston, Lincolnshire. He gradually became attached to the reforming position of the Church of England, and at last letters were issued against him from the High Commission Court. His friends were unable to protect him, and by their advice he decided to seek shelter in New England. He arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, September 3, 1633, in company with Rev. Thomas Hooker and Rev. Samuel Stone, and about two hundred passengers. On the tenth of October he was ordained teacher of the First Church, of which John Wilson was pastor, and he held this office until his death. During this period he was one of the most important factors in the history of the Colony. His published books are numerous.

John Cotton married (first), July 3, 1613, Elizabeth Horrocks, sister (or widow) of Rev. James Horrocks, of Lancashire. She died about 1631, childless. He married (second), at Boston, England, April 25, 1632, Sarah (Hawkridge) Story, daughter of Anthony Hawkridge, and widow of William Story. She married (second), August 26, 1656, Richard Mather, and died May 27, 1676. Children, all by second marriage: 1. Seaborn, born on the voyage to America, August 12, 1633. 2. Sarah, born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 12, 1635, died January 20, 1650. 3. Elizabeth, born December 9, 1637, died August 31, 1656; married, in 1655, Jeremiah Eggirton. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Maria, born February 16, 1642; married Rev. Increase Mather. 6. Rowland, born in December, 1643, died February 29, 1650.

(II) Rev. John Cotton, son of the Rev. John and Sarah (Hawkridge-Story) Cotton, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 15, 1639-40, died at Charleston, South Carolina, September 18, 1699. He graduated at Harvard College in 1657; was ordained at Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 30, 1669, and preached in Wethersfield, Haddam, Killingworth, Connecticut, and Edgertown, Massachusetts, and went to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1697.

John Corton married, November 7, 1660, Joanna Rossiter, daughter of Dr. Bryan Rossiter, of Guilford, Connecticut, who died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, October 12, 1702, aged sixty years. Children: 1. John, born at Guilford, Connecticut, August 3, 1661, died February 21, 1706; graduated from Harvard College, 1681; married Sarah Hubbard. 2. Elizabeth, born August 6, 1663; married Rev. James Alling and Caleb Cushing. 3. Sarah, born June 17, 1665, died September 8, 1669. 4. Roland, born December 27, 1667, died March 18, 1721-22; Harvard, 1685. 5. Sarah, born April 5, 1670; married William Bradbury. 6. Maria born January 14, 1672, died January 30, 1726; married Wymond Bradbury. 7. Son, born September 28, 1674, died young. 8. Josiah, born September 10, 1675, died January 9, 1677. 9. Samuel, born February 10, 1678, died December 23, 1698. 10. Josiah, of whom further. 11. Theophilus, born May 5, 1682, died August 16, 1726; Harvard, 1701.

(III) Josiah Cotton, son of Rev. John and Joanna (Rossiter) Cotton, was born January 8, 1680, and died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, August 19, 1756. He graduated from Harvard College, in 1698. Josiah Cotton married, January 8, 1708, Hannah Sturtevant, daughter of John Sturtevant. (See Sturtevant III.) Children: 1. Hannah, married Thompson Phillips; one daughter. 2. Mary, born August 14, 1710; married John Cushing, Judge United States Supreme Court. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Bethiah, born June 8, 1714, died 1736; married, 1734, Abiel Pulsifer. 5. Theophilus, born March 31, 1716; married, October 27, 1743, Martha Saunders. 6. Lucy, born February 19, 1718; married Charles Dyer. 7. Josiah, born November 24, 1724, lost at sea. 8. Margaret, born January 23, 1730, died in 1789; married Thomas Sawyer.

(IV) John Cotton, son of Josiah and Hannah (Sturtevant) Cotton, was born April 5, 1712, died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 4, 1789. He graduated from Harvard College, 1730, was pastor at Halifax, Massachusetts, about twenty years, removed to Plymouth in 1756, succeeded his father as register of deeds and county treasurer, and was delegate to the convention to form the Constitution of Massachusetts, in 1780. John Cotton married Hannah Sturtevant, who died in May, 1800. Children: 1. Josiah, born in Halifax, August 14, 1747, died in Plymouth, in April, 1819. 2. Hannah, born December 7, 1748; married, September 26, 1776, Ebenezer Nye. 3. Mary, born November 15, 1750, died in 1793; married J. Jennings, of Plymouth. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Sophia, born July 14, 1755; married, July 11, 1776, Seth Parker. 6. Rosseter, born March 23, 1758; married, in 1783, Priscilla Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson. 7. Joanna, born in October, 1760, died unmarried. 8. Sarah, born March 28, 1763; married Captain Jesse Harlow. 9. Elizabeth, born June 3, 1765; married, in 1792, Lot Haskell. 10. Lucy, born February 12, 1768; married, in 1794, Charles Jackson. 11. Ward, born March 24, 1770; died Novem-

ber 15, 1843; graduate of Harvard College, 1793.

(V) John Cotton, son of John and Hannah (Sturtevant) Cotton, born March 27, 1753, died (lost) at sea, in November, 1802. John Cotton married, in 1777, Experience Jackson, daughter of Captain Samuel and Experience (Atwood) Jackson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. (See Jackson V.) Children: 1. Experience, living in 1816. 2. Hannah, of whom further. 3. A son, who died young.

(VI) Hannah Cotton, daughter of John and Experience (Jackson) Cotton, married, before 1818, Dr. Abraham Haskell, their first child being born in Lunenburg, March 5, 1818. (See Haskell VI.)

(The Fleming Line).

Arms—Argent, a fesse engrailed gules, in the dexter chief a rose of the last (gules).

The family name of Fleming was given originally to an emigrant from Flanders to England, Flanders in the time of the Norman kings of England including the present departments du Nord and Pas-de-Calais in northeastern France, and the south part of Zealand. The wool of England being of excellent quality, the kings, from William the Conqueror to Edward III, favored the immigration of the Flemings, the most skillful weavers, fullers and dyers in Europe. John le Fleming and Walter le Fleming are in the Hundred Rolls of County Lincoln, A. D. 1273; and Richard le Flemyng in those of County Devon. The armorial families of Fleming are numerous, the most important being Earls of Wigton, Scotland, descended from Baldwin Flamingus, de Bigar, sheriff of Lanark, eleventh and twelfth centuries.

(I) Sir Allard le Fleming, knight of unidentified connections, bore the above arms, which have no apparent counterpart, though the shield of the Wigton family is argent, it bears a chevron with fleurs-de-lis gules.

(II) Henry le Fleming, son of Sir Allard le Fleming, married ———.

(III) Anne le Fleming, daughter and heiress of Henry le Fleming, married Sir Henry Cotton, lord of the Manor Cotton in County Suffolk. (See Cotton I.)

(The Holbrooke Line).

Arms—Or, a chevron gules, surmounted with a cross formée fitchée at the foot of the second.

Crest—A lion's head erased sable, charged with a chevron or as in the arms.

The surname of Holbrook, -e of the east of England originated from Holbrook Parish in Suffolk, six miles from Ipswich, in the west of England from Holbrook Parish in County Derby, five miles from Derby. Richard de Holdbrokke is in the Hundred Rolls of County Suffolk, A. D. 1273.

Thomas Munning, of Nedging, County Suffolk, holding a lease there in 1610, married Marion Holbrook, the marriage license, which is preserved in the Archives of Sudbury, being dated February 7, 1589. Ralph de Pebenersh sued Margaret, formerly wife of Thomas de Holebrok, of Suffolk, in the twentieth year of Edward III (1347), and Richard de Holebrok, Knight of Suffolk, had a son, John de Holebrok, living in the time of Edward I. This John de Holebrok had a son Thomas and a grandson John.

Sir Thomas Holbrooke, probably of this line, had a daughter, Anne, who married Humphrey Cotton, son of Thomas Cotton. (See Cotton III.)

(The Hastings Line).

Arms—Ermine, on a chief azure, two mullets or.

The family name Hastings is ordinarily from residence in County Surrey, one

FLEMING.

Arms—Argent, a fesse engrailed gules, in the dexter chief a rose of the last (gules).

HOLBROOKE.

Arms—Or, a chevron gules surmounted with a cross formée fitchée at the foot of the second.

Crest—A lion's head erased sable, charged with a chevron or as in the arms.

HASTINGS.

Arms—Ermine, on a chief azure, two mullets or.

DOGET (DOGGETT).

Arms—Ermine, on a bend sable three talbots' heads erased argent (another or).

Crest—On a chapeau a bull collared, and thereto a bell pendent, all proper.

LEVENTHORPE.

Arms—Argent, a bend gobony (alias compony) gules and sable, between two cotises of the second.

BAMFORD.

Arms—Argent, a fesse engrailed gules.

Fleming

Holbrooke

Hastings

Doget
(Doggett)

Leventhorpe

Bamford

of the Cinque (5) Ports, and the scene of the battle which brought England under William the Conqueror in 1066 A. D. Henry de Hastings is in the Hundred Rolls of County Bedford, A. D. 1273, and Richard Hastings in those of County Cambridge. The first person named in the pedigree of the Hastings aristocracy is

(I) Robert de Hastings, port-reeve of Hastings, Sussex.

(II) Walter de Hastings, successor of Robert de Hastings, flourished in the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), to whom he was steward, holding the Manor of Ashele in County Norfolk by the service of taking charge of the napery (that is, the table cloths and linen) at the coronation of the kings. He is once mentioned as William by Dugdale, but he elsewhere calls him Walter. He married Hawise, surname unknown (or Hadewise).

(III) Hugh de Hastings, son of Walter and Hawise de Hastings, married Erneburga de Flamville, and had three children: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Richard. 3. Mahant.

(IV) William de Hastings, son of Hugh and Erneburga (de Flamville) de Hastings, and steward to Henry II, married (first) Maud Banaster, daughter of Thurston Banaster, by whom he had Henry, who died without issue; and William, of whom further. He married (second) Ida, daughter of Henry, Earl of Eu, by whom he had Thomas, ancestor to the Earls of Huntington, now extinct.

(V) William de Hastings, son of William and Maud (Banaster) de Hastings, and heir to his brother Henry, died in 1226. He married Margery, daughter of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk. He was one of the peers of the Parliament held at Lincoln in 1199, the first year of King John, and was with the Royal Army in the beginning of the reign of Henry III, at the siege of Bitham Castle, Lincolnshire.

(VI) Henry de Hastings, son of William and Margery (Bigot) Hastings, had livery of his father's lands in counties Warwick, Leicester, Salop, Bedford, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and died in 1250. Henry de Hastings married Ada, fourth daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and to Maud, daughter of Hugh, and sister and co-heir to Ranulph, Earl of Chester; she shared in the great inheritance of the Earl of Chester's lands.

(VII) Henry de Hastings, son of Henry and Ada (of Huntingdon) de Hastings, died in 1268, leaving by his wife Joan, daughter of William de Cantilupe, children as follows: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Edmund. 3. Audra. 4. Lora. 5. Joane.

(VIII) John de Hastings, son of Henry and Joan (de Cantilupe) de Hastings, became by right of his mother, Lord of Abergavenny in Wales; and also became seneschal of Aquitaine; and was summoned to Parliament from 1297 to his death in 1314. John de Hastings married Isabel, daughter of William, and sister and co-heir of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

(IX) John de Hastings, son of John and Isabel (de Valence) de Hastings, died in 1326, leaving a son Lawrence, who by right of Isabel de Valence, his grandmother, became in 1340, Earl of Pembroke. Scarcely anything is on record concerning Sir John de Hastings, except that he held the important estate of Landwade (Landwood), in Cambridgeshire, and bore arms, which are quartered with Cotton, by the marriage of his daughter and heiress, Alice de Hastings.

Alice de Hastings, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Hastings, of Landwade,

married Sir Thomas Cotton, son and heir of Humphrey Cotton. (See Cotton IV.)

(The Doggett Line).

Doggett-Doget Arms—Ermine, on a bend sable, three talbots' heads erased argent (another, or).

Crest—On a chapeau a bull collared, and thereto a bell pendent, all proper.

The family name Doget (Doggett) originated in the personal name Doget, early Toged, in Domesday Book, Thurgod, that is, Ther, the good, god of thunder, from whom also Thurs-day is named. John Doget is in the Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire and of London, A. D. 1273, Hugo Toged and Johannes Doget in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379.

(I) ——— Doggett, of Berkshire, was living in the reign of Henry VI (1422-60). He married and had a daughter, Madwen, of whom further.

(II) Madwen (Magdalen, Maude) Doggett, daughter and heiress of ——— Doggett married Clement Cotton, son of Walter and Blanche Cotton. (See Cotton VIII.)

(The Leventhorpe Line).

Arms—Argent, a bend gobony (alias componée) gules and sable, between two cotises of the second.

The surname Leventhorpe originated from a village of that name, apparently in Yorkshire. The family of Leventhorp (or Leventhorpe) derived themselves from John Leventhorp, of Leventhorpe Hall, in Yorkshire, who settled at Sawbridgeworth in Hertfordshire in the reign of King Richard II (1377-1399). He was three times knight of the shire, and executor to King Henry V. His descendants were allied by marriage to the families of Touchet, Barrington, Tyrrell, Clovill, Barley, Parker, Brograve, Mildmay, Allington, and Redel, but the Hertfordshire honors expired with Sir Charles Leventhorp, August 30, 1680.

John Leventhorp and Catharine, his wife, received, in 1409, a grant of the manor and village of Ugley in County Essex, and to their heirs, male, to hold of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died in 1432.

(I) Geffrey Leventhorpe, of Bradford Dale, in County York, married ——— ———.

(II) Nicholas Leventhorpe, of Hatfield, in County Essex, son of Geffrey Leventhorpe, married Katheryn, daughter of George Sampson, of Playford, in County Suffolk. Children: 1. William, who married ——— Rigges. 2. Elizabeth, wife of John Barley, of Essex. 3. Constance, of whom further.

(III) Constance Leventhorpe, daughter of Nicholas and Katheryn (Sampson) Leventhorpe, married Clement Cotton. (See Cotton IX.)

(The Bamford Line).

Arms—Argent, a fesse engrailed gules.

The surname Bamford originated from residence at Bamford in Lancashire, now the Township Birtlecum-Bamford, in the Parish of Middleton, near Bury. The estate of Bamford was granted to Thomas de Bamford by Sir Adam de Bury in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) for his homage and services. Richard de Bamford is in the Hundred Rolls of Yorkshire, A. D. 1273.

(I) Adam Bamford, a descendant of Thomas de Bamford, and ancestor of the present armorial family of Bamford, married Catheryne Hold, of Ashworth Lane.

(II) Thomas Bamford, son of Adam and Catheryne (Holt) Bamford, married Jennett Butterworth.

(III) Adam Bamford, son of Thomas and Jennett (Butterworth) Bamford, married Jane Holcroft, of Hurst.

(IV) William Bamford, son of Adam

Rossiter

and Jane (Holcroft) Bamford, married Joane Shepherd, daughter of James Shepherd.

(V) ——— Bamford, son of William and Joane (Shepherd) Bamford, married, and had William Bamford, of Mawdesley, who died in 1643, married Jane, daughter of William Butterworth, and had sons, William and Samuel.

A branch in Derbyshire, seat The High House, in Sheffield Parish, bearing the same arms, but recently spelling the name Bamforth, had in its line Robert Bamford, who married, August 3, 1608, Mary Cotton, daughter of Roland and Mary (Hurlbert) Cotton, who was baptized in Derby in Derbyshire, September 1, 1583. (See Cotton XI.)

(The Rossiter Line).

Arms—Argent, an alligator vert.

Crest—An eagle displayed with two heads proper.

The Rossiters are an Anglo-Norman family which settled in Rathmacnee, County Wexford, at the invasion of 1172, and continued one of the chief gentry and landed proprietors in the baronies of Forth and Bargy, in the County, until deprived of their estates by Oliver Cromwell. In 1280 Edward I, John De Roucester, was paid two pounds for services to the king; in 1345 Edward III, John Roucester, was summoned, with many other gentry of Mexford, to attend the Lord Justices with horse and arms; and in 1364-65, Rover Rawceter was summoned to attend with men-at-arms and hobellers at the Duffry; John Rossiter, Esq., of Rathmacnie, died April 8, 1627, leaving three sons, Thomas, Philip, and Marcus, who were deprived of all their lands.

Lower in his "Patronymica Brittanica," says that the name Rossiter is a corrupted pronunciation of Wroxter, a parish in Shropshire, the ancient Roman station of Uriconium. Bardsley agrees with Lower in the above statement, but adds that in most cases it is probably of local origin meaning "of Rochester," the change being to Roucester and then to Rossiter.

(I) Edward Rossiter.

(II) Dr. Bryan (or Bray) Rossiter, son of Edward Rossiter, died at Guilford, Connecticut, September 30, 1672. He came to America with his father, Edward Rossiter, in the "Mary and John," in 1630. He was made freeman at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631; in 1639 removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was town clerk; came to Guilford, buying Mr. Samuel Desborough's estate, in 1651. It is said that he was the only physician in Connecticut Colony at the time of his removal to Guilford. His medical practice was very extensive, and he is supposed to have performed the first autopsy in Connecticut. Shortly after removing to Guilford, he fell out with Governor William Leete and the majority of the townspeople, very probably because his own son-in-law was not chosen to the vacant pulpit. The difficulties increased, and at the time of the struggle over the union with Connecticut, he placed himself at the head of the party favoring immediate union. He was admitted as a freeman in Guilford, June 8, 1654, and though he left the town for a time, when Killingworth settled there, he returned and died there. Where he studied medicine is unknown. He was also a surveyor, and laid out the lands about the Hammonasset River, in 1656. While at Windsor he served as the first town clerk in 1639.

Dr. Rossiter married Elizabeth, surname unknown. Children: 1. Samuel. 2. John. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Timothy. 5.

Joanna, of whom further. 6. Peter. 7. Abigail. 8. Josiah, born in 1646. 9. Susannah, born November 22, 1652. 10. Sarah.

(III) Joanna Rossiter, daughter of Dr. Bryan and Elizabeth Rossiter, was born in July, 1642, and died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, October 12, 1702. She married, November 7, 1660, John Cotton. (See Cotton II.)

(The Sturtevant Line).

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent, on a border of the last eight pheons sable.

The eminent authority on surnames, Harrison, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," says, concerning the name Sturtevant or Sturtivant: "The evidence is not conclusive, but the name (found also as Startivant) is applied as a nickname, 'start away,' for a messenger or pursuivant (N. E. sterten, to start; and A. Fr., ava(u)nt, forward, away; and Fr. avant; Lat. ab aute)." Says Bardsley in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," of the name Sturtevant, Sturtivant, Sturdevant, Sturdivant—"a nickname." At first sight this sobriquet would seem to be a compound of sturdy, rash, inconsiderate; and avaunt, a boast, a vaunt, and also an old French sobriquet for some reckless boaster. But I have no doubt it is one of the early nicknames given to pursuivants, harbingers, or heralds, of which this dictionary has so many instances. Thus it means 'go—before,' from start (M. E. stertt stert) and avaunt, forward, to the front. We are still familiar with the 'avant-courier.'" An exact parallel will be found in the case of Prickadvance (spur-forward). Early forms of the name are Styrtauant, Stircuant, Stircyuant, Sturdyvaunte.

(I) Samuel Sturtevant died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, probably in October, 1669. He was at Plymouth in 1643, and in 1645 purchased an estate of John Shaw, Jr. He was one of those who agreed at the town meeting of December 10, 1646, that whosoever "comes not to ye towne meeting being thereunto warned at ye time appointed shall forfite to the towns use for every such default 12 pence except he shall have sufficient and lawful excuse." He was the possessor of a team of horses as is mentioned in the Plymouth Records of 1651. In 1660 he was granted fifty acres of land lying "on the north side of Joanes River on the southeast side of his meddow there, the said fifty acres of land with all and singular the appurtenances belonging thereunto is granted unto the said Samuel Sturtevant to him and his heirs for ever." He served as constable in 1664-65. On January 8, 1665 he received from town two acres at "Turkey Swamp"; and at the town meeting of July, 1667, Samuel Sturtevant was granted to exchange his fifty acres of land granted unto him by the town for fifty acres lying at Nonponsett Pond to the South End of the Pond. In 1668 he was appointed one of a committee to consider such particulars as may be proposed and thought meet to be observed in "Reference to Towne priviledges."

Samuel Sturtevant married Ann, surname unknown. Children: 1. Ann, born June 4, 1647. 2. John, born October 17, 1650, died young. 3. Mary, born December 7, 1651. 4. Samuel, born April 19, 1654. 5. Hannah, born September 4, 1656. 6. John, of whom further. 7. James, born February 11, 1660. 8. Lydia, born December 13, 1660. 9. Joseph, born July 16, 1666.

(II) John Sturtevant, son of Samuel and Ann Sturtevant, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, September 6, 1658.

Sturtevant

Jackson

He was active in town affairs, serving in various capacities. He was chosen in 1684 to "lay out the King's Highway throughout the township"; in 1686 for jury duty; in 1689 one of a committee to "make sale" of Clark's Island and other small parcels of land; selectman, 1693; representative to the General Court at Boston, 1694; assessor, 1695; petty juror at the County Court and also grand juror for the Superior Court, 1695, 1697, 1700, 1701; chosen to assist in "laying out" Cedar Swamp in 1703; surveyor for highways in 1705; juror, 1707; and filled other offices as late as 1712. In 1709 he and his wife sold to their son-in-law, Josiah Cotton, that part of the estate on which the Crowe House stood.

John Sturtevant married Hannah (Winslow) Crowe, daughter of Josiah Winslow and widow of William Crowe. Children: 1. Hannah, of whom further. 2. John.

(III) Hannah Sturtevant, daughter of John and Hannah (Winslow-Crowe) Sturtevant, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1687, and died there, May 27, 1756. She married, January 8, 1708, Josiah Cotton. (See Cotton III.)

(The Jackson Line).

Arms—Gules, a fess between three sheldrakes argent.

The patronymic Jackson is a form characteristic of North of England, especially Yorkshire, for a son of Jack (the popular nickname of John). Robert *fil.* Jake is in the Hundred Rolls of Cambridgeshire, A. D. 1273. Johannes Jakson and Robertus Jackeson were in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379.

(I) Abraham Jackson came over in the third ship, the "Ann," in 1623, at the age of thirteen, to Plymouth, as apprentice to Secretary Nathaniel Morton, and died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 4, 1714. Abraham Jackson married, November 18, 1657, Remember Morton, daughter of Secretary Morton and Lydia (Cooper) Morton. Children, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts: 1. Lydia, born November 19, 1658; married (first) Israel Leavitt; (second) Preserved Hall. 2. Abraham. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Eleazer, born in October, 1669; married, in 1690, Hannah Ransom. 5. John.

(II) Nathaniel Jackson, son of Abraham and Remember (Morton) Jackson, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and died there. Nathaniel Jackson married, in 1686, Ruth Jenney, daughter of Samuel Jenney. Children, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts: 1. Nathaniel, married (first) Abigail, surname unknown; (second) Rebecca Poor. 2. Joseph. 3. Samuel. 4. Ruth, born in 1700; married David Turner. 5. Thomas, of whom further. 6. Ann, married —— Jones. 7. Joseph Tribble.

(III) Thomas Jackson, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Jenney) Jackson, was born at Plymouth, in 1703. Thomas Jackson married, in 1724, Hannah Woodworth, of Little Compton. Children, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts: 1. Hezekiah, born in 1725. 2. Thomas, born in 1729. 3. Samuel, of whom further. 4. Ruth, born in 1733; married Ebenezer Nelson. 5. Hezekiah, born in 1738. 6. Nathaniel, born in 1742. 7. William Hall, born in 1744. 8. Hannah, born in 1747; married Joseph Penniman. 9. Molly, born in 1749; married Nathaniel Goodwin. 10. Elizabeth.

(IV) Captain Samuel Jackson, son of Thomas and Hannah (Woodworth) Jackson, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1731, and died there. He was called "Captain," was probably a sea captain. If he served in the Revolution, it

was as a private. Samuel Jackson married, in 1753, Experience Atwood, daughter of John Atwood. Children, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts: 1. Thomas, born in 1754. 2. Samuel, married Hannah Southworth. 3. Experience, of whom further. 4. Mary, married John Russell. 5. Elizabeth, married Samuel Brooks. 6. Deborah, born in 1766; married William Crombie. 7. George, married Susan Willard. 8. Naomi, married Calvin Crombie. 9. Hannah, born in 1777; married Zaccheus Bartlett.

(V) Experience Jackson, daughter of Captain Samuel and Experience (Atwood) Jackson, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts. She married John Cotton. (See Cotton V.)

(The Hayner Line).

The German family name Heiner, Hayner, Haener, is a shortened form of "Haginer," which, according to Heintze, means "master of a hedged-in dwelling," though Pott groups it with Heinert, Heinhardt, meaning "strong, as a hedge," which seems less probable. The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded by Siebmacher in his "Wappenbuch" for the Hayner family of the Province of Sachsen, Germany, and are the only ones recorded under that name.

Arms—Argent, on a mount vert a tree proper. *Crest*—A cock sable, wattled or, combed gules.

(I) John Hayner emigrated from Germany and settled in New York State near Charleston.

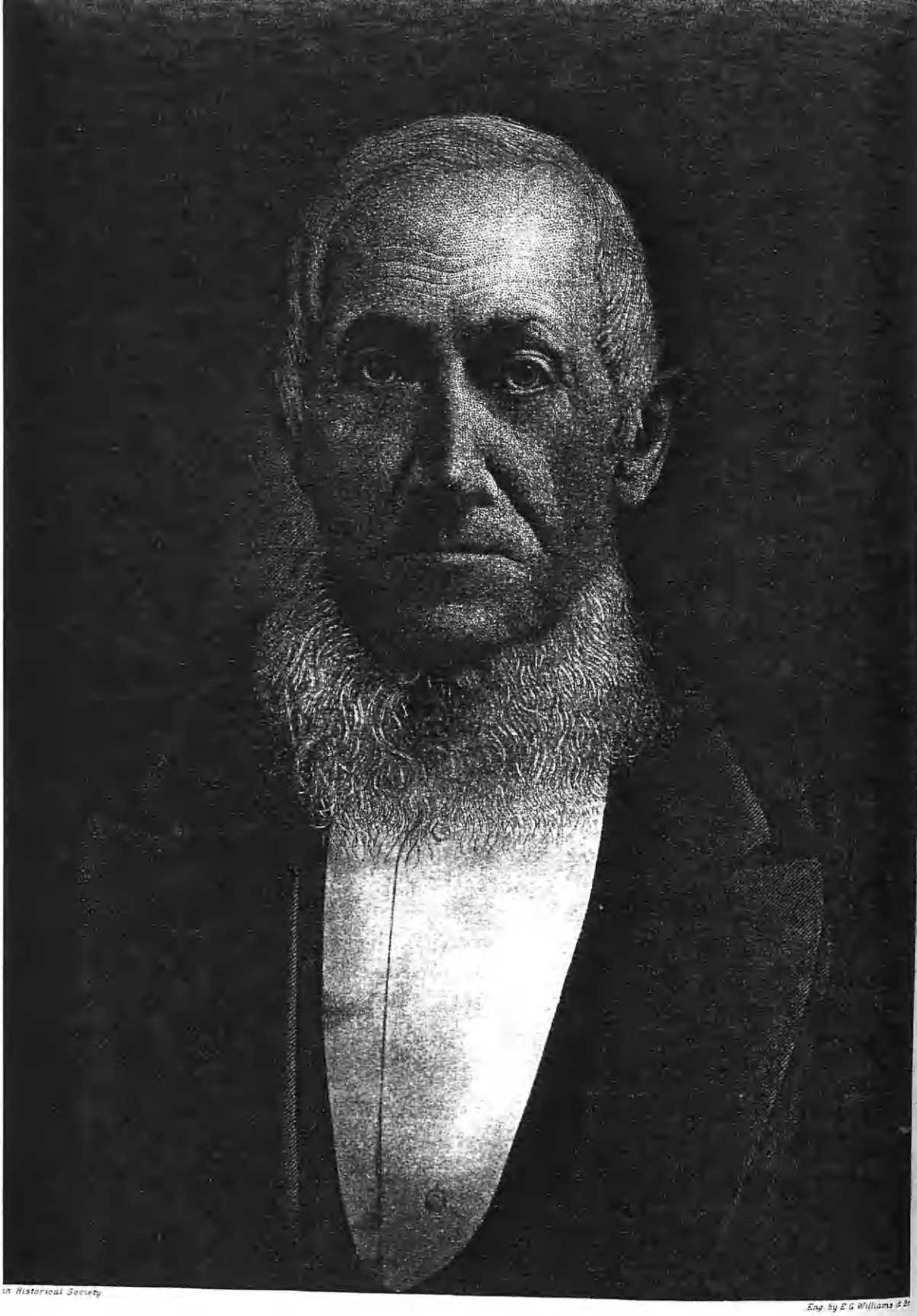
(II) Alexander J. Hayner, son of John Hayner, was born in Charleston, New York. He married Lydia Gove, a native of Charleston. Children: 1. Maria (Hayner) Fuller. 2. Henrietta (Hayner) Fletcher. 3. John E., of whom further.

(III) John E. Hayner, son of Alexander J. and Lydia (Gove) Hayner, was born at Charleston, New York, March 29, 1827, and died at Alton, Illinois, March 19, 1903. His early years were spent on a farm near Yates, New York, and he received the usual practical education afforded by the district schools of that time. When he was eighteen years of age he began his active career as a clerk in a dry goods store in Yates, where he remained for three years. At the end of that time, having gained valuable experiences, he decided to seek larger opportunity further westward. Arriving at Alton, Illinois, in December, 1848, he secured employment as clerk in the P. B. Whipple store, but later severed that connection and engaged in the hardware business with the late Arba Nelson, under the firm name of Nelson & Hayner. Able, energetic, and ambitious, he was also one of the rare business men who are versatile enough and whose gifts are big enough to enable them to handle successfully several important projects at the same time. While retaining his interest in the hardware business he operated a saw mill and box factory, became a bank director, a member of the firm of J. E. Hayner & Company, the Western representative of the Walter A. Wood Self Binder Company, and was at different times connected with various other firms and enterprises in Alton, Chicago, and elsewhere, but he was best known to Alton as president of the Alton Savings Bank and vice-president of the Alton National Bank.

A man of sterling qualities of character, he won in a high degree the respect and admiration of his associates. The esteem in which he was held by the city of Alton is sincerely expressed in the following excerpt from a local publication.

Coming here in early manhood, depending entirely upon his own resources, without friends or

Hayner



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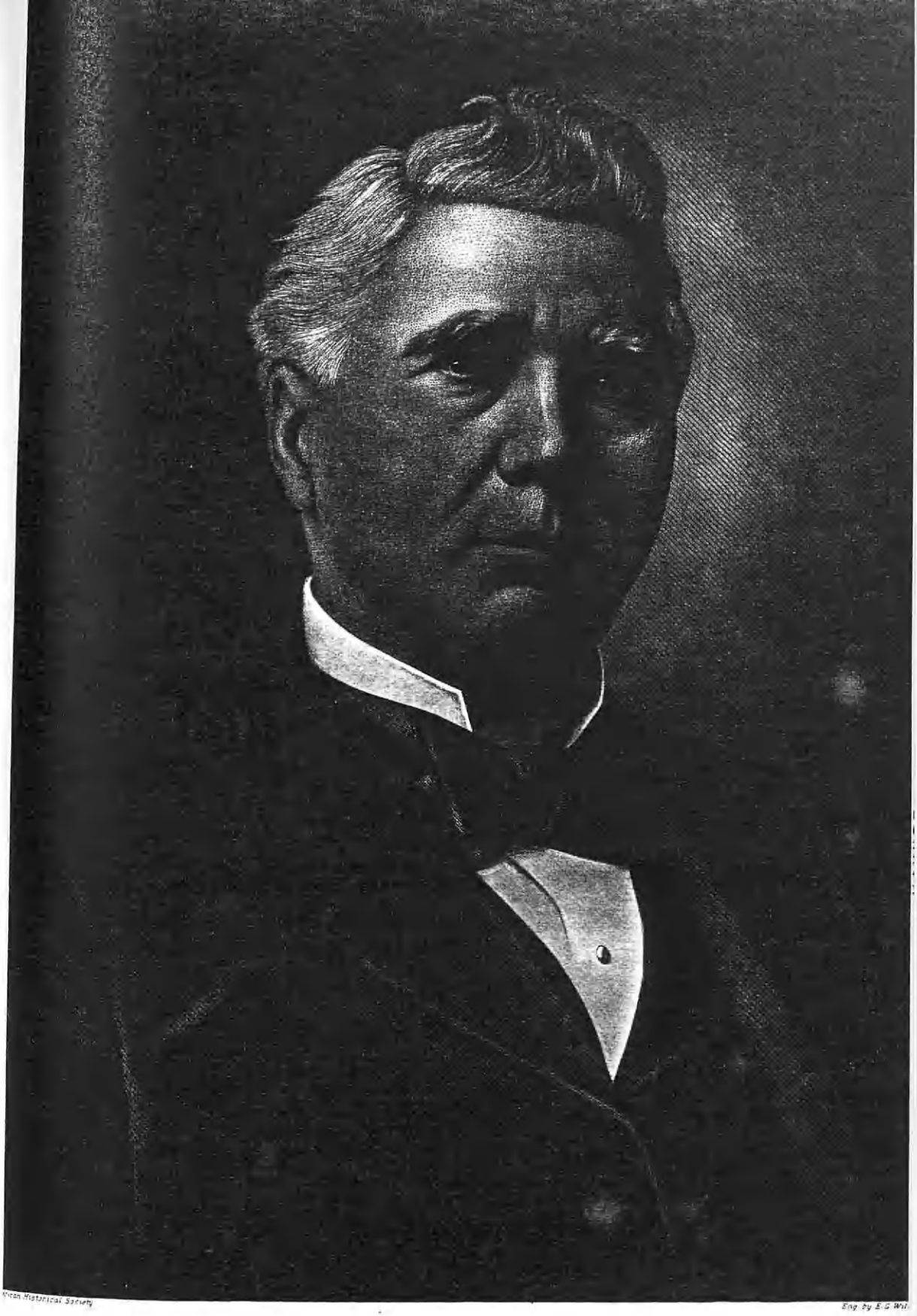
Alexander J. Haynes



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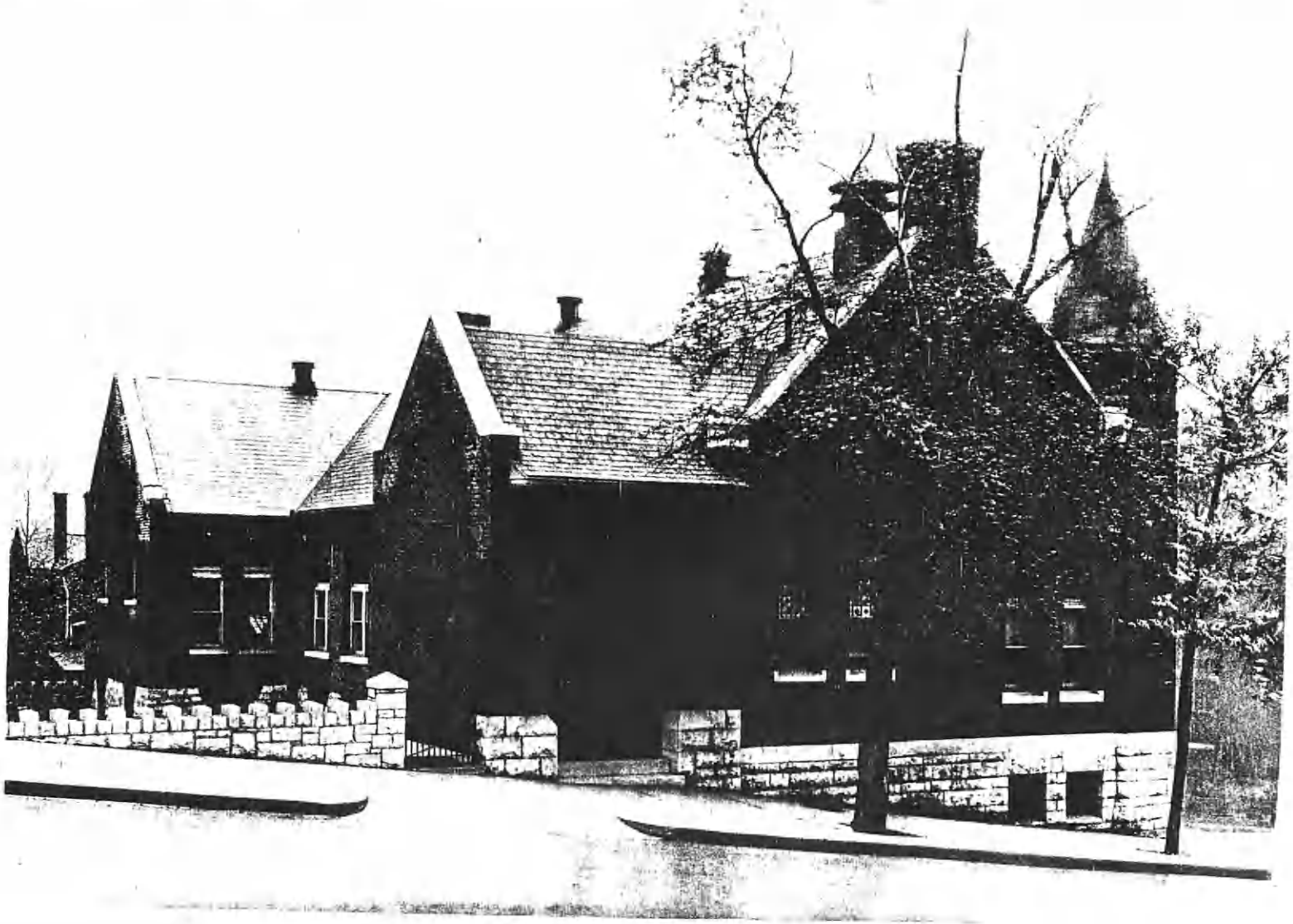


HAYNER MEMORIAL LIBRARY
ALTON, ILLINOIS

Laura E. (Scott) Haynes

Jane C. (Drury) Haynes

Mary C. (Keith) Haynes

influence, he rose by the force of perseverance, integrity, and inherent ability until he became a power in the commercial world and a financier whose talents were recognized and honored not only in the marts of St. Louis and Chicago, but throughout the West and even in the leading eastern cities. His career was remarkable, not only in the brilliant success he attained, but in the fact that it was won not by speculation, but by rare business foresight and acumen, the ability to forecast the value of projected enterprises. He never failed in any of his business ventures, for the sufficient reason that, guided by integrity of purpose, he never engaged in any project that was not honorable and for which there was not a legitimate demand. Men trusted him, believed him, honored him.

As a citizen he loved the old Bluff City, and was interested in every project for its advancement. His many great enterprises did much for its upbuilding and the maintenance of its financial prosperity. He had been a friend and helper of the public library from early manhood. Even amid the later cares and exactions of his busy career he was interested in this means of advancing culture.

Mr. Hayner built and presented to the Library Association, for the use of the city of Alton, the splendid Hayner Memorial Library, given in memory of his second wife, Mrs. Jennie C. Hayner. The main part of the library was erected in 1891 by John E. Hayner, and it is interesting to note that the annex added in 1906 was built by his grandson, John A. Haskell. Both the Hayner and Haskell families have been liberal in their support of this institution.

Mr. Hayner was a constant reader of the best literature and traveled extensively. During the Civil War he contributed largely to the welfare of the soldiers and to the aid of the wounded. He was an ardent anti-slavery man, and for many years was interested in building the monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton.

John E. Hayner married (first) Laura E. Scott, of Craftsbury, Vermont; (second) Jane C. Drury, of Highgate, Vermont; (third) Mary Caroline Keith, of Sheldon, Vermont. Child of the first marriage: 1. Florence Ellen, of whom further.

Scott Arms—Argent, a cross-crosslet fitchée sable.

(IV) Florence Ellen Hayner, daughter of John E. and Laura E. (Scott) Hayner, married Dr. William Abraham Haskell. (See Haskell VIII).

References—(Haskell) Burke: "General Armory." "New England, Genealogy" (1915), Vol. I, pp. 441, 442. (Hayner) Siebmacher: "Wappenbuch." Family material.

(The Scott Line).

Arms—Argent, a cross-crosslet fitchée sable.

The surname Scott is local, meaning "the Scot," one who came from Scotland, and is probably the most flourishing of local surnames, appearing in varied forms as le Scot, Skotte, and Scott. Burke records nearly a hundred coats-of-arms for various individuals and family groups. The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded for Scott of Holden, County Kent, descended from John Scott who was living in 1380, and who in turn was a descendant of Scott of Scott Hall. The connection between John Scott, mentioned below, and his English ancestors has not been established.

(I) John Scott, born about 1646-50 (perhaps in America), probably died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, between 1715 and 1722. John Scott was admitted to the covenant of Roxbury Church, May 5, 1677. He served in King Philip's War in 1675-1676. He served on the "Jury of Tryalls" in 1695; constable in Roxbury, April 11, 1705, and surveyor of highways the fourth of the following March. John Scott married, in Roxbury, May 29, 1672, Hannah Duncan, daughter of Samuel and Mary Duncan. (See Duncan II.) Children, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts: 1. Hannah, born July 24, 1674, died August 7, 1674. 2. John, born November 11, 1675, died in about an hour. 3. Sarah, born January 26, 1676, lived about six hours. 4. Hannah, born August 18, 1678, died August 26, 1678. 5. Mary, born July 28, 1679, died

July 30, 1679. 6. Margaret, born January 6, 1680, died January 14, 1680. 7. Joseph, of whom further. 8. John, born November 8, 1683, died November 16, 1683. 9. Sarah, born 1684, died November 10, 1684. 10. John, born July 9, 1686, died unmarried, in 1722.

(II) Joseph Scott, son of John and Hannah (Duncan) Scott, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 27, 1682, baptized in Dr. Eliot's Church, May 7, 1682, and died, probably in Sturbridge, after 1753. Joseph Scott was called "weaver," "yeoman," and "husbandman." About 1717 he removed to Brookline where he was appointed surveyor of highways in 1720, and constable in 1723. In 1733 he removed to Dudley, Massachusetts, where he lived for ten years, later removing to Linbridge, Massachusetts.

Joseph Scott married (first), in Roxbury, February 8, 1705, Sarah Davis, who died in Roxbury, without issue, in January, 1706. He then married (second), in Roxbury, May 17, 1708, Hannah Prior, born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 1, 1687, daughter of James and Susanna Prior. (See Prior II.) Children, first four and last born in Roxbury: 1. Samuel, born February 14, 1709; married Sarah Chamberlain. 2. Hannah, born April 30, 1711; married (first) William Edmands; (second) Ephraim Brown. 3. James, born November 15, 1713. 4. Joseph, born November 5, 1716; married Mary Edmands. 5. Ebenezer, born Brookline, baptized in West Roxbury, May 29, 1719; married Mary Shapley. 6. John, born in Brookline, baptized in West Roxbury, February 26, 1720. 7. Sarah, born in Brookline, baptized in West Roxbury, December 22, 1722; married John Dresser. 8. Benjamin, of whom further.

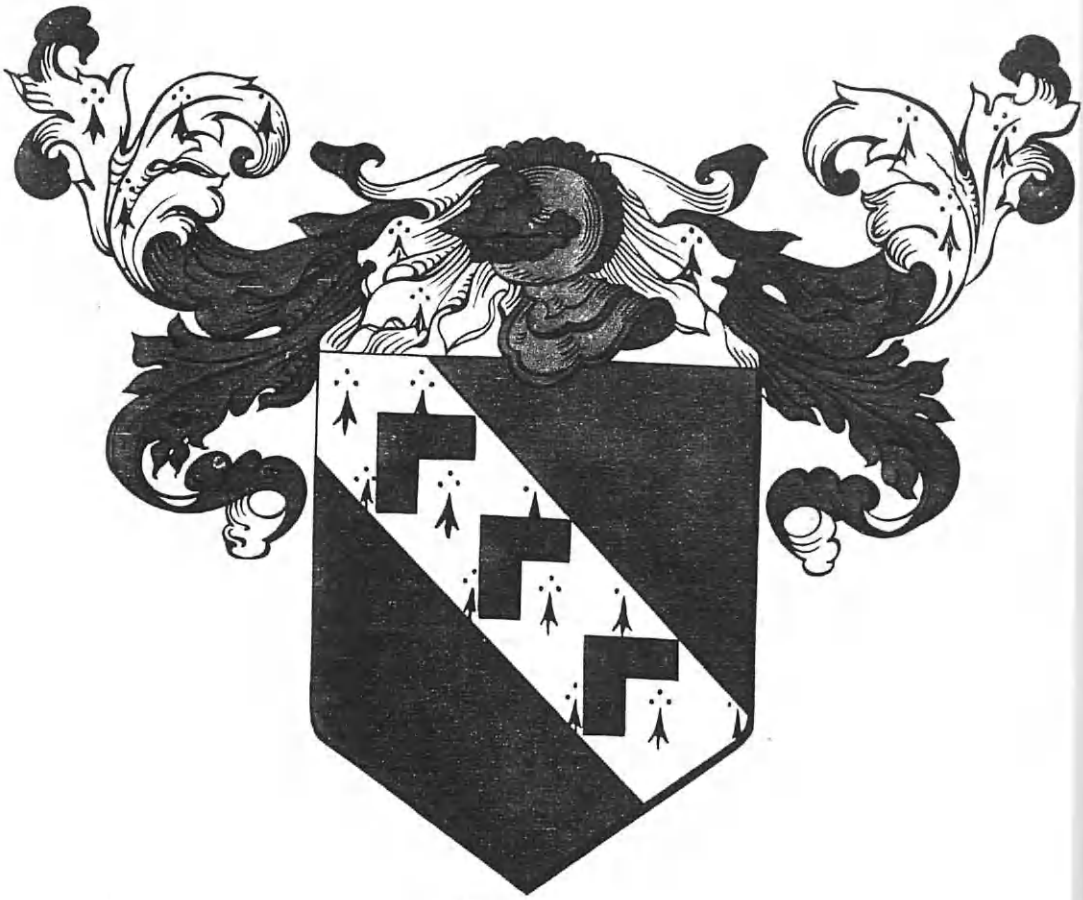
(III) Benjamin Scott, son of Joseph and Hannah (Prior) Scott, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 10, 1725, and died in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, October 27, 1809. He was a miller and lived for many years in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, removing to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, about 1777. He served in the Revolution as sergeant in Captain Timothy Parker's company of minute men which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775. Service fourteen days ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," Vol. XIV, p. 915).

Benjamin Scott married (first), in Sturbridge, September 7, 1749, Lydia Johnson, born in Sturbridge, May 10, 1733; died there, January 7, 1757. He married (second), in Sturbridge, December 22, 1757, Azubah Cheney, daughter of Captain Joseph and Margery (Mason) Cheney, born in Massachusetts, May 30, 1732, and died before 1777. (See Cheney V.) He married (third), in Sturbridge, July 24, 1777, Mrs. Deborah (Vorse) Rice, widow of James Rice, who was living in 1820. Children by first wife, Lydia (Johnson) Scott, born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts: 1. Benjamin, born April 23, 1750, died January 17, 1755. 2. Barachiah, born December 30, 1751; married Alice Shumway. 3. Amasa, born March 16, 1753; married Ann Howe. 4. Prudence, born May 1, 1755; married (first) Joshua Gerould and (second) Nathan Cutler. 5. Benjamin, born November 12, 1756; married Anna May. By second wife, Azubah (Cheney) Scott: 6. Sarah, born October 7, 1758; married Thomas Thompson. 7. Joseph, born May 5, 1761; married (first) Catharine Upham; (second) Betsey Wilkins. 8. Lydia, born April 16, 1763; married John Eaton. 9. Perley, born July 18, 1765; married Lydia Day. 10. William, of whom further. 11. Abilene, born August 27, 1770; married (first) ——— Perry; (second) ——— Underhill. 12. Lemuel, born January 12, 1773.

(IV) Dr. William Scott, son of Ben-

Scott

Duncan



Prior

jamin and Azubah (Cheney) Scott, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, June 23, 1767, and died in Craftsbury, Vermont, May 22, 1839, aged seventy-two years. He began the practice of medicine in Peacham, Vermont, before 1790, and removed to Craftsbury, about 1803, where he succeeded Dr. Brewster as the physician in that town. Dr. William Scott married, about 1790, probably in Peacham, Vermont, Sabra Elkins, born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, May 19, 1768, and died in Craftsbury, Vermont, October 1, 1850, aged eighty-two years, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Rowell) Elkins. (See Elkins VI.) Children. 1. Anna, born about 1791; married Samuel Upham. 2. Harriet, born about 1796; married (first) John Gilman; (second) Abel Fowler. 3. Elizabeth, born about 1798; married Jacob Babbitt. 4. Harvey, of whom further. 5. Mary, born about 1802; married Charles D. Cahoon. 6. Louisa, born October 19, 1804; married John S. Peirce. 7. Catharine, born August 23, 1807; married John Watson Mason. 8. Lucinda, born 1811, died January 10, 1823.

(V) Harvey Scott, son of Dr. William and Sabra (Elkins) Scott, was born in Peacham, Vermont, about 1800. In 1836 he was in Poland, Chautauqua County, Vermont. Harvey Scott married, in Craftsbury, Vermont, January 13, 1822, Helena Nelson, probably daughter of Arba Nelson, died probably about 1848. Children, born in Craftsbury, Vermont: 1. Laura Ellen, of whom further. 2. Almira, born June 28, 1824. 3. Harvey Elkins, born about 1828.

(VI) Laura Ellen Scott, daughter of Harvey and Helena (Nelson) Scott, was born in Craftsbury, Vermont, January 3, 1823, and died in Alton, Illinois, January 10, 1859. She married John E. Hayner. (See Hayner III.)

(The Duncan Line).

Arms—Gules, a chevron or, between two cinquefoils in chief, and a hunting horn in base argent, garnished azure.

Crest—A ship under sail.

Motto—*Disce Pati.*

The Scottish family name Duncan is from the personal name Duncan, the Lowland representative of the Gaelic Donnchadh, probably from the founder of the clan Robertson, who lived about 1630; whence the sub clan Duncan. Of the ten coats-of-arms recorded by Burke for Duncan six show as principal charges a chevron between two cinquefoils. The coat-of-arms blazoned herewith is recorded for Duncan of Seaside, later Lundie, Scotland.

(I) Samuel Duncan (Dunkin), of England, was in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. He removed to Boston about 1650, but Boston has no vital record of his family after 1656. He appears in the land records of Muddy River, now Brookline, in 1672. His wife's name is believed to have been Mary. Children (probable and partial list): 1. Samuel, died November 19, 1693, at Roxbury; married Deliverance, surname unknown. 2. John, granted land in Billerica, 1670; married, in 1675, Joanna Jefts. 3. Hannah, of whom further. 4. Jabesh, born in Boston, February 24, 1654; served in King Philip's War, April, 1676. 5. Thomas, born in Boston, January 15, 1656.

(II) Hannah Duncan (Dunkin), daughter of Samuel and Mary Duncan, was born in Boston, April 28, 1651, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, before 1712. She married, at Roxbury, May 29, 1672, John Scott. (See Scott I.)

(The Prior Line).

Arms—Gules, on a bend ermine three chevronels of the first.

The family name Prior is derived from the ecclesiastical office of prior, next in

rank to the abbot of a monastery. The family includes several armigerous branches residing in Ireland; in counties Essex, Oxford, Lancaster, Cambridge, and Kent, England; and in localities not designated. The Herts family arms show as principal charges three azure bars, wavy on a silver field, and on a red chief a silver saltire. The armorial family was originally of County Essex. The coat-of-arms described herewith is recorded by Burke without designation of locality.

(I) James Prior and his wife Susanna appear in the Boston, Massachusetts, records with the birth of their daughter Hannah. Possibly he was a relative of Thomas Prior, who came from Watford in Hertfordshire in 1634, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he was buried on June 22, 1639, leaving several children in England and three sons in Plymouth Colony, as Thomas and other Pryors were arrested, and Francis was banished after the Restoration (1660) for attending conventicles.

(II) Hannah Prior, daughter of James and Susanna Prior, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 1, 1687. She married, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 17, 1708, Joseph Scott, son of John and Hannah (Duncan) Scott. (See Scott II.)

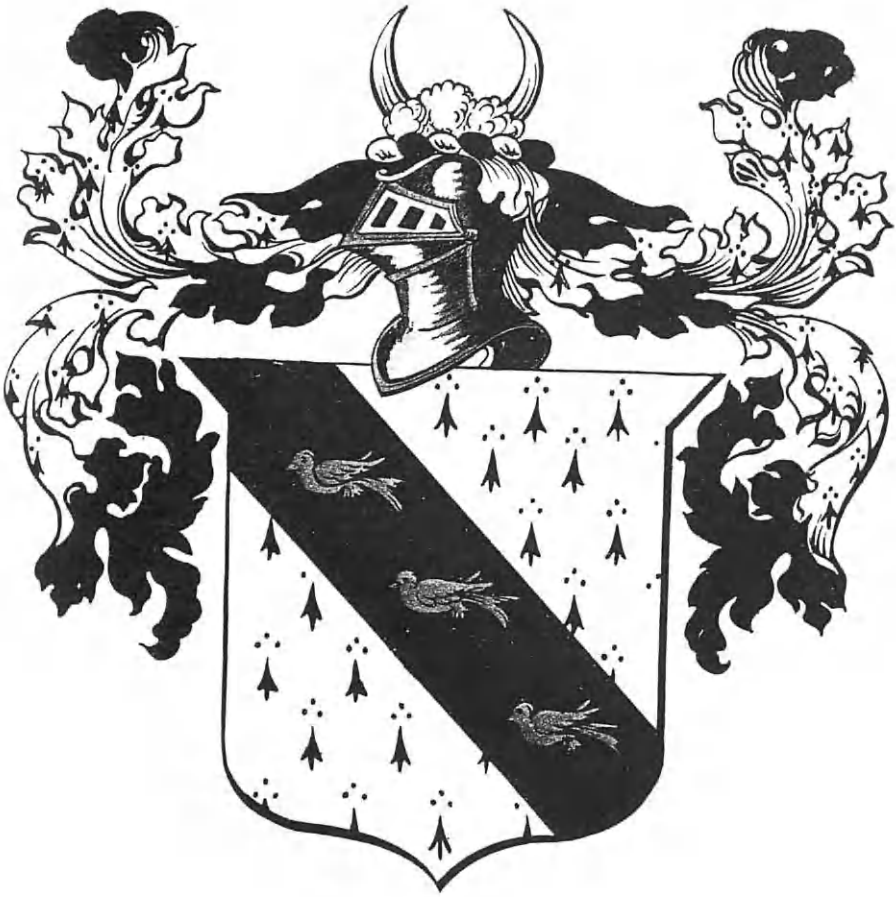
(The Cheney Line).

Arms—Ermine, on a bend sable three martlets or. *Crest*—A bull's scalp argent.

The surname Cheney is probably from Chenay, a parish in the department Somme et Loire, or from some obscure Chênaie in Normandy; old French Chesneia, an oak grove. Names of Henry and Nicholas de Cheney were in Hundred Rolls of Cambridgeshire, A. D. 1273. Some eighteen branches of the Cheney or Chenie family were entitled to bear arms, while nine others spelling the name Cheyne also were armigerous. The coat-of-arms blazoned herewith is recorded by Burke for Cheney without designation of locality.

(I) William Cheney emigrated from England, and was a landholder and resident in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he is recorded in deeds of 1640, and as a signer to the subscription to found the Roxbury Free School in 1645. In 1648 he was an assessor. He died June 30, 1667, aged sixty-three, hence born in 1604. He married Margaret Mason. She married (second) a Burge or Burgess, and was buried beside her first husband, July 3, 1686. Children, the older born in England: 1. Ellen, born about 1626; married, March 20, 1642-43, Humphrey Johnson. 2. Margaret, married, in April, 1650, Deacon Thomas Hastings, of Watertown. 3. Thomas. 4. William. 5. John, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 29, 1639; entered Harvard; died in 1671. 6. Mehitabel, born in Roxbury, June 1, 1643; married Thomas Wight, Jr. 7. Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Joseph Cheney, youngest son of William and Margaret (Mason) Cheney, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 6, 1647, and died in Medfield, Massachusetts, September 16, 1704. He removed to Medfield soon after his father's death, and appears to have been a very upright and excellent man and citizen. Joseph Cheney married (first), March 12, 1668, Hannah Thurston, daughter of John and Margaret Thurston. She died December 29, 1690. He married (second), July 21, 1691, Mrs. Mehitable (Plimpton) Hinsdale, daughter of John and Jane (Damon) Plimpton, and widow of Ephraim Hinsdale. After Mr. Cheney's death, she married (third), in 1717, Jonathan Adams. Children of first wife, born in Medfield, Massachusetts: 1. Hannah, born January 11, 1669, died young. 2. Margaret, born



Cheney

October 27, 1670; married, June 25, 1691, Joseph Bullard. 3. Prudence, born September 7, 1672, died January 17, 1685. 4. Joseph, born August 29, 1674, died young. 5. Susannah, born February 22, 1676, died January 1, 1690. 6. Mehitabel, born July 10, 1680; married, November 19, 1700, Jeremiah Morse. 7. Mary, born June 23, 1683; married her cousin, Benjamin Cheney. 8. Josiah, of whom further. 9. Prudence, born September 14, 1687; married, December 30, 1708, Gershom Lake. 10. Melatiah, born October 14, 1690; married, March 31, 1718, Henry Amidon. Children of second wife: 11. Hannah, born August 25, 1692, died May 16, 1694. 12. Joseph, born August 31, 1694, died unmarried, January 6, 1717-18. 13. Ephriam, born October 19, 1696, died October 30, 1759; married twice.

(III) Josiah Cheney, son of Joseph and Hannah (Thurston) Cheney, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, July 27, 1685, and died in Medfield, March 16, 1754. He had land assigned to him in Warwick, Massachusetts, in 1737, but did not remove thither; he drew lots in Sturbridge, but did not live to use them. He was a member of Medfield Church. Josiah Cheney married (first) Hannah, surname unknown, who died April 22, 1717. He married (second) Hannah (Mason) Smith, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clark) Mason, and widow of a Mr. Smith. Children of first wife, born in Medfield, Massachusetts: 1. Elizabeth, born September 21, 1707; married Peter Taft, of Uxbridge. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born February 13, 1710-11; married, April 11, 1734, John Taft. 4. Mary, born May 7, 1713; married, November 24, 1738, Jonathan Lovell. 5. Esther, born June 29, 1715; married, September 25, 1733, Joshua Armsby. Children of second wife: 6. Josiah, born February 15, 1723, died in Holden, September 24, 1815; married Thankful Clark. 7. Ebenezer, born May 30, 1725, died in 1755. 8. Timothy, born October 10, 1726, died April 17, 1810; married, in 1775, Hepzibah Herring. 9. Samuel, born January 22, 1729-30. 10. Simon, born January 22, 1729-30, died in November, 1755, unmarried. 11. Rhoda, born February 13, 1733-34; married, June 2, 1761, Job Colburn. 12. Eliphalet, born August 3, 1736, died young. 13. Silence, born and died August 3, 1736.

(IV) Joseph Cheney, son of Josiah and Hannah Cheney, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, August 18, 1709, and died in Sturbridge, in 1731, but lived in Killingly, Connecticut, 1736-44. He was a selectman in 1739, a man of ability and reputation, called "Captain." He left a large estate. Joseph Cheney married (first), April 8, 1731, Margery Mason, born January 5, 1704, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clark) Mason, and a sister of his step-mother. He married (second), October 21, 1736, Abigail Warren, who died January 22, 1799, aged eighty-two, daughter of Ephraim Warren, of Killingly, Connecticut. Children, except four to seven, born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts: 1. Azubah, of whom further. 2. Beulah, born August 11, 1733; married, February 13, 1752, Ebenezer Dunton. 3. Margery, born July 22, 1735. 4. Hannah, married, December 22, 1757, William Janes, of Brimfield. 5. Abigail, born July 25, 1740, at Killingly; married, December 19, 1762, Adam Martin. 6. Joseph, born in Killingly, about 1742, died in Sturbridge, June 28, 1818; lieutenant in the Revolution. 7. Reuben, born in Killingly, in 1744; lived in Sturbridge; married Olive Day. 8. Mary, born in Sturbridge, June 30, 1746; married, in 1769, Elijah Plimpton. 9. Penuel, born

June 17, 1748; Revolutionary surgeon, Windham, Connecticut. 10. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1750; married, September 25, 1766, Samuel Freeman. 11. Zeruiah, born January 23, 1752. 12. Nathan, born October 7, 1754, died in Richmond, New York, in July, 1826.

(V) Azubah Cheney, daughter of Captain Joseph and Margery (Mason) Cheney, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, May 30, 1732, and died before 1777. She married, as second wife, December 22, 1757, Benjamin Scott, son of Joseph and Hannah (Prior) Scott. (See Scott III.)

(The Elkins Line).

Arms—Gules, on a fess argent between two tigers passant or, three mullets pierced sable.

Crest—A demi-heraldic antelope or, armed and tufted sable.

The family name Elkins is from the possessive of Elkin, Elekin in the Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273, diminutive of Norman Elic, for Elias. The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded by Burke for Elkin or Elkyn, of London, and are the only ones recorded for this family.

(The Family in America).

(I) Henry Elkins, tailor, came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634, and was admitted freeman, May 6, 1635. He was among the first settlers of Exeter, New Hampshire, and one of the signers of the Combination in 1639. He removed to Hampton, New Hampshire, as early as March, 1650, and died November 19, 1668. His wife, Mary, died March 17, 1659. Children, born in Exeter, New Hampshire: 1. Mary, baptized April 8, 1638. 2. Henry; married Esther Waldron, but died soon. 3. Gershom, of whom further. 4. Eleazer; married, December 31, 1673, Deborah Blake, daughter of Jasper Blake.

(II) Deacon Gershom Elkins, son of Henry and Mary Elkins, was born about 1641, and died at Hampton. He was a deacon in the church. Deacon Elkins married, May 15, 1667, Mary Sleeper, daughter of Thomas Sleeper. Children, born in Hampton, New Hampshire: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Moses, born December 4, 1670, died in Exeter, May 10, 1737; married, in 1701, Ann Shaw. 3. Mary, born September 2, 1674, died unmarried, February 9, 1703. 4. Joanna, born March 14, 1677, died unmarried, January 12, 1762. 5. Thomas, born about 1682, died May 25, 1760; married Hannah Fogg. 6. Joseph, chosen deacon of Kingston Church; married, in 1725, Elizabeth Hunton.

(III) Jonathan Elkins, son of Deacon Gershom and Mary (Sleeper) Elkins, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, January 24, 1669, and died at Hampton, February 12, 1746. Jonathan Elkins married, December 24, 1703, Joanna Roby, daughter of Henry Roby. Children, born at Hampton, New Hampshire: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Henry, born March 26, 1708, died March 27, 1756; married, in 1729, Catherine Marston. 3. Anna, born August 21, 1711; married (first) Daniel Fogg; (second) Deacon Marden.

(IV) Jonathan Elkins, son of Jonathan and Joanna (Roby) Elkins, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, October 8, 1704. Jonathan Elkins married (first), January 1, 1730, Rachel Page, daughter of Stephen Page. (See Page IV.) He married (second), March 17, 1737, Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Jonathan Taylor. Children, by first marriage, born in Hampton, New Hampshire: 1. John, born October 1, 1730, died in 1755, in Albany, New York, during the French and Indian War. 2. Anna, born March 15, 1732, died

Elkins

Page

February 22, 1736. 3. Jonathan, of whom further. Children by second marriage: 4. Rachel, born December 20, 1737; married Samuel Towle. 5. Anna, born September 12, 1739, died July 13, 1747. 6. Mary, born December 9, 1741; married Captain Samuel Nay. 7. Moses, born December 16, 1743; married Dorothy Moulton. 8. Elizabeth, born December 31, 1745. 9. Josiah, born September 7, 1748. 10. Joanna, born April 23, 1751, died September 1, 1779; married John Drake. 11. David, born July 9, 1754, died November 3, 1754.

(V) Deacon Jonathan Elkins, son of Jonathan and Rachel (Page) Elkins, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, August 3, 1734, and died in Peacham, Vermont. He came with his wife to Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1764, where he was a selectman in 1765 and 1766. He removed to Peacham, Vermont, just before the Revolution, but was obliged to move his family back to Haverhill twice temporarily when Peacham was threatened in the early part of the war. During the war he rendered valuable service as a scout in piloting Colonel Bedel's regiment in its expedition to Canada. He was influential both in Haverhill and Peacham, and one of the chief founders of the latter town, where he was active in the formation of the Congregational Church, and was its first deacon.

Jonathan Elkins married Elizabeth Rowell, of Chester, New Hampshire. Children, three to eight, born in Haverhill, New Hampshire: 1. Jonathan, born in Hampton, October 23, 1761; married, in 1793, Sally Philbrook. 2. Moses, born in Hampton, September 15, 1763. 3. Josiah, born in Haverhill, November 5, 1766; married Nancy Shirley. 4. Sabra, of whom further. 5. David, born August 1, 1769. 6. Salmon, born April 11, 1771. 7. Curtis, born November 4, 1772. 8. Samuel, born August 17, 1774. 9. Harvey, born in Peacham, Vermont.

(VI) Sabra Elkins, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Elizabeth (Rowell) Elkins, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, May 19, 1768, and died in Craftsbury, Vermont, October 1, 1850. She married, about 1790, probably in Peacham, Vermont, Dr. William Scott, son of Benjamin and Azubah (Cheney) Scott. (See Scott IV.)

(The Page Line).

Arms—Sable, a fess between three doves argent, membered gules.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet per pale or and gules (another gules and or) a demi-griffin salient, counterchanged, beaked of the second.

The family name Page is derived from a page or young servitor or attendant in a noble's house. Lambert Page was in the Hundred Rolls of Yorkshire, A. D. 1273. John le Page in Writs of Parliament, 1300. More than twenty branches of the Page family are recorded as armigerous. The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded by Burke for Page without designation of locality and are similar to, though not identical with, nineteen other Page coats-of-arms.

(The Family in America).

(I) Robert Page, aged thirty-three, son of Robert and Margaret Page, of Ormsby, near Yarmouth, in County Norfolk, England, left England in April, 1637, and came to Salem, Massachusetts, with his family. He settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639, having received a grant of ten acres for a house lot, which was still in 1893 the home of his descendants. He was one of the selectmen of Hampton for six years, and its representative in 1657 and 1668; and was at one time marshal of the old County of Nor-

folk, Massachusetts. In 1660 he was a deacon of the Hampton Church, and from 1671 to his death, September 22, 1679, the only deacon. Lucy, his wife, born in 1607, died November 12, 1665. The children, the first three born in England, the rest in Hampton: 1. Margaret, born about 1629, died July 13, 1669; married twice. 2. Francis, born about 1633, died November 15, 1706; married Meribah Smith. 3. Susanna. 4. Thomas, of whom further. 5. Hannah, born about 1641, died August 6, 1704; married Captain Henry Dow. 6. Mary, born about 1644, died March 8, 1700; married Samuel Fogg. 7. Rebecca, born about 1646, died May 27, 1673; married William Marston.

(II) Thomas Page, son of Deacon Robert and Lucy Page, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1639, and died there September 8, 1686. He lived on his father's homestead. Thomas Page married, February 2, 1664, Mary Hussey, daughter of Captain Christopher Hussey. (See Hussey III.) Children, born in Hampton, New Hampshire: 1. Mary, born March 21, 1665; died September 5, 1750; married Samuel Robie. 2. Robert, born July 17, 1667, died July 25, 1686. 3. Christopher, born September 20, 1670, died February 4, 1751; married Abigail Tilton. 4. John, born November 15, 1672; lived at Nantucket and Cape May. 5. Theodate, born July 8, 1675, died August 14, 1676. 6. Stephen, of whom further. 7. Bethia, born May 23, 1679; married John Swett.

(III) Stephen Page, son of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Page, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, August 14, 1677, and died in February, 1714. Stephen Page married, January 3, 1701, Mary Rawlings (or Rollins). Children, born in Hampton, New Hampshire: 1. Thomas, born about February, 1702, died July 27, 1785; married Mary Sleeper. 2. Hannah, born February 4, 1703; married James Fogg, son of James Fogg. 3. John, born October 19, 1706; married Hepzibah Towle. 4. Rachel, of whom further. 5. Mary, born November 26, 1712; married James Towle, Jr.

(IV) Rachel Page, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Rawlings) Page, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1709, and died April 2, 1736. She married, January 1, 1730, Jonathan Elkins. (See Elkins IV.)

(The Hussey Line).

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, or, a cross vert charged with a mullet of the first; second and third barry of six ermine and gules.

Crest—A hind lodged under an oak tree proper, ducally gorged and chained or.

The Hussey name is an old one in the history of England, being traced to one Hugh Hoese, who came to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066, the name in French being De Hosey, through a series of transitions Anglicized to Hussey. In 1172 a branch was planted in Ireland, in the counties of Dublin and Meath, then held by Hugh DeLacy. In County Meath the De Hoseys were made Barons of Galtrim, and they also held possessions in Ely O'Carroll and the country about Birr, in the Present Kings County and in ancient Thomond, embracing the present counties of Limerick and Clare. Branches were also found in many counties of England, notably in Surrey. Burke records twenty-seven coats-of-arms for the various branches of the Hussey family. The coat-of-arms blazoned herewith is the one used by some of the name in this country and is similar to that borne by Hussey of Scotney Castle, County Sussex, except that in the latter the second and third quarters again quarter the arms of several other families.

Hussey

Christopher Hussey, mentioned below, was probably the first of the name in America. His brother, Captain Joseph Hussey, was also of Hampton, which he represented in the Legislature in 1672. Robert Hussey was taxed in Dover in 1659. Other settlers of this name were in New England at an early date and many of them were kinsmen, but the records fail to show what, if any, relation any of them bore to Richard Hussey, who settled in Dover, New Hampshire, about 1690.

(I) John Hussey died in 1638. He married, December 5, 1593, Mary Wood, who died June 16, 1660. Among their children was Christopher, of whom further.

(II) Christopher Hussey, founder of this American branch of the family, was born about 1597, in Dorking, Surrey, England, and died in 1686. When a young man he spent some time in Holland, where, according to early records, he met and married Theodate Batchelder. In 1630 (according to some records 1632) he emigrated to the Province of Massachusetts, settling first in Hampton, which he represented for several years in the General Assembly. He was also Counsellor of the Province, and assisted in the settlement of Haverhill. Christopher Hussey was a member of the Society of Friends, and in association with others signed a protest against an act of the General Court of Massachusetts which made it a "misdemeanor for anyone to preach to the people on the Sabbath who was not a regularly ordained minister of the church." The court, in consequence, threatened severe measures to all concerned, and many of the offenders made an open apology, but not so Christopher Hussey and those of equal independence of spirit, not even when in 1658 a new and stringent law was passed against them and several were executed. He was one of an association of ten who had purchased the Island of Nantucket, and when persecution became too strong for them they took up their abode there. The descendants of Christopher Hussey became one of the dominant families of the "seabeat island," and many of them are still to be found on its shores.

Christopher Hussey married Theodate Batchelder, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder. Children: 1. Stephen, born 1638; married Martha Bunker. 2. John; married Rebecca Perkins. 3. Huldah, married John Smith. 4. Mary, of whom further.

(III) Mary Hussey, daughter of Captain Christopher and Theodate (Batchelder) Hussey, married (first) Thomas Page. (See Page II.) After his death she married (second) Henry Green. She married (third) Henry Dow, son of Henry and Joan Dow.

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LAMBERT, Colonel John,

Civil War Veteran, Distinguished Citizen.

In New Jersey, where the town of Lambertville is named in honor of the family, the line of Lambert has long enjoyed distinguished record. Roger Lambert, of Wiltshire, England, was the founder of the American family. He came to America about 1673, and was one of the first Elizabethtown Associates. One of his children, John, settled in Westfield, New Jersey, at Willow Grove. John married and had a son James. So the line of Lamberts became established in New Jersey.

This family, which has produced in America so many notable men, is of peculiar interest in its English beginnings. The family name, Lambert, originated usually from the christen name Lambert, and was brought into England by the Normans, being a shortened form of the old Frankish Landperaht, "land's brightness," later Frankish Landbert, "Lambert." Lambert Suet occurs in the Close Rolls, A. D. 1251. Adam *fil.* Lambert is in the Hundred Rolls of County Lincoln, A. D. 1273; and Stephen Lambert in those of County Oxford. Occasionally, especially in Yorkshire, the name Lambert is derived from the "lamb-herd," in the same way that Shepherd (sheep-herd) and Coward (cow-herd) came into existence. Johannes le Lambehirde, A. D. 1310, in Whitaker's Craven, and Thomas Lambhyrd are on record in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379. Coats-of-arms of County York bear, "Gules, a chevron between three lambs passant argent."

(I) Francis Lambert, from England, is in the list of freemen of Rowley, Massachusetts, May 13, 1640, Rowley being named from Rowley, in Yorkshire, and settled by sixty Yorkshire families in 1639. He died in 1648, leaving a will proved March 1, 1648. He brought with him his wife Jane, who was buried June 7, 1659, and some children. Children, the older born in England: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Ann, married, December 16, 1659, Thomas Nelson. 3. Jonathan, born January 20, 1639, in Rowley. 4. Gershom, born January 16, 1643, will made 1663-65. 5. Thomas, born April 3, 1645,

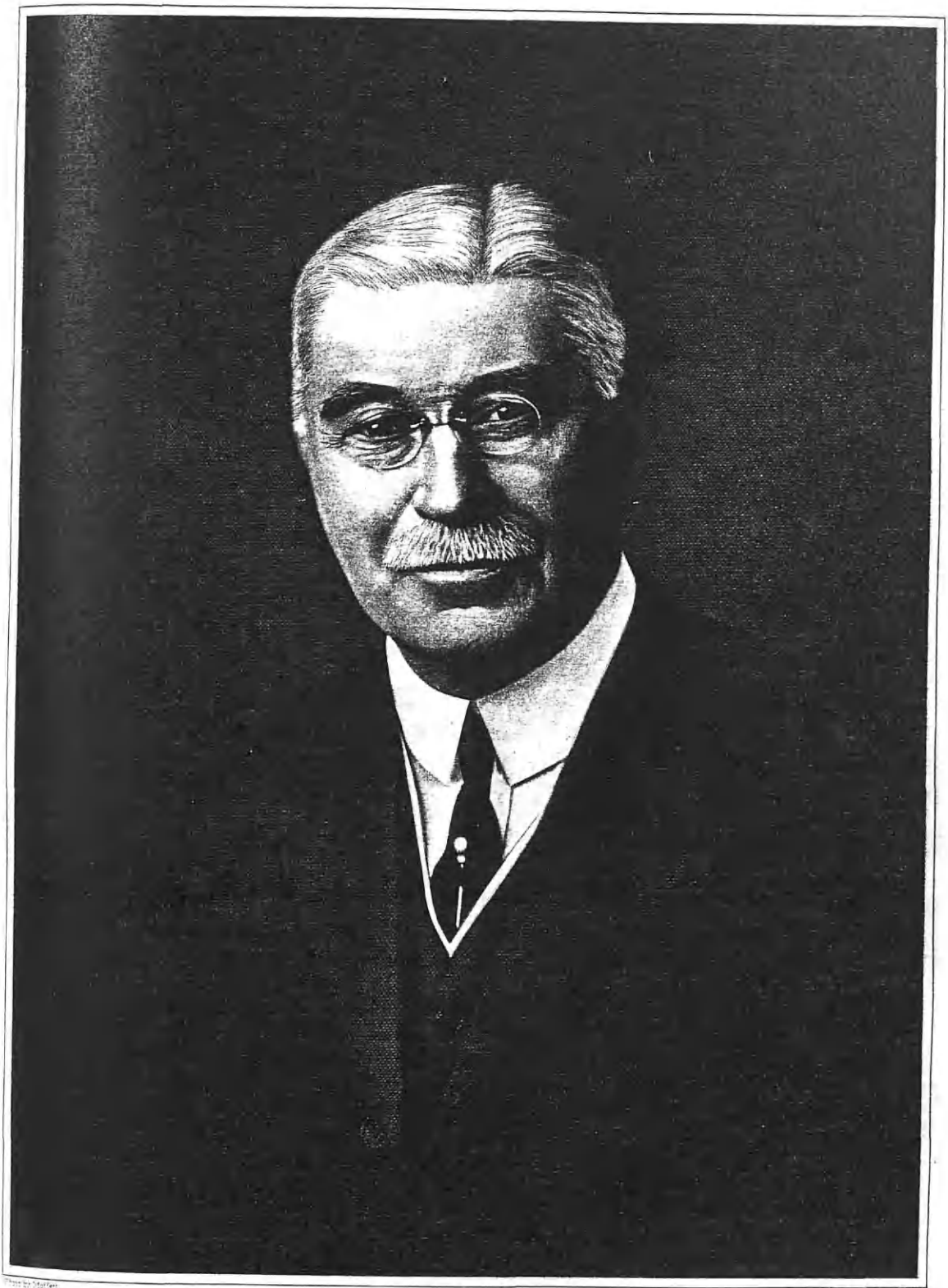

Photo by Moffett.

Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

Jno Lambert

adopted by his uncle Thomas Barker; married, November 4, 1669, Ednah, daughter of Ezekiel Northend, and died September 13, 1685, leaving a son Thomas.

(II) John Lambert, son of Francis and Jane Lambert, was born in England. A John Lambert died in Newent Society, Norwich, Connecticut, July 30, 1727. He was among the freeholders of Rowley in 1677, and on early tax lists between 1660 and 1664. He had an allotment of two acres in the early division of Rowley lands, and six acres of meadow, eight and a half acres in the Great Plain and other grants from 1656 on. Vital records of Norwich, Connecticut, show that he married Abigail Hutchinson, and had a son John, and, perhaps, Gershom, afterward of New London, Connecticut; Samuel Rood, Jr., married Mary Lambert, of Norwich, May 4, 1715; Jonathan Whitaker, married Abigail Lambert on November 5, 1718.

(III) John Lambert, son of John and Abigail (Hutchinson) Lambert, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, about 1680, and died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He is said to have lived in Connecticut from 1715 to 1735, and to have removed thence to New Jersey. He married, June 25, 1713, Abigail Bumstead, who was born February 12, 1684, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Bumstead, of Boston, and granddaughter of Thomas Bumstead, the immigrant to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, who was in Boston in 1644. Children: 1. Thomas, settled at New Germantown, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. 2. Jeremiah, died without issue. 3. John, settled near Coryell's Ferry, New Jersey, and had Gershom, Jeremiah, Sallie, Elizabeth, Nancy, Abigail, and John—will 1763. 4. Gershom, of whom further.

(IV) Gershom Lambert, son of John and Abigail (Bumstead) Lambert, was born in Connecticut, and died in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1763. He, with his brother John, settled on adjoining tracts in the western part of Amwell Township (now West Amwell), about two miles north of Coryell's Ferry, now Lambertville, on the Delaware River. He married, but the name of his wife is not recorded. Children, born in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey: 1. John, born in May, 1746, died February 4, 1823, was a member of Congress, 1805-08; United States Senator from 1809-15; married (first) Susannah Barber; (second), October 6, 1781, Mrs. Hannah (Little) Dennis. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Gershom. 4. Sarah. 5. Jerusha.

(V) Joseph Lambert, son of Gershom Lambert, was born in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about 1749, and died there, leaving a will dated 1821. He lived on Bridge Street, Lambertville, and had a store extensively engaged in business. His buildings were destroyed by fire in 1823, if we are correctly informed as to the date. He married (first) ——— Wilson, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Jacob Holcombe, and widow of Jonas Tyson, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. His oldest son was John, of whom further.

(VI) Captain John Lambert, son of Joseph Lambert, began, in 1812, the construction of a new tavern on Bridge Street, known as the Lambertville House, which he kept until his death. He was Lambertville's first postmaster in 1814, his uncle, Senator John Lambert, securing the appointment for him. He was also postmaster in 1827, but died February 6, 1828.

(VII) John H. Lambert, probably son of Postmaster Captain John Lambert, was born in Lambertville, and died there in 1847. Gershom Lambert, who died in 1847, may have been his brother.

(VIII) Colonel John Lambert, probably son of John H. (but possibly of Gershom) Lambert, was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, January 12, 1847. When he left his New Jersey birthplace and made his home in Joliet, Illinois, he left behind him the prestige of membership in an old Colonial line and the influence of generations of valued participation in the life of the community, and the great measure of success that came to him was due solely to qualities and abilities that lay within him. Coming to the Middle West a veteran of the Civil War, he accepted a position of humble capacity, soon found an opportunity for an independent venture, and entered the field of industry of wider scope. Impressing his worth and talents upon those associated with him, he became, in 1899, president of the American Wire and Steel Company. Colonel Lambert was one of the conspicuous figures in the steel industry, a member of a coterie of financiers, capitalists, and masters of industry, whose names represent the ultimate authority in American affairs, and his influence in public and political affairs was manifest. Length of years was his portion. In the course of his long life he formed friendships in business, political, fraternal, and social life with the leaders of State and National groups. For many years he had maintained two homes, one in Joliet, Illinois, and the other in Pasadena, California, though he spent most of his time on the Pacific Coast. His circle of friends was country-wide.

As a youth of seventeen, fresh from the public schools of his birthplace, Colonel Lambert enlisted in a New Jersey Cavalry troop in the Civil War. After about one year of service he was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal, returning to his New Jersey home and there remaining until 1874. In this year he went West to Joliet, Illinois, where his first position was as a guard in the State prison. Subsequently, he entered the coal business, and in 1849 began the manufacture of steel wire, as a member of the firm of the Lambert & Bishop Wire and Fence Company. The operations of this company attracted the attention of the larger steel interests, offers were entertained, mergers made, and after a brilliantly successful period of operation, Mr. Lambert became president of the American Steel and Wire Company. His wise judgment and strong executive abilities were requisitioned in connection with the activities of numerous financial organizations in the Middle West and the Coast, including directorship in the National Bank of Pasadena. He was an intimate associate of John W. Gates. He maintained Chicago offices at No. 208 South La Salle Street, and until his death had many interests, business and social, in Chicago. During the administration of Governor Tanner, he was appointed to a place on the Governor's staff with the rank of Colonel, also serving on Governor Deneen's staff in the same capacity. In 1912 Colonel Lambert was president of the Penitentiary Commission empowered to investigate the purchase of land for the construction of a modern penal institution. During the years in which he was most active, he was a power in his part as he was in the world of finance and industry, and he was identified with movements of vast constructive value.

Colonel Lambert retained his military connections through membership in the

Grand Army of the Republic. He was long affiliated with the Masonic order. Among his clubs were the South Shore Country Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Joliet Country Club, California Club, and the Altadena and Midwick Country clubs in Pasadena.

Colonel Lambert married Mary E. Bishop, who survives him with one daughter, Anna, who married Harry L. Thompson, vice-president of the California Hotel Company, with offices in Chicago, Illinois, and Pasadena, California.

Colonel Lambert died in Pasadena, March 6, 1922. His death closed an eventful chapter in industrial and financial life, and removed from his accustomed walks of life a man whose work had been successfully conducted on a broad scale. The career of John Lambert was one that it is an inspiration to recall as distinctly built upon honest endeavor and proved merit, and to those who were privileged to know its scope and activities, its rewards were just and commensurate.

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BIDWELL, Vincent John.

Leading Business Man.

There seems to be some confusion in regard to the derivation of the patronymic "Bidwell," authorities on the subject of surname derivation differing as to whether it had its inception among the Saxons or Normans. One authority argues, and to good effect, that it is a corruption of the Saxon word *Biddulph*, connoting "war wolf." One of the oldest castles in England is the Biddulph Castle in Norfolk County, having been built about the year 1066. Another authority states that the name first appeared in England during the Norman invasion, and cites the following entries from the Domesday Book: "Godwin Bedellus," "Roger le Bedel," and "Martin le Bedel." There is a tradition, however—and while this does not exactly settle the point, it at least throws an interesting light upon it—to the effect that one of William the Conqueror's Norman generals married the heiress of Buddulph Castle shortly after the Conquest and assumed her name. At first thought it seems pure supposition to assume that this general might have been one of the "le Bedels" of Domesday Book mention, but further consideration gives it some credence, since the Normans were jealously proud of their family names, and the fact that these names yielded slowly to Anglicization. The point of credence is this: That if the Norman general's name was le Bedel it differed but little in enunciation from the Saxon Biddulph, and the small sacrifice of the patronymic spelling was more than made up by his wife's most desirable dowry. If, however, he bore an ancient and noble Norman family name of wide divergence in spelling and pronunciation it is extremely doubtful if he would have given it up and accepted his wife's. This may or may not settle the point in question. Suffice it that the name Bidwell could have been derived either from the Saxon "Biddulph" or the Norman "Bedellus" and "le Bedel." Through the mediums of amplification, abridgment, colloquialism, and Anglicization the name today is found spelled in a great variety of forms, the most common being Bidwell, Biddell, Biddle, Bea-

dell, Beadle, Beadall, and Bydewell. The coat-of-arms given herewith is the general arms for the English family, found in Burke's "General Armory," and this is found with modified or amplified crests and mottoes for branches of the family in different counties.

Arms—Gyronny of four or and gules four roundles charged with as many martlets, all counterchanged.

Crest—As the last.

The Bidwell family, which for centuries had been prominently identified with the civil and military history of Great Britain, sent its first representatives to the New World during the early part of the seventeenth century, and here in America has the family fully justified its ancient and noble ancestry by its subsequent deeds and achievements. On a parity, in fact, with the family's English history, is its later American history.

(I) Richard Bidwell, the progenitor of the Bidwell family in the United States, was born and reared in England, and came to America during the early part of the seventeenth century. He was a pioneer in Connecticut, and one of the first settlers at Windsor. In the records of that town he is referred to as "Goodman Bidwell," which testifies to his excellent status in the community. His death occurred on Christmas Day, 1647. He married, and to him the following children were born: 1. John, of whom forward. 2. Hannah, born on October 22, 1644. 3. Joseph. 4. Samuel. 5. Richard.

(II) John Bidwell, probably the eldest son of Richard Bidwell, the emigrant, may have been born in America soon after his parents' arrival, or he may have been born in England and accompanied them here. The records show that he was an early settler of Hartford, Connecticut, being granted lands there as early as 1639. He owned and operated a tanyard on an island in the Little River, in what is now called Bushnell's Park, and in 1666 had additional lands granted him in East Hartford. His name is engraved on a monument erected in memory of Hartford's first settlers. On November 9, 1670, he was "freed from Training, Watching, and Wardering by the Town of Hartford." The records of the Second (or Centre) Street Church show that John Bidwell and his wife, Sarah, were among the original members (February, 1672). He also owned a sawmill and was given "liberty to take timber out of the common for the improvement of their sawmill." His will was signed on August 22, 1683, his death occurring early in the year 1687. An inventory of his estate was made on June 4, 1687. He was married to Sarah Wilcox, whose death occurred on June 15, 1690. Her parents were John and Mary Wilcox. To John and Sarah (Wilcox) Bidwell were born seven children, as follows: 1. John, born 1641, died in July, 1692. 2. Joseph, died in 1692. 3. Samuel, of whom forward. 4. Sarah. 5. Hannah. 6. Mary. 7. Daniel, died November 29, 1719.

(III) Samuel Bidwell, a member of the third generation of the Bidwell family in America, and third of the seven children of John and Sarah (Wilcox) Bidwell, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1650, and died on April 5, 1715. He removed in 1680 from Hartford to Middletown, Connecticut, and served as a representative from that community to the General Assembly from 1697 to 1705. He was thrice married (first), on November 14, 1672, to Elizabeth Stow, daughter of Thomas Stow, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was married (second) to Sarah Harris, who died in 1696, the fourth daughter of Captain Daniel Harris. He

was married (third) to Abigail, surname unknown, who died on March 8, 1733. Of these three unions there were nine children (all mentioned in his will), as follows: By first wife: 1. Sarah, born September 20, 1674. 2. Samuel, of whom forward. 3. Mary. 4. Nathaniel. 5. Elizabeth. By second wife: 6. Thankful, born in December, 1695. By third wife: 7. Moses, born January 9, 1699. 8. Abigail. 9. Hannah.

(IV) Samuel (2) Bidwell, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stow) Bidwell, was born on June 10, 1677, and died in March, 1727. He lived all his life in Middletown, Connecticut, on the east side of the river. He was married (first), on November 1, 1707, to Ann Stanbarrow, a native of Long Island, New York State. He was married (second), on December 2, 1714, to Mary Barnes, who died in 1734, a daughter of Thomas Barnes, of New Haven, Connecticut. Of these two alliances there were four children, as follows: By first wife: 1. Samuel. 2. Ann. By second wife: 3. Daniel, of whom forward. 4. Sarah.

(V) Daniel Bidwell, a member of the fifth generation of the American branch of the ancient English family of Bidwell, and a son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Barnes) Bidwell, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, on November 18, 1717, and died at Chatham, Connecticut, in December, 1791. He purchased land in Chatham as early as 1768 and his name figures in many real estate deals. He served in the French and Indian wars in 1756 as drum major. He was married, on December 25, 1740, to Agnes Abbe, who died on August 30, 1765. Issue: 1. Daniel, born October 8, 1741. 2. Benjamin. 3. Mary. 4. Hannah. 5. John, of whom forward. 6. Sarah. 7. Esther. 8. Samuel. 9. Josiah, born March 8, 1760.

(VI) Captain John Bidwell, fifth of the nine children of Daniel and Agnes (Abbe) Bidwell, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, on December 28, 1750, and died at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, on November 8, 1825. He removed with his parents from Middletown to Chatham, where he resided until after his marriage, when he took up his residence at Kinderhook. He followed agricultural pursuits and his vocation was that of cooper. He was made executor of his father's estate and figured in many real estate transactions in Chatham. In August, 1799, he removed to Kinderhook, buying the two hundred and forty acre farm called "Eyke Bouch," where he lived until his death. In April, 1807, he is listed as being overseer of highways, while Martin Van Buren was fence viewer.

During the Revolutionary War John Bidwell saw much active service as captain of a company in Colonel Thaddeus Cook's Regiment, Connecticut Militia. His wife, Sarah (Penfield) Bidwell, served as a nurse in the War of 1812, and for her remarkable services she was awarded a pension. Both Captain John Bidwell and his wife were admitted by certificate to the Kinderhook Church on May 8, 1802, and both are buried in the Kinderhook Cemetery. Captain John Bidwell was married, at Chatham, Connecticut, on August 15, 1775, to Sarah Penfield, born November 6, 1756, at Chatham; and died at Kinderhook, New York, on March 19, 1846. She was a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Penfield, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He was a lawyer and merchant, and representative to the General Assembly from 1776 to 1789, inclusive. Sarah (Penfield) Bidwell survived her husband and was married (second), when she was eighty years of age, to Colonel William Potter,

of Warren, Rensselaer County, New York. They were a remarkable couple, and Colonel Potter, even after he had reached the age of seventy-five years, would often take his dog and gun, tramp the woods and fields all day long, and bring in a fine bag of game at night. To Captain John and Sarah (Penfield) Bidwell, both veterans of the Revolutionary War, were born eleven children, as follows: 1. Daniel, born August 2, 1776. 2. Sarah. 3. Anne. 4. John. 5. David. 6. Alexander. 7. Halsey. 8. Anne. 9. Benjamin, of whom forward. 10. Horace, born March 3, 1793; died June 15, 1849. 11. Joel John, born May 15, 1796.

(VII) Benjamin Bidwell, ninth of the eleven children of Captain John and Sarah (Penfield) Bidwell, was born at Chatham, Connecticut, and in August, 1799, removed with his parents to Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York. When he had reached young manhood he removed to Erie County, New York, being a pioneer in that section, and settled at Buffalo, owning a large tract of land in what is now the new section of the city. In addition to farming he was engaged in the shipbuilding business, and formed a partnership with Captain Asa Stanard, under the firm name of Stanard & Bidwell. The two men owned and operated a large shipyard at Black Rock and built many ships prior to 1838. Benjamin Bidwell became a successful business man and a foremost citizen, Bidwell Parkway in Buffalo being named in his honor, as his large real estate holdings were in that vicinity. Politically he was a Whig, and when that party ceased to function he allied himself with the Republicans. He was a member of old Trinity Episcopal Church of Buffalo, and is buried in the Bidwell family lot in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Benjamin Bidwell was married to Jane Harvey, a native of Vermont, and the young couple passed through many exciting adventures during the War of 1812. At one time they were driven from their home at Black Rock by British shells. They started out to seek shelter in the cellar of her sister's home when a cannon ball passed so near them that the rush of air knocked a little girl they were leading to the ground. They then fled to the woods, where they found several other families. The next morning, as Mrs. Bidwell was cooking a late breakfast in the forest for the refugees, another cannon ball struck the fire, scattering burning brands and food in all directions. The band of homeless Americans then fled beyond the range of the British guns and made their way to Cold Springs. Jane (Harvey) Bidwell was a member of the Episcopal Church and is buried in the family lot in Forest Lawn Cemetery. To Benjamin and Jane (Harvey) Bidwell were born nine children, as follows: 1. John Harvey, of whom forward. 2. Vincent M., who died in Buffalo. 3. Daniel D., who served as major in the Union Army during the Civil War (1861-65). 4. Benjamin, Jr., who also served throughout the Civil War. 5. Jane, who married Oscar F. Crary, and they had a daughter, Emma, who married Vincent J. Bidwell, of this review. 6. Charles, died in Buffalo. 7. Sarah, became the wife of Charles Weakley, of Battle Creek, Michigan. 8. Fred, died in Buffalo. 9. David, drowned in early boyhood.

(VIII) John Harvey Bidwell, the eldest of the nine children of Benjamin and Jane (Harvey) Bidwell, was born in Buffalo, New York, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. Upon the completion of his schooling he associated himself with his father in the latter's ship-building industry at Black

Rock, in which field of endeavor he was very successful. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, and took an active part in public life, holding, among other civic offices, those of assessor and alderman. He was a well known and highly respected citizen, and a member, as was his father before him, of the Episcopal Church. He was married to Emily Hayward, who died in Buffalo. Mr. Bidwell died in the prime of life, aged fifty-three years. Both he and his wife are buried in the family lot in Forest Hill Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Jane, who married Robert Howell. 2. Eliza, who married George Fuller. 3. David, killed in the Civil War. 4. Vincent J., of whom forward. 5. Sarah, who married Michael Golden, of California. 6. An infant who died early.

(IX) Vincent John Bidwell, representative of the ninth generation of the Bidwell family in the United States, and a son of John Harvey and Emily (Hayward) Bidwell, was born in Buffalo, New York, on July 6, 1848. He received his education in the local public schools, following which he accepted a position with the Seth Caldwell & James Cary Evans Transportation Company, where he was connected for several years. Subsequently, he became identified with the Western Transit Company and was actively engaged in the work of this concern until his death, his ability and efficiency constituting him one of Buffalo's leading business men. He was a well known citizen, a devoted husband, and a home loving man.

Politically, he gave his allegiance to the Republican party, as his grandfather had done. He was active in Masonic circles and attained the degree of Knight Templar. His religious affiliation he gave to the Episcopal Church, as his ancestors had likewise done before him, being a devout member of Trinity Church.

Vincent John Bidwell was married, in Buffalo, New York, on November 6, 1889, to his cousin, Emma Crary, a native of Buffalo, and one of two daughters born to Oscar F. and Jane (Bidwell) Crary. Emma (Crary) Bidwell comes from a long line of distinguished American ancestry, being a granddaughter of Leonard Proctor and Betsey (Dodge) Crary, and great-granddaughter of Major Joseph and Mary (Proctor) Crary, Mary Proctor having been a daughter of Leonard Proctor and aunt of the late United States Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont. All of Emma (Crary) Bidwell's forebears, on the paternal side, were prominent in the Civil and military history of Vermont. On the maternal side she is a granddaughter of Benjamin and Jane (Harvey) Bidwell, of previous mention.

Vincent John Bidwell's death occurred at his home in Buffalo, New York, on June 23, 1901, during his fifty-third year. He is survived by his wife, no children having been born of this union.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Emma (Crary) Bidwell and her sister built the family home on Bidwell Avenue, where Mrs. Bidwell now resides alone. Her sister, Kate Elizabeth Crary, died on May 31, 1917, in Buffalo. She was a lady of culture and refinement, having been a member of the Buffalo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and active in the social, religious, and charitable circles of Buffalo for many years.

Emma (Crary) Bidwell, widow of the late Vincent John Bidwell, maintains the family residence at No. 48 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, New York. She is an active member of the Buffalo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through several of her ancestors who played prominent parts in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. Mrs.

Bidwell is also active socially, is a supporter of many charities, and is engaged in commendable philanthropic and general welfare work. She is a member and active in the work of the Trinity Episcopal Church, as also were several generations of the Bidwell family.

REFERENCES—Matthews' "American Armoury." Burke's "General Armory." Bardsley's "English Surnames." Lewis' "History of Western New York," Vol. III. Family Data.

DENNIS, Laban, M. D.,

Physician.

As physician, teacher, and philanthropist, Laban Dennis made his life count in the service of humanity. His medical practice was centered in Newark, but his professional interest covered the entire State of New Jersey, and in its medical circles he was widely known and highly respected.

Dr. Dennis was born in Moorelane, England, on February 4, 1840. His parents brought him to this country in 1844, but his father died within a month of their arrival. The family eventually settled in Boonton, New Jersey.

Following the lead of the boys of the place, Laban entered the large iron mill at the age of thirteen, but the work proved too strenuous for him. After one week he was taken sick with a severe fever that ended his work in the mill. On recovering from this illness, he returned to the school, where the newly appointed teacher was Dr. Samuel A. Farrand. This noted New Jersey educator became his lifelong personal friend and proved a determining influence in his career.

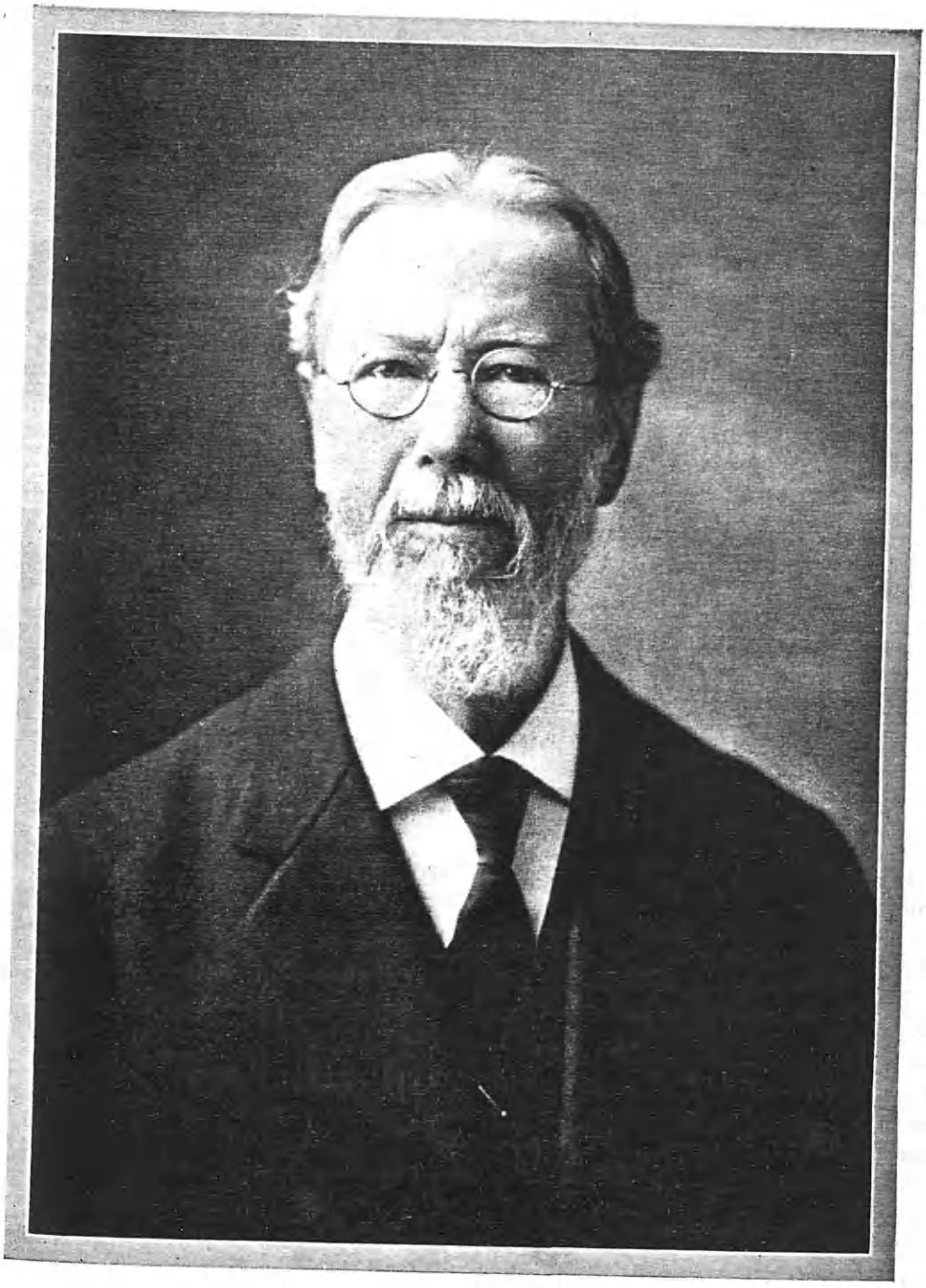
In 1856 Dr. Farrand was appointed principal of the Academy at Trenton, New Jersey, and almost immediately sent for his former pupil, who joined him there, and later entered the State Normal School at Trenton. Upon completing the course, Laban Dennis became a member of the teaching staff at the Normal School, commencing his work at what then appeared to him a most munificent salary, $25 a month.

His next position was at the Newark Academy, one of the best known private schools for boys in the East. The year before, Dr. Farrand had accepted the position of head master, and again sent for his former pupil. Mr. Dennis proved a successful teacher, and numbered among his pupils many boys who later became widely known and were very successful in their several fields. Among them were Senator Wayne B. Parker and Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey from 1902 to 1905.

It was in 1862 that Laban Dennis decided to take up the study of medicine, and that fall he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he graduated four years later. He then established himself in Newark, New Jersey. His success as a general practitioner found public recognition in his appointment to the State Board of Health, of which he was a faithful and effective member for thirty years.

Dr. Dennis married, at Newark, New Jersey, May 14, 1868, Emily Louisa Poor, daughter of Rev. Daniel Warren Poor, D. D. They had two daughters: Mary, now Mrs. Samuel A. Morman; and Helen, now Mrs. Emery W. Given. At his home in Newark, Dr. Dennis, who throughout his life was a great reader, assembled one of the choicest private libraries in the State.

When the Newark Bureau of Associated Charities, now known as the Social Service Bureau, was organized in 1882, Dr. Dennis became an interested member, and a year later succeeded his friend,



L. Dennis

Dr. Farrand, as president, and he retained this office until he resigned in 1921. Had Dr. Dennis accomplished nothing else during his long and useful life than the establishment on a firm basis of this most helpful organization, which, as the years passed, has grown continuously in influence and importance, he would still be entitled to the everlasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

This association brought him into contact with the various philanthropic agencies in the city, and he became actively interested in the work of many of them. He was an influential member of the Boards of the Community Boys' Work, now affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Legal Aid Society, and he was interested in the dental clinic and child hygiene. For many years he served as president of the board of trustees of the Newark Academy.

After Dr. Dennis retired from active practice, and moved his residence to Orange, New Jersey, he still retained a vital interest in these social service activities, and attended board meetings within a few days of his death.

Dr. Dennis died at his home November 18, 1925, in his eighty-sixth year, survived by his wife and two daughters. In his death his community and State lost an upright, useful citizen, his profession one of its most able and enthusiastic leaders, the Presbyterian Church a devoted member, and his many friends a faithful and genial associate, whose vigorous optimism was inspiring.

The New Jersey Medical Club, of which Dr. Dennis was the oldest living member at the time of his death, and in which he was much beloved and admired by his fellow-members, passed resolutions, of which an illuminated copy was presented to Mrs. Dennis. So well are his great qualities of mind and heart pictured in this sincere expression of regret at the loss of a friend on the part of his professional associates, that the last two paragraphs are quoted herewith:

> Dr. Dennis brought to this club a mind well trained and grounded in medical knowledge and a high sense of personal honor. Long will those who have known him bear in remembrance his dignified bearing, his alert mind and genial humor, his cordial greeting and his atmosphere of quiet and radiating charm.
>
> No formal expression of regret can convey an adequate idea of the affectionate regard and personal bereavement felt by every member in the loss of our comrade and friend, Dr. Dennis.

These resolutions were signed by the full membership of the club.

MANNING, Bishop William Thomas,

Protestant Episcopal Bishop.

Throughout the land, among both clergy and laity, the name of William Thomas Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York City, connotes constructive devotion to the cause of his church and to its finest traditions. He was born in Northampton, England, May 12, 1866, son of John and Matilda Manning. The family moved to the United States and lived for a time in Central Nebraska during the boyhood of the Bishop, and afterward moved to California. Thus, his earlier education was obtained in his native land, and he was very nearly ready for college when he came to America at the age of sixteen. He attended the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and the theological seminary in conjunction with it, graduating in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Subsequently, many honorary degrees were conferred on him: D. D., University of Nashville, 1901, and

University of the South, 1906; S. T. D., Columbia University, 1905, and Hobart, 1908; D. D., Princeton, 1919; D. C. L., King's College, Nova Scotia, 1919; and LL. D., from New York University, 1922.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Manning had been ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and on graduating from college, he took priest's orders. His first parish was at Redlands, California, in 1892, from which post he returned to the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, as professor of Theology, 1893. His next move was to Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, where he was rector from 1896 to 1898, followed by similar work in Nashville, Tennessee, as rector of Christ Church for five years. In 1903 he became a member of the staff of clergy of Trinity Parish, as vicar of St. Agnes, one of its chief chapels. A year later came his advancement to the office of assistant rector of Trinity Church under Dr. Morgan Dix. When Dr. Dix died in 1908, by long-established precedent, his assistant became rector of Trinity Parish, the richest in the world. Thus Dr. Manning became one of the most prominent figures in the Episcopal Church. He had already been honored by the offers of the bishopric of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1905, and of Western New York, 1916, but had declined them in order to continue with Trinity Parish and its ten churches. When Bishop Burch died in 1921, Dr. Manning was his logical successor and was elected head of the New York diocese and consecrated bishop on May 11, 1921. His stand on the issue of Fundamentalism versus Modernism is liberal, for, while he refuses to reject in its entirety the supernatural of the Gospel, he also insists upon liberty of thought in the interpretation of doctrine. His tireless and inspirational efforts toward the completion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City met with gratifying success. Bishop Manning has published many sermons and pamphlets, including "The Call to Unity," 1923, which attained a wide circulation.

Past the age for military service in the World War, the Bishop offered his services as chaplain at Camp Upton, New York, where he served in 1917-1918. France recognized his public services with the Cross of the Legion of Honor; and Belgium made him an officer of the Order of the Crown.

In April, 1895, Bishop William Thomas Manning married Florence Van Antwerp, daughter of Lewis Van Antwerp, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of two daughters: Frances Van Antwerp and Elizabeth Van Antwerp Manning.

ELLWOOD, William L.,

Attorney.

Among the prominent and well known attorneys in the State of Illinois was William L. Ellwood, a leader in his profession for many years, and prominent in cases throughout the State for a quarter of a century. Mr. Ellwood was known for his ready grasp of situations attending his cases; for his keen discernment of conditions and circumstances, and his plea was always of the most strikingly essential type. He was a successful lawyer, and his association was with the noted men of the bar.

William L. Ellwood was born March 6, 1851, at Schenectady, New York, but while a child he accompanied his parents to Mackinaw, Illinois, where the family resided until he was about six years old, when they removed to Metamora, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. Later he graduated at the local college,

The American Historical Society

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W. L. Ellwood.

at Fulton, Illinois, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. The study of law had been his ambition, and upon his return to Metamora, he became associated as a law student with the offices of some of the most brilliant legal talent of the day, including the eminent Judge Samuel S. Page, who paid the following tribute to Mr. Ellwood at a meeting of the Creve Coeur Club on October 28, 1924:

I shall now speak of William L. Ellwood. His father was born in England; was a soldier and a member of the celebrated Coldstream Guards. He came to this country and, as a Union soldier, drilled our troops. After the war, his widow, with her orphaned daughter and little son William, lived in Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County. There he and I met as little boys. We became friends then. Afterwards, William's family settled in Metamora, where he and I studied law in different offices, and afterwards were in partnership, under the name of "Page & Ellwood," for many years. In fact, for some time after I came to Peoria.

We were congenial in every way. I doubt if two men, not relatives, were ever closer to each other in their sympathies, feelings and views of life and duty than we. This lasted as long as he lived. His character and conduct were always above reproach. He was honest to his heart's core, good in all the relations of life. These qualities endeared him to all who knew him. It is no trite thing to say of him that those who knew him best, loved him most. The memorial resolutions of your association regarding him are the finest I have ever seen, because they are free from fulsome flattery and yet, withal, so fair, just and true an appraisal of the man. They are worthy of all praise. Whenever I was in Peoria, we spent as much time together as we could; sometime talking of old times, friends and events. In our last talk, we conversed of the time in the 1870's when he and I and others persuaded the various Protestant congregations of Metamora to unite, and they did unite in one church body. This was called the Christian Union Church. It still exists. It recently erected a new church on modern lines of construction. My mother was buried from that church. His burial was from that church of which he was a father and founder.

His love for the good acted like a magnetic attraction. His turning to it was as natural and inevitable as the turning of the needle to the pole, or the speeding of the stars in their fixed and everlasting courses. He realized that good is the greatest thing in life. In our hearts you and I believe that also. We know that wealth, power, fame and glory are all transitory—all pass away; but goodness remains. It has inherent life—the life that endures, indestructible, eternal.

Our friend knew that he was a good man and his consciousness of that gave him the faith that with him, and those like him, all must be well. He knew that he and all of our age were approaching the "shadow of the valley," but that frightened him not. Without shrinking, he could approach the veil that hangs like a dark curtain between the two worlds, the seen and the unseen. In the last talk to which I have referred, he, looking into my eyes, with a sweet and tender smile upon his face, thus expressed his belief: "Sam, I believe that somehow or other, everything is going to be all right." Sublime faith. Now he knows. I have no doubt that he found full fruition of his faith when he passed through the dark veil and emerged into the great light of that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. So may it be with all of us.

More than reversing the old saying that "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is often interred with their bones," a huge volume could be filled with an account of his good words and deeds, but, the pages of a book to record his evil ones would all be blank. He still lives in the mysterious, intangible, but vital and persistent influence of a good man's life. In the face of our loss these thoughts should not sadden, but should cheer us. He was a cheerful spirit and lived his life joyously. His example should stimulate us to live our lives likewise; not walking the ways of this world with downcast eyes, seeing only the sordid earth, but with cheerful uplifted faces—our gaze fixed always upon the sunlit heights.

Mr. Ellwood was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois at the age of twenty-one. He practiced about twenty years in Metamora and throughout Woodford County, though during that period he was engaged upon cases that called him to various sections of the State. He went to Peoria in 1896, where his reputation for ability had already been established as a general practitioner. Active in Masonic circles, he was a member of Peoria Com-

mandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, and all intermediate branches of the order, as well as of Mohammed Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shine; and he was a past president of the Peoria Bar Association, and a member of the Creve Coeur Club. His religious fellowship was with the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Ellwood married (first) Mary Bulloch, and they had two daughters: Mrs. Edna DeGuilbert, of Woodford County, Illinois; and Mrs. B. Defenbaugh, of Peoria. Mr. Ellwood married (second), January 14, 1897, Caroline Yoeger.

William L. Ellwood died at his home in Peoria, Illinois, February 12, 1924, after a brief illness. Besides his wife and children, he is survived by three grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He was recognized both as a lawyer of great ability and as a citizen of the highest standing.

BENNETT, Lewis J.,

Philanthropist.

A life of wholesome endeavor, of rare achievement, and of an untiring and endless service to his generation, was that of Lewis J. Bennett, who will always be remembered in Buffalo and a considerable portion of New York State as a public benefactor and one who was strikingly providential in the industrial, the educational, and the social requirements of the community. He was a guiding force in great philanthropies as well as public utilities, and his business prosperity was due to his uncommon range of enterprise, his comprehension of affairs, and his native ability; and yet, it has been said of him: "His promise was more to be desired than a hundred contracts drawn by skillful lawyers."

Mr. Bennett's Revolutionary ancestor was Amos Bennett, born March 26, 1739, died about 1834, in the town of Locke, Cayuga County, New York, a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Smealie) Bennett. Amos Bennett married (first), September 8, 1760, Jane Shaw; he married (second) Mary Keyes, who died about August 1, 1820.

Amos (2) Bennett, tenth child of Amos (1) Bennett, born June 21, 1770, married Jeannette Sterling, born May 29, 1772, died April 26, 1862. They had twelve children, their third child, William Bennett, born May 26, 1794, at Mohawk, New York, a prosperous farmer, died October 12, 1873, on a farm near Fonda, New York; married, January 15, 1831, Elma Strong, born September 3, 1809, died April 3, 1900, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of twelve children, Lewis J. being the second child.

Lewis J. Bennett was born in Duanesburg, New York, where he attended the public school and Fort Plaine Institute, Fort Plaine, New York, in winter, and at the same time worked on his father's farm throughout his early youth. He was sixteen years of age when he started out on his business career at first as a clerk in the employ of the village grocer at Fultonville, when his wages were six dollars a week; and he afterwards became a member of the grocery firm of Chapman & Bennett. He sold his interests to Mr. Chapman in 1856 and moved to California, but he returned to Fultonville in the fall of the same year, when he re-purchased an interest in the general store. Ten years later, in the spring of 1866, he sold out that interest to Chapman & Klein, when he removed to Buffalo.

It was in 1866 that Mr. Bennett first became associated with general contract work, and with courageous foresight he assumed the canal repair contract of this section of the State that then compre-

Sullivan M. Pine

hended all basins and slips in Buffalo and for seventeen miles east of that city. His interests rapidly expanded, and in the spring of 1868, in company with Andrew Spalding and John Hand, he established a contracting business of proportions that covered all of Western New York, to include city, State, and government work; and it was at this time that under Mr. Bennett's supervision, the first iron bridges in Western New York were constructed. In 1874, Mr. Bennett first gave his attention to the manufacture of hydraulic cement, and with a prevision of the increase of the needs and the uses of that product, in 1875 he purchased upwards of two hundred acres of land in the northern section of Buffalo, along Main Street. The Buffalo Cement Company, Ltd., was organized by him in March, 1877, with its capitalization of $100,000; and the company, with which Mr. Bennett continued in association to the time of his death, yet controls the vast area of land on the east side of Main Street extending back to Bailey Avenue.

Mr. Bennett's philanthropic ideals were very practically expressed when, in 1899, he laid out that section of Buffalo that in time was destined to become Central Park, the city's finest residential section, and whose improvements cost nearly $300,000. Again, he substantially proved his interest in matters of public education when the site of the new high school building on Main Street, opposite Woodbridge Avenue, was donated by him.

Mr. Bennett married, at Fonda, New York, October 6, 1857, Mary Francelia Spalding, born June 1, 1840, in Northampton, Fulton County, daughter of Andrew Spalding, a son of Edward Spalding, who was killed at Bunker Hill, and Emeline (Hamilton) Spalding. Andrew Spalding, an engineer and a designer of sawmills, died in Rochester, New York, and both he and his wife, who died in Buffalo, New York, in 1886, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The children of Lewis J. and Mary Francelia (Spalding) Bennett were: 1. Leslie Jay, born in Fultonville, New York, June 25, 1860, married, July 5, 1915, Zeta O'Leary, of Buffalo, and they have one child, Francelia. 2. Louise Adele, married James Pannell Wood, November 16, 1887; he was born in Buffalo, December 3, 1861, and died there June 7, 1906.

Lewis J. Bennett died April 23, 1925, in Buffalo, New York. It was said of him at the time of his death: "Many, many incidents of Mr. Bennett's timely help and generosity might be told; his lips never would reveal them. His injunction of silence was laid upon these favored, or upon those who executed the favor. Men worked with him, not for him; he was their friend."

PINE, Sullivan Moulton,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

For many years Sullivan Moulton Pine, whose life has been devoted to farming activities, has been an influential factor in Port Chester, New York, and one of the foremost citizens of his section of Westchester County. His prosperity and success have contributed in no small degree to the general welfare. The honor and esteem of his associates is the just reward of a life of integrity and of worthy achievement, and the "loving favor" which is "rather to be chosen than silver or gold" is his in full measure.

The Pine (Pyne) family is descended from one of the most ancient and noble families of Spain—the Barons Galceran de Pinos, whose first known ancestor was one of the nine famous barons of Cata-

lonia, celebrated in Spanish history and legend, and said to have come from the North in the year 754, at the call of King Pepin (father of Charlemagne) to aid in delivering Spain from the yoke of the Moors and whose descendants compose the nine oldest families of Aragon, if not, indeed, of all Spain.

These nine chieftains aided Charlemagne in the capture of Barcelona and the reconquest of Catalonia. Charlemagne is said to have granted to the original Galceran (or his son) what was thereafter known as the Barony of Pinos, on the southern slopes of Mont Jou in the Pyrenees, from which the families took the surname which it has ever since retained, being known variously as de Penos in Spain, de Pins in France, and de Pyn and Pyne in England.

The Spanish house, however, has always employed the double surname Galceran de Pinos, and at times certain of its members, for reason of property inheritance, have joined to it or assumed the names of Canet, Castro and Gurrea of Aragon.

The ancient French house of de Pins bore the arms showing a red shield upon which was displayed three gold pine cones, and the English house bears their identical arms with the addition of a chevron evidently noted for distinction, viz: "Gules, a chevron ermine between three pine cones erect or."

It is significant that the first of the name, bearing the same arms as the French family appeared in England simultaneously with the arrival of Queen Eleanor (wife of Henry II) who was Dutchess of Aquitaine, and received a grant of a manor in Devonshire, previously called Upton, but ever since known from its first owner as Upton Pyne. It is practically certain that the first of the Aquitaine family, who came to England in the train of his sovereign, the Dutchess of Aquitaine, and that this manorial grant was given him as a reward for his services. There are several branches of the Devonshire family of Pyne, among whom may be mentioned the Pynes of Waterford in Ireland, the head of which, in 1700, was Sir Richard Pyne, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and which separated from the East Down line about 1600; the Pynes of Axmouth and Tamerton Fioliet and the Pynes of Exeter, both of which can be traced back to about 1550; and a few others, such as the Pynes of Woodbury, Ottery, St. Mary, etc. All of these branches bear the arms of and are closely descended from the Pynes of Upton Pyne, Devonshire.

(I) James Pyne, who settled in Hempstead, Long Island, during the first half of the seventeenth century, appears to have been the first of the name to make a permanent home in this country, though one Thomas Pyne was admitted a freeman of the colony of Massachusetts Bay as early as 1635 and "Thomas Pines" fought in the French and Indian wars. The name of James Pyne, or "Pine," as it was afterwards spelled, is found in the Town Records of Stamford, Connecticut, which was settled in the summer of 1641 by a company of Wethersfield men under a grant from the New Haven Colony. He seems to have followed this company and received an allotment from the town of the usual house-lot and wood-lot, December 7, 1641. When he came to Massachusetts Bay, or by what vessel, is not known, nor is anything known definitely as to his ancestry, but there has long been a tradition among his descendants that he came from Devonshire which, according to Sir William Pole, who wrote in 1590, had been "the long contynewed

Dwellinge of the Family of Pyne." It seems very probable that he was the James Pyne, son of William and Mary Pyne, who was baptized in Woodbury, near Exeter, Devonshire, England, on June 4, 1608, and who married Edith Williams in St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, an adjoining town in Somersetshire, in September, 1630. This James Pyne continued to live in Woodbury until 1640, when his mother, Mary, died, appointing him as her executor. His father had died in 1636, leaving considerable property, consisting mostly of horses, cattle and sheep, from which it is to be inferred that he was a yeoman. After 1640 the name disappears from the town records of Woodbury almost simultaneously with its appearance at Stamford, Connecticut. The titles in the books mentioned in the will of James Pyne, of Hempstead, show that his religious sympathies were with the Puritans, and suggest a reason for his coming to America. His probable age tends to prove the identity, for on his death in 1686 he left several grandchildren, and his eldest son was a man of mature years, so that he might very well have been seventy-eight years of age, which would have been the age of James Pyne, of Woodbury, in that year.

James Pine's will, which is on record, is one of the earliest wills in Queen's County (Queen's County Wills A., of Deeds 27, New York Historical Society Wills.).

The will indicates that he was a man of considerable education, as it mentions the books which he leaves to his children, rather an unusual legacy in those days, and they include "Mr. Hooker's Works," probably referring to the Laws of Ecclesiastical Policy, (London, 1662); Peter Heilin's Cosmography (Oxford, 1622); the works of Dr. William Slater, a prominent theologian of the seventeenth century, the "Ecclesiastical History in English," and the mirror of the "Oracles of God," by Nicholas Bifield (London, 1660).

Hempstead was granted by Governor Kieft to several English families, November 14, 1644. This patent was confirmed by Governor Nicoll, March 6, 1666, and by Governor Dongan, April 17, 1685. Upon the erection of North Hempstead, in 1784, its name was changed to South Hempstead, and its present name was re-adopted February 5, 1796. It was organized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the south side of the island, extending twenty miles along the ocean, and embracing about one hundred square miles. The grantees named in the first patent were Robert Fordham, John Strickland, John Ogden, John Karman, John Lawrence, and Jonas Wood; those in the second patent were John Hicks, J. P., Captain John Seaman, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Jackson, John Karman, John Smith, Sr. and Jr. Those in the third patent were Captain John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, Sr., Richard Gildersleeve, Sr., and Nathaniel Pearsall. The following is a copy of the third patent, granted April 17, 1685, by Governor Dongan:

Thomas Dongan, lieutenant-governor and vice-admiral under his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York, of New York and its dependencies in America, to all whom these presents shall come, sendeth greeting: whereas there is a certain town in Queens county, called and known by the name of Hempstead, upon Long Island, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Great Plains, having a certain tract of land thereunto belonging, the bounds whereof begin at a marked tree, standing at the head of Matthew Garrison's Bay, and so running from thence upon a direct south line due south to the main sea, and from the said tree a direct north line to the Sound or East River, and so round the points of the necks till it comes to Hempstead Harbor, and so up the harbor to a

certain barren sandbeach, and from thence up a direct line till it comes to a marked tree on the east side of Cantiagge Point, and from thence a south line to the middle of the plains, and from thence a due east line to the utmost extent of the Great Plains, and from thence upon a straight line to a certain tree marked in a neck, called Maskachoung, and so from thence up a due south line to the south sea, and the said south sea is to be the south bounds from the east line to the west line, and the Sound or East River to be the northerly bounds, as according to several deeds or purchases from the Indian owners, and the patent from the Dutch governor, William Kieft, relation thereto being had doth more fully and at large appear.

Now, Know Ye, that by virtue of the commission and authority unto me given by his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany, lord proprietor of this province, in consideration of the premises and the quit-rents hereinafter reserved, I have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, ratify and confirm unto Captain John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, senior, Richard Gildersleave, senior, and Nathaniel Pearsall, as patentees, for and on behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town of Hempstead, their heirs, successors, and assigns for ever, all the before recited tract and tracts, parcel and parcels of land and islands within the said bounds and limits, together with all and singular the woods, underwoods, plains, meadows, pastures, quarries, marshes, waters, lakes, causeways, rivers, beaches, fishing, hawking, hunting and fowling, with all liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances, to the said tract of land and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold the said tract of land and premises, with all and singular the appurtenances before mentioned and intended to be given, granted, ratified and confirmed unto the said Captain John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, senior, Richard Gildersleave, senior, and Nathaniel Pearsall, the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, to the proper use, benefit and behoof of them, the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns for ever, to be holden of his said Royal Highness, his heirs and assigns, in free and common soccage, according to the tenor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent, in his Majesty's kingdom of England. Provided always, that neither this patent nor any thing herein contained, shall be construed or intended to the prejudice or infringement of any right, claim or pretence, which his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York, his heirs and successors, now hath or hereafter may have, to a certain tract of land within the bounds of the said patent, commonly called or known by the name of Hempstead Little Plains, and all the woodland and plains between the said Little Plains and the bay, which lies betwixt Rockaway Meadows and the said Meadows, bounded on the east with Foster's Meadow River, and on the west with Hempstead west line, and likewise one entire piece of land containing seven hundred acres, lying and being on Cow Neck. And I do hereby likewise confirm and grant unto the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, all the privileges and immunities belonging to a town within this government. Yielding, rendering and paying yearly and every year at the city of New York, unto his Royal Highness, or to such office or offices as by him shall be appointed, to receive the same, twenty bushels of good winter wheat, of four pounds in good current money of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March. In testimony whereof, I have caused these presents to be entered upon record in the secretary's office of the said province, and the public seal thereof have hereunto affixed and signed with my hand, this seventeenth day of April, in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-five. Thomas Dongan.

J. Spragg, Secretary.

At this time the various members of the family were noted sea-going men, but after their removal to Westchester County, New York, they belonged to the agricultural clans.

James Pyne, or Pine, married Edith Williams. Children: 1. John, who received in 1672 a grant from the town of a "home lott by his father's." In 1700 he served as lieutenant in a company of infantry raised by Governor Bellomont, and in 1703 was chosen one of the first church wardens representing the parish of Oyster Bay and Hempstead, afterwards called St. George's Church, Hempstead. He died in 1703. 2. James, died in 1734. 3. Nathaniel. 4. Jonathan, went to New Jersey.

5. Samuel, married Rachel Ellison. 6. William, of whom further. 7. Benjamin. 8. Lea. 9. Agnes. 10. Sarah. 11. Susan.

(II) William Pine, son of James and Edith (Williams) Pyne, or Pine, was born in Hempstead, Long Island, and died there. He married, but the name of his wife is not known. Children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Mary, married a Mr. Hall. 3. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Hall. 4. Sarah, married a Mr. Smith.

(III) James Pine, son of William Pine, in 1736, purchased one hundred and fifty-six and one-half acres of land on the Sheldrake River. He was, in 1762, one of the petitioners for a charter for the French church, and subsequently was named as one of the incorporators of Trinity Church. He died about 1783, leaving a will, by which he devised his lands and mills at New Rochelle to his grandson, James, son of John. He also left bequests to his son Samuel, living in King Street, Fairfield, to his daughters, Elizabeth Willis and Mary Bennet, to Phoebe and Hannah, daughters of his son John, of Eastchester, and to Elizabeth and Mary, daughters of his son Micah, of New York, mariner, deceased, and to James, the son of James of Rye. The last-named died about 1757, leaving James, John, Benjamin, and Smith. James Pine married, probably, Mary Seaman, daughter of ——— Seaman. In the will of Adam Seaman, son of Richard, James Pine is called "brother-in-law." Children: 1. James, of Rye, New York, died about 1757. 2. Mary, married a Mr. Bennett. 3. Esther. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, married Richard Willis. 6. John, of Eastchester. 7. Micah, of New York, a master mariner. He owned a ship which apparently sailed from New York, and a desk which belonged to him is now (1926) in the possession of Sullivan Moulton Pine, of Port Chester, New York.

(IV) Samuel Pine, son of James and Mary (Seaman) Pine, was born October 20, 1722, and died, leaving a will dated September 15, 1796, which was probated February 23, 1798. Samuel Pine was a private in Captain John Drake's company of the 3d Regiment of Westchester County Militia, Samuel Drake, colonel, as is recorded in Fernow's "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," Vol. 15, p. 447, published in 1887; and in Roberts' "New York in the Revolution," (second edition) published in 1898. Both of these authorities had access to the original records, which were not burned until the time of the "State House Fire" in 1911.

Samuel Pine married Hannah ———, born February 23, 1723, and had the following children: 1. Samuel, born February 26, 1743. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born November 11, 1750. 4. Elizabeth, born July 31, 1752.

(V) James Pine, son of Samuel and Hannah Pine, was born November 13, 1746, and died before 1828. He was a resident of Rye, New York, when the census was taken in 1790, and in 1799 he heads the list of those slave-holders of Rye who freed their slaves. There is a family tradition that this James was a spy in the Revolution. He married Sarah Lyon, who died after 1828. Children: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Hannah. In 1790 he had another son, perhaps Benjamin.

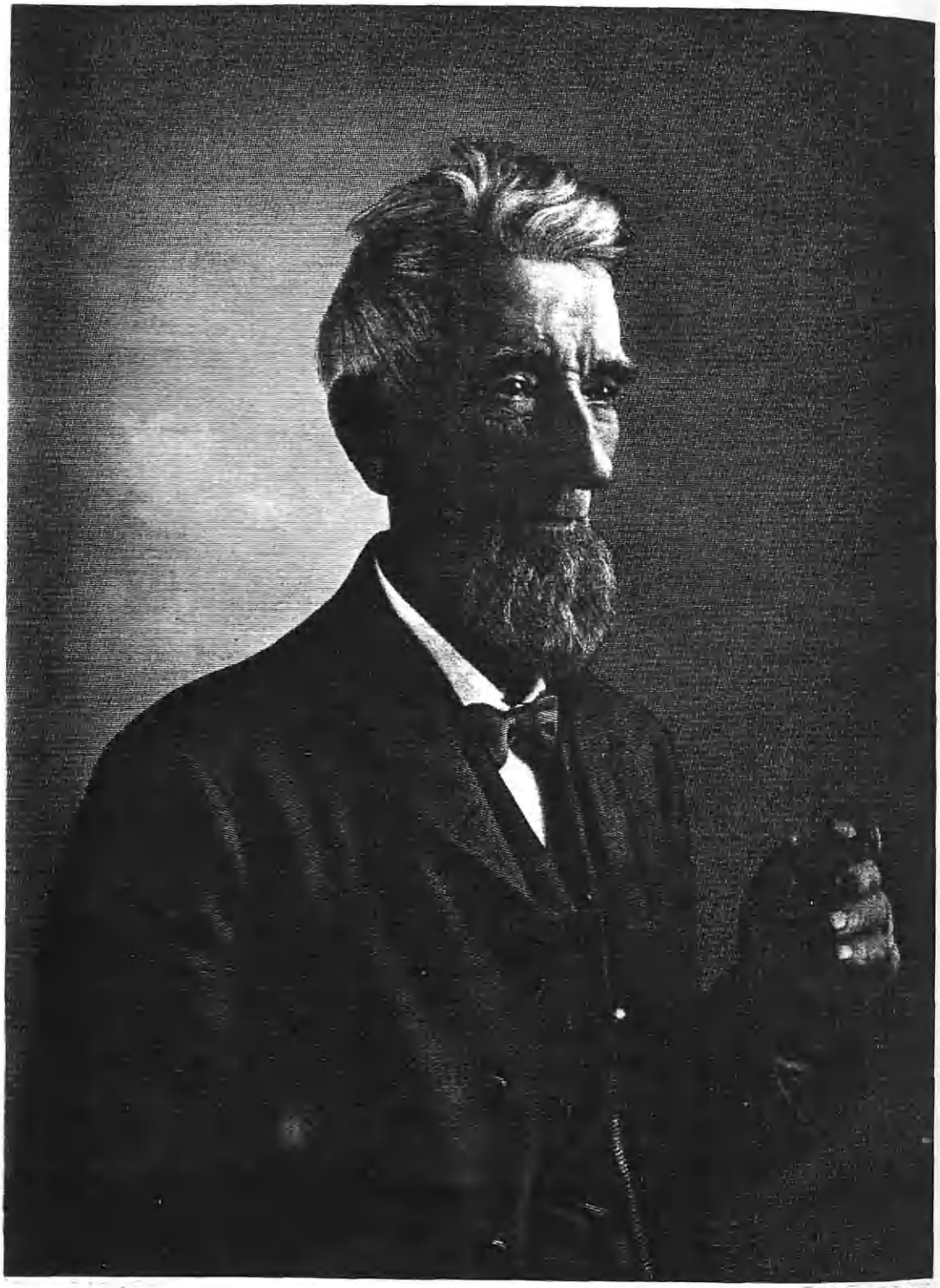
(VI) Samuel Pine, son of James and Sarah (Lyon) Pine, was born July 22, 1770, and died in Rye, New York, September 11, 1832, during the cholera epidemic, leaving a will dated March 4, 1821, which was probated October 27, 1832. He was active throughout his lifetime

as a farmer in the town of Rye, owning about four hundred acres of land. In 1804 he remodeled the house in which Mr. Pine now resides, and it is still in good condition. Samuel Pine became a leading citizen of Rye, and was influential in all local affairs until his death. He married, April 13, 1800, Hannah Banks, who was born December 23, 1772 (according to the family records, but the Lyon Memorial says January 12, 1772), and died June 29, 1804, daughter of James and Sarah (Lyon) Banks, of Greenwich, Connecticut. Children: 1. Sarah, married Underhill Purdy. 2. Hannah, married Wilson D. Slauson. 3. James, of whom further.

(VII) James Pine, son of Samuel and Hannah (Banks) Pine, was born in Rye Township, Westchester County, New York, April 2, 1802, and died August 28, 1890. He became a prominent farmer of the town of Rye, taking a useful and active part in the life of the community and commanding the unqualified confidence and esteem of the townspeople. He retained the property on King Street, which became known as the Pine Homestead, and dispensed a generous hospitality. James Pine married, in Westport, Connecticut, September 9, 1833, Elizabeth F. Moulton, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 17, 1804, and died December 7, 1864, daughter of Sullivan M. and Betsy (Langford) Moulton. They were the parents of five children: 1. Elizabeth, born December 28, 1835, died November 1, 1860. 2. Sarah, born in 1836, died January 12, 1895. 3. Mary, born April 4, 1837, died in 1921; married Rev. Dr. William Portens. 4. Samuel, born August 27, 1839, died in September, 1915; he married Augusta Seymour in 1864. 5. Sullivan M., of whom further.

(VIII) Sullivan Moulton Pine, son of James and Elizabeth F. (Moulton) Pine, was born on the homestead, in Rye, New York, September 12, 1843. He attended the Highland Academy, of Newburg, Orange County, New York, and as a boy assisted his father on the farm. After the death of his father he continued in agricultural pursuits, bringing to a high state of cultivation some two hundred and thirty-five acres of valuable land. True to the traditions of many generations of skilled agriculturists who were also public-spirited citizens and "gentlemen of the old school," he managed his farm with the sure hand of an expert and at the same time gave of his time and ability for the promotion of the general welfare. For eight years he served as the town auditor of Rye, but his greatest service was not as an official. As years passed and he left behind him the period of greatest activity, he left the management of the farm to younger hands, thus freeing his time and his attention for larger and more general service. His religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. It has truly been said that the best contribution any individual can make to his community is a character and a personality, a character which stands "four-square to all the winds that blow." Among his wide circle of acquaintances and friends, Mr. Pine has long been known as one of those who thus serve.

Sullivan M. Pine married, December 27, 1893, Harriet Ada Todd, who was born in Long Ridge, Connecticut, March 22, 1861, daughter of Elnathan and Henrietta Caroline (Lyon) Todd; and granddaughter of Samuel and Rosalinda (Fowler) Lyon. On the paternal side Mrs. Pine is a descendant of Christopher Todd, through his son John, his son John, son John, son Elnathan, whose son was Elnathan, father of Mrs. Pine. On the maternal side she



John Russell

is descended from Thomas Lyon, through son John, son John, son Roger, son Samuel, son Samuel, who was grandfather of Mrs. Pine. Sullivan M. and Harriet Ada (Todd) Pine were the parents of two children: 1. James, born December 6, 1894; married Dorothy P. Dakin, and has one daughter, Dorothy Dakin, born February 24, 1925. They reside on the old homestead. 2. Mildred, married, June 21, 1919, Henry L. Martin, Jr., of Midway, Kentucky, and has two children: Mildred Pine, born May 10, 1920, and Kathryn Brooks, born July 13, 1924. The Martin family resides at Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky.

RUSSELL, John,

Noted in Milling Industry.

With the coming of men of industry and of unfailing business resourcefulness to the territorial borderlands of the United States, and there building their homes, and establishing their industrial plants, the future of such sections of the country at once became assured, and the history of municipalities, as based largely upon agriculture and the products of the mills, had its wholesome and substantial beginnings. North Dakota, in the making, and at the start of its present-day activities, gave hearty welcome to such men of whom John Russell was a sturdy and far-sighted representative, for it was upon his incentive and labors that lasting foundations were laid, and it was by means of the raisers of grain and the milling men that the procession of progress and of industrial and civic attainment was undertaken and successfully directed. Mr. Russell found the opportunity for his notable business activities at Valley City, North Dakota, and by untiring devotion and application, and with the zeal of the pioneer, he became a figure of prominence of the early days in this part of the country, and head of an extensive milling firm that bears his name. He was a son of John and Gracina Russell, and grandson of Thomas Russell.

John Russell was born February 4, 1828, at Tuscarora, New York, and he received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. Early in life he located at Cattaraugus Station, Cattaraugus County, New York, where he held a considerable interest in the livery business. He removed with his family to Fillmore County, Minnesota, in 1855, settling upon government land in the township of Highland, Fillmore County, and developing properties in that section. The call to larger enterprises in North Dakota came in 1880, and in April of that year removal was made to Valley City, where Mr. Russell eventually became a man of means, and engaged in many successful ventures. Large milling interests grew and throve under his guidance, and the affairs of the township in general advanced. Mr. Russell was president of the Russell-Miller Milling Company, which controlled mills at Valley City, and at Jamestown, North Dakota, as well as Bismarck, North Dakota. He was also president of the First National Bank, of Valley City.

He married, in 1851, Lucinda Jane Parker, who was born in Oneida County, New York, May 4, 1829, a member of a family of nine children, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Herbert J. 2. Clara Adel, married, July 2, 1878, Arthur Miller, who was born in Sussex, England, and removed to Winona, Minnesota, spent some years there. Their children were: i. Jessie, married (first) Robert Bosard; (second) John S. Clapper, and children by the first marriage

were John and Richard Bosard. ii. Edith Claire, married Harry Buffington, and they were the parents of Arthur Buffington. iii. Leslie F., who married Harriet Rowley, of Billings, Montana, and they were the parents of Martha, Rowley, and Arthur. iv. Arleigh Russell, who married Ruth K. Barber, and they were the parents of Barbara and Arlene. 3. Albert H.

John Russell died November 21, 1907, at San Diego, California. He secured his place of usefulness in life by his inherent qualities of perseverance and high endeavor, and the example he set was deemed worthy of imitation by his clan and his neighbors.

(The Parker Line).

Lucinda Jane (Parker) Russell was a representative in the seventh generation of an ancient English family of Parker in America. The family name Parker is derived from the occupation of parker or keeper of a park, and first appeared in England, in the early years of the surname epoch. Parks at that time were great hunting preserves, owned by the royalty and nobility. Among the earliest mentions of the name in the ancient records are those of Adam le Parker of Norfolkshire, and Peter le Parker of Yorkshire, whose names are found in The Hundred Rolls, 1273 A. D. The coat-of-arms for the Sussex and London Parkers, and one to which descendants of Edward Parker are entitled, is as follows:

Arms—Azure, fretty or over all a fess of the second.

The Parker family of Bexley in Sussex abounded in descendants christened Edward, one of whom, of Ratton, married Eliza Thacher, daughter of John Thacher, of Lowes. They had a son John, who married, as his second wife, Jane Garnefold, daughter of William Garnefold. Their second son Thomas married and had a son, Edward Parker, who was destined to become the progenitor of the family in the New World. It is interesting to note that the greatest number of the first settlers of the New Haven Colony came from London and the adjacent shire of Sussex.

(I) The ancestor of the Parker family of Wallingford, Connecticut, was Edward Parker, of New Haven, who was settled there before January, 1644. In June, 1646, one Mrs. Brewster was before the Court for slandering many persons, two of whom were Widow Potter (widow of John Potter), and Edward Parker. For some reason, not stated, the elders, etc., did not approve of Edward Parker, and requested Mrs. Potter not to receive his attentions. As a result, Mrs. Potter was excommunicated and Mrs. Brewster said that "Mrs. Potter would not join the church because she would not give up Edward Parker." By the next month, however, they were married, and were making legal provision for the children of her former husband, John Potter.

Edward Parker died in 1662, and his widow, Elizabeth Parker, married Robert Rose, of Branford, who died in 1665. She made her will July 23, 1677, and died July 28, 1677, without signing it. Her heirs agreed to abide by the void will, however, a testimony to her merit and the respect which her children had for her. Among the heirs mentioned in the will are daughters Hall and Cook, and again "my three daughters Mary, Hope and Lydia" and her son John Parker, who with her son John Potter, were the executors of the will. One item of the will reads: "To my son John Parker my house he lives in with all my land and meadow and all the rights & priveledges thereunto belonging."

Parker

The children of Edward and Elizabeth Parker were: 1. Mary, baptized in New Haven, August 27, 1648; married, December 6, 1666, John Hall, of Wallingford. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Hope, born April 28, 1650; married, May 2, 1667, Samuel Cook, of Wallingford. 4. Lydia, born April 14, 1652; married, January 12, 1671, John Thomas.

(II) John Parker, son of Edward Parker, was baptized in New Haven, October 8, 1648, and died in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1711. He and his wife Hannah were among the early planters of Wallingford, and settled at Parker's farms, about two miles west of the village. He was an active business man, and did much in advancing the interests of the settlement. He married, in New Haven, November 8, 1670, Hannah Bassett, daughter of William Bassett. She died June 7, 1726. Children: 1. Hannah, born August 20, 1671; married, January 12, 1692, William Andrews. 2. Elizabeth, married, March 24, 1693, Josiah Royce. 3. John, born March 26, 1675; married, November 1, 1699, Mary Kibbe, of Springfield. 4. Abiah, born March 26, 1677. 5. Rachel, born June 16, 1680; married, in 1700, Thomas Relzea, of New Haven. 6. Joseph, married, June 7, 1705, Sarah Curtis. 7. Eliphalet, of whom further. 8. Samuel, married July 16, 1713, Sarah Goodsell. 9. Edward, born 1692, died October 21, 1776; married Jerusha, surname unknown. 10. Mary, married, November 27, 1707, Joseph Clark.

(III) Eliphalet Parker, son of John and Hannah (Bassett) Parker, was born in 1695, and died in 1757, aged sixty-two. He married, August 5, 1708, Hannah Beach. Children: 1. Eliada, born April 2, 1710, died March 24, 1712. 2. Eliada, born April 22, 1712; married, December 21, 1732, Sarah Curtis. 3. Chestina, born April 18, 1714; married, November 22, 1732, Peter Curtis. 4. Aaron, born February 17, 1716; married, March 11, 1756, Sarah Martin. 5. Gamaliel, of whom forward. 6. Didymus, born January 14, 1721; married, December 22, 1742, Phebe Johnson. 7. Eliphalet, born January 19, 1722; married, May 1, 1745, Thankful Hitchcock. 8. Joanna, born July 8, 1723; married, in June, 1740, Amos Bristol. 9. Bethuel, born April 2, 1727; married, July 19, 1749, Tabitha Hitchcock. 10. Benjamin, born February 12, 1729; married Mary Atwater. 11. Thankful, married Oliver Hitchcock.

(IV) Gamaliel Parker, son of Eliphalet and Hannah (Beach) Parker, was born June 6, 1718, in Wallingford, and died there in 1799. He and his wife both died at Wallingford, Connecticut. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War. He married Elizabeth Blakesley, born July 8, 1721, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Doolittle) Blakesley. Children: 1. Abel, born January 4, 1741-42; married, August 23, 1762, Lydia Parker. 2. Elizabeth, born January 7, 1743. 3. Eunice, born January 6, 1745. 4. Gamaliel, born October 22, 1745, died November 8, 1755. 5. Amos, born January 20, 1749. 6. Miriam, born January 28, 1753. 7. Gamaliel, born December 9, 1855, died soon. 8. Gamaliel, of whom forward. 9. Anna, born February 8, 1759. 10. Amos, born December 11, 1761; married, December 5, 1785, Mary Curtis.

(V) Gamaliel Parker, son of Gamaliel and Elizabeth (Blakesley) Parker, was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, November 2, 1756. He married, May 2, 1782, Martha Parker, born December 12, 1757, daughter of Bethuel and Tabitha (Hitchcock) Parker, and granddaughter of Eliphalet and Hannah (Beach) Parker. Children, born in Wallingford, Connecti-

cut: 1. Joel, born April 17, 1783. 2. Chester, born August 19, 1784. 3. Martha Hall, born August 20, 1786. 4. Gamaliel, born September 13, 1788. 5. Luroxa, born November 18, 1790. 6. Zera, of whom forward. 7. Laura, born September 4, 1796. 8. Eunice born December 28, 1798.

(VI) Zera Parker, sixth of the eight children of Gamaliel and Martha (Parker) Parker, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, July 13, 1792, and died in New York. He moved to Erie County, New York. He married Lucinda (also given Lucy) Holbrook, who was born in Massachusetts, July 1, 1794, and died in Highland, Minnesota, in 1868. Zera and Lucinda (Holbrook) Parker were the parents of nine children, among whom was Lucinda Jane.

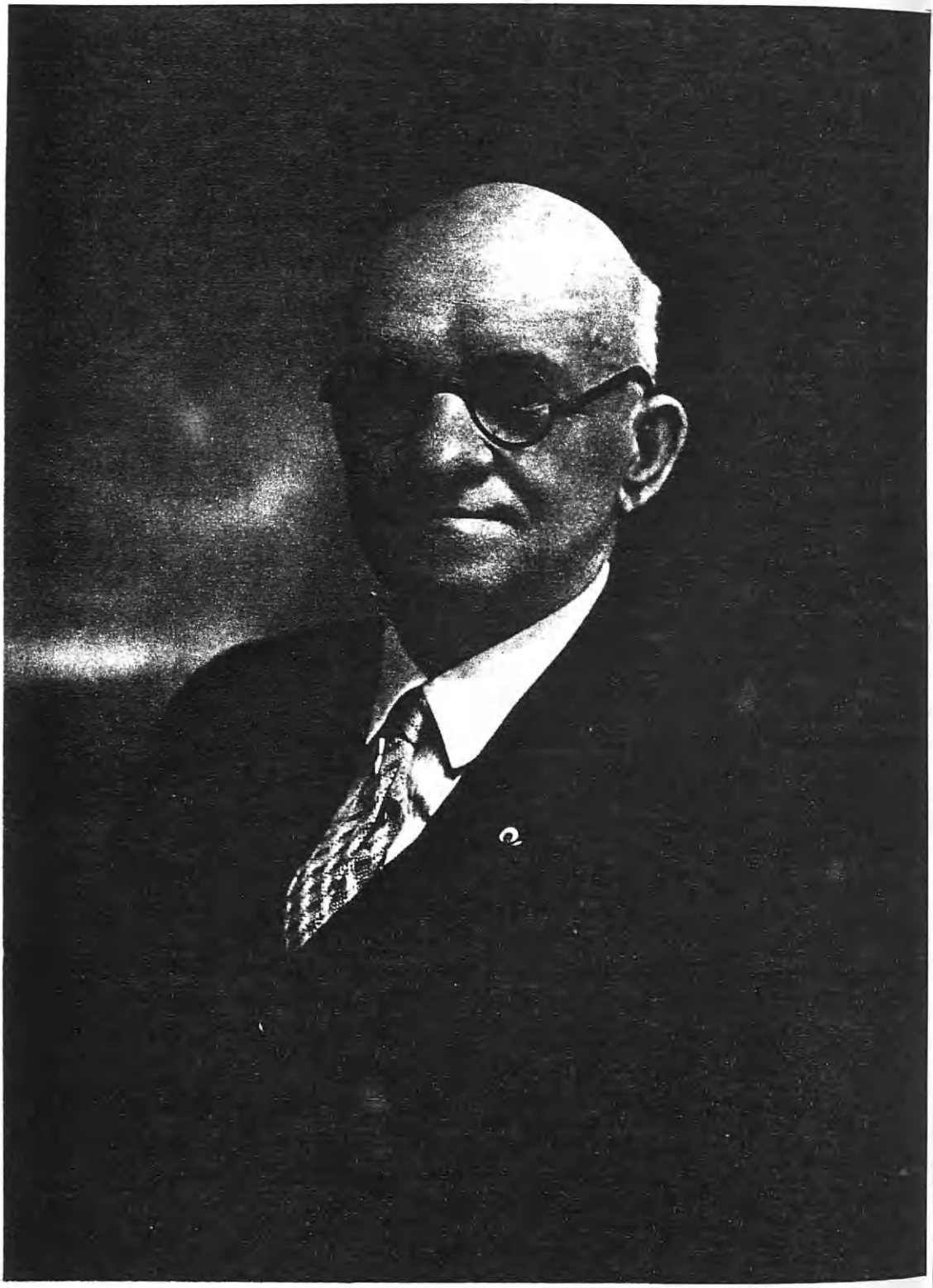
(VII) Lucinda Jane Parker, a daughter of Zera and Lucinda (Holbrook) Parker, was born in Oneida County, New York, May 4, 1829, and died in Valley City, North Dakota, November 8, 1891. She married, April 21, 1851, at Collins, New York, John Russell, and they were the parents of three children as previously stated.

RITCHIE, Governor Albert Cabell,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Entitled by lineage, circumstances of his early life, and his own ability and preferences to political leadership in the United States, Albert Cabell Ritchie, fifty-second governor of the State of Maryland, is regarded as the future national leader of the Democratic party. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 29, 1876, son of Judge Albert Ritchie and his wife, Elizabeth Caskie (Cabell) Ritchie, of the famous old Virginia family of Cabells. Judge Ritchie was a member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1867, was city solicitor of Baltimore, city counsellor of Baltimore, president of the Maryland Historical Society, Professor at the University of Maryland Law School, and judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

Albert C. Ritchie was educated in Baltimore private schools, at Johns Hopkins University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896; and from Maryland Law School, which bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1920 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Maryland and from St. John's College and in 1923 from Washington College. Admitted to the bar in 1898, he began to practice law in Baltimore with the firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond, becoming a partner in 1900. From 1903 to 1910 he was assistant city solicitor of Baltimore, and for the next three years assistant general counsel to the public service commission. Meantime, he had, in 1903, formed a partnership with Stuart S. Janney, which continued until 1919. He also served as professor of law at the University of Maryland Law School from 1907 until 1919. While the "People's Counsel," Mr. Ritchie represented the people of Baltimore in his noteworthy fight for cheaper gas and electricity, succeeding in reducing the rate on gas from 90 to 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and that on electricity from 10 to 8½ cents per kilowat hour. In 1915 he was elected attorney-general of Maryland on the Democratic ticket, serving until December 20, 1919. He organized the first State Law Department of Maryland, which took over the legal work of all State departments except the Public Service Commission, a plan which resulted in great savings and added efficiency. At the War Session of 1917, he prepared or supervised all special legislation made necessary by war conditions, and his work was a model to many other States.



J. A. Rush

On June 3, 1918, he was appointed general counsel to the United States War Industries Board, serving in that capacity until the dissolution of the Board in December, 1918. His residence during that period was in Washington, and a leave of absence released him from the work of attorney-general.

So far Mr. Ritchie had displayed marked fitness in temper and training for his responsible public service. That he had won the confidence of a large section of the Maryland citizenry was evident when he was elected governor of Maryland in November, 1919, after his unopposed nomination by the Democratic party. His first term was signalized by many constructive achievements. The State Reorganization Bill and the Fewer Elections Bills were passed; the public school system of the State was improved and enlivened; excellent highways were laid throughout the State; the Merit System for State employees was adopted; business methods and efficiency resulting in economy, were introduced into the State's purchasing department; coöperative marketing and other dairy reforms were carried through; the Workmen's Compensation Act and Protective Legislation for Miners were adapted to Maryland conditions. The climax of his wise administration of labor affairs was reached in 1922, when Governor Ritchie, in the face of a request from President Harding to send State troops to the mines to end a strike, refused to adopt force and stood out for peaceful arbitration. The outcome proved the correctness of his judgment, and mutual agreement settled the strike. When renominated without opposition as the Democratic candidate for governor in September, 1923, Governor Ritchie broke all previous records by winning the position by popular vote, the first Democrat ever to be renominated and the first man ever to be reëlected, since popular election was adopted in 1838. He was able to lower the State tax by twenty-five per cent, re-organized on an efficient and economical basis State departments, and effected other reforms.

The satisfaction of the Maryland Democrats with the chief executive of their State has led to his prominence in national affairs. He was one of the delegates-at-large at the Democratic National Convention which nominated President Woodrow Wilson for his second term, held in St. Louis, in June, 1916, and to that held in San Francisco in 1920 and in New York in 1924. The Maryland delegates were instructed to vote for him as the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1924 and did so until the deadlock ended. Governor Ritchie has attracted considerable notice by his opposition to Federal encroachments on the sovereignty of individual States. He is the author of a legal text-book: "Law of Municipal Condemnation in Maryland," and a member of the American, Maryland, and Baltimore City Bar associations and of the Academy of Political Science. His career has occupied all his time, and he has never married.

With an engaging personality, force of character and strength of conviction, tact and understanding, Governor Ritchie has been an ideal public executive. His social life is pleasant, and his clubs, the University, Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Merchants', Baltimore, and Baltimore Athletic. He is a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity.

RUSH, John Calvin, M. D.,

General Practitioner, Lecturer.

More than three decades of successful medical practice in Eatontown, New Jersey, won for Dr. John Calvin Rush an

enviable reputation as a skilled and conscientious physician and also secured for him the lasting gratitude of many for whom he fought winning battles with the "grim adversary." No weather was too inclement, no hours too late, and no effort too great, for Dr. Rush to answer a call for help in the days of his strength and vigor, and in those days his many patients knew that whenever their need might arise his resources were at their service. In addition to his professional activities Dr. Rush devoted his time and energy to the promulgation of the tenets of the Masonic Order, in which order he held the thirty-second degree.

The Rush family is an old and distinguished one in England, where the name appears in the records of several counties, including Essex, Suffolk, Wilts, Oxen, Surrey, Herts, and Northampton. The coat-of-arms borne by members of the Rush family is herewith given:

Arms—Gules, a fesse or, between three colts in full course proper.

Crest—A wolf's head erased ermine.

County Surrey seems to have been one of the earliest seats of the family, and there Anthony Rush, D. D., was instituted rector of St. Olave Church, Southwark, on June 27, 1569, and died in 1577. A large vinegar factory of Southwark, the largest in England, was owned by the Rushes as early as 1641 and continued in the family until 1790. Captain John Rush, ancestor of the Rush families of Pennsylvania, some of whom settled in New Jersey and other adjacent States, commanded a troop of horse in Cromwell's Army, and was personally known to the Protector. It is related that upon one occasion when Captain Rush's horse came into camp riderless, Cromwell, supposing Rush to have been killed, said: "He has not left a better officer behind him." Being displeased with the restoration of the monarchy, and having embraced the principles of the Friends or "Quakers," he came to Pennsylvania with William Penn's company in 1683, with his wife Susan Lucas, seven children, and several grandchildren, settling at Byberry, near Philadelphia, where he died in May, 1699, after he and his family had become, in 1691, Keithians, and most of them later, in 1697, Baptists. His sword and silver watch have been kept in the family and handed down from generation to generation. In 1876 they were exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, at the Centennial Loan Exhibition, and since then they have been allowed to remain among the collection of relics at the old Stoll House in Philadelphia. Among his ten children were sons: William, Thomas, John, James, Joseph, and Edward.

John Rush, grandfather of Dr. Rush, and probably a descendant of Captain John mentioned above, was born in Springville, now for many years known as Montana, Warren County, New Jersey, February 16, 1798, and died in Harmony, New Jersey, in 1881, having spent the greater part of his life in his native town, where he followed farming, and having removed to Harmony only six months previous to his death. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat. He married Sallie Beers, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Jacob F. 2. David B. 3. Peter P. 4. William C., of whom further. 5. Isaac D. 6. George W. 7. Asa. 8. Margaret.

William C. Rush, son of John and Sallie (Beers) Rush, and father of Dr. Rush, was born in Harmony, Warren County, New Jersey, April 16, 1832, and died in Eatontown, New Jersey, March 11, 1914, after a long and useful life. He was reared and educated in his native town,

Rush

and lived there throughout his active life, following farming, as had his father before him, and winning in a high degree the esteem of the community. He was a loyal Democrat, but never held public office. At the time of his death he was president and treasurer of the official board, of which he had been a member for more than thirty years, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harmony. William C. Rush married (first) Samantha DeReamer, who was born in Harmony, and was a daughter of John and Rachel (Stiles) DeReamer, farming people of Harmony, all long since deceased. She died in Harmony at the age of forty-nine years. He married (second) Rebecca Ketchledge, who was born in Richmond, Pennsylvania. William C. and Samantha (DeReamer) Rush were the parents of two children: 1. John Calvin, of whom further. 2. Rachel A., who became the wife of Samuel Dunn, who died in October, 1918, she surviving him; they were the parents of three children, all living: i. Mabel, who was educated in the public schools, and became a teacher in the Belvidere, New Jersey, public schools. ii. Nellie, now the wife of James Brophy, who is employed in railroad work as a clerk. iii. William C., who has had a high school education and is now, 1925, assistant postmaster at Belvidere.

John Calvin Rush, son of William C. and Samantha (DeReamer) Rush, was born in Harmony, February 15, 1855, and died March 3, 1926. After receiving his early education in the public schools of his native town, he prepared for his professional career by study under Professor March, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and at the age of twenty-two years left Harmony and taught school for two years in Illinois. At the end of that time he returned to New Jersey and accepted a position as teacher in Hampton, New Jersey, where he remained for six years, going from there to Washington, in Warren County, New Jersey, for another six years, after which he studied for three years at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. Meantime, in Lafayette College and under the tuition of special instructors, he had completed his preparation for the medical profession, and after leaving Washington, New Jersey, he located in Red Bank for two years, then went to Eatontown, in the same county, where for twenty-eight years he carried on a successful practice, becoming well known and highly esteemed as a physician.

In the public life of Eatontown, Dr. Rush served the people for nine years as township committeeman, serving as chairman of the board during seven of the nine years. He served as a member of the board of education for two years, and it was through his efforts that the present grammar school was built in 1908.

Outside his professional activities Dr. Rush's life work had been the advancement of the interests of the Masonic Order, in which he was a member of all the bodies of the York Rite, and had the honor of holding the thirty-second degree; also held membership in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He served as Master of Washington Lodge for six years, and as High Priest of Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, for three years. He was also affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star. Dr. Rush was unusually well informed concerning the history of the Masonic Order, and the many lectures delivered by him on that subject, especially on the early history of the order, were attended by large and enthusiastic audiences. One of his addresses delivered in

1915 has been incorporated in the records of the Monmouth County Historical Society, and another address, delivered at Eatontown September 28, 1922, at the Centennial Anniversary of the erection of the Masonic Hall, is also incorporated in the same society. He served as historian of Washington Lodge for fifteen years, and at the time of his death, in 1926, was engaged in writing a history of Masonry in Monmouth County, dating from 1815. He had also been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for eight years; was a member of both the Junior and Senior orders of the United American Mechanics, being with one exception the oldest member in the Junior order and the oldest Past Councillor of the order in Monmouth County; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was Past Grand Master; Knights of Pythias, in which he was Past Chancellor Commander. His religious affiliation, also that of his wife, was with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. John Calvin Rush married, November 30, 1882, Luella D. Stull, of Harmony, daughter of Henry and Mary Jane (Fine) Stull, both of whom were born in Harmony, and both now deceased. Her father was a mason by occupation, and died at the age of fifty years. Mrs. Rush is the second of six children: 1. Sallie, wife of John Calvin Hill. 2. Luella D., now Mrs. Rush. 3. George. 4. Ezech. 5. Elvira, wife of John C. McManniman. 6. Minnie, who died in 1891, at the age of twenty years. Dr. John Calvin and Luella D. (Stull) Rush, are the parents of three children: 1. Harry Floyd, born November 4, 1885, who is married and has seven children: i. Cecil, born in 1905. ii. Calvin, born in 1908. iii. Victor, born in 1910. iv. Harry F., born in 1913. v. Thelma, born in 1916. vi. Maude, born in 1917. vii. Max, born in January, 1919. 2. Minnie Ethel, born December 30, 1887, deceased. 3. Jessie May, born November 2, 1889, now the wife of Arthur Taylor, who is identified with the grocery business. When Dr. Rush passed away March 3, 1926, his funeral services were conducted by the Masonic Order. His remains will rest in Glenwood Mausoleum at West Long Branch, New Jersey.

REFERENCES—Rush: "The Rush Family." Potts: "Our Family Ancestors." "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. II.

PIERCE, Franklin Duane, M. D.,

Eminent Physician.

Fewer men of a long and notable New England ancestry have lived up to the high traditions of race than did Dr. Franklin Duane Pierce, who long served the public of Buffalo by his able work as a physician, who operated a private sanitarium in order best to restore health to his patients, and who found time in a humanitarian career to play a large part in developing the resources of Jackson County, Alabama, bringing prosperity to that remote region.

There are many distinct families bearing the name of Pierce in the United States, and various forms of spelling are found. The founder of the Pierce family to which the subject of this record belongs was in the early annals spelled "Pearse" and "Pierce." This was Abraham Pierce who came from England between 1620 and 1623, settled first in Plymouth, where he served in 1643 as a soldier under Captain Miles Standish, and later moved to Duxbury, and was an original proprietor of Bridgewater in 1645. His wife was Rebecca, and the line was carried down by their son, Isaac Pierce, born in 1661, who served in the Narragansett

War, and died at what is now Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1732. His son, Thomas Pierce, married Naomi Booth, and they were the parents of Shadrach Pierce, born July 8, 1717, who married Abigail Haskins, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

Levi Pierce, son of Shadrach and Abigail (Haskins) Pierce, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, February 26, 1739, served for a time in the militia sent to reinforce Fort William Henry in 1757, went as a private soldier on the expedition to Crown Point, and is said to have served throughout three enlistments in the Revolutionary War. He opened a popular tavern in Berkshire County, on the Boston-Bennington Road. He married Bathsheba Babbett.

Liberty Pierce, son of Levi and Bathsheba (Babbett) Pierce, was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, during his family's temporary residence there, in 1774, and died in Burlington, New York, February 8, 1864. He was a farmer, and married Lydia Beals, of Abington, Massachusetts, of a family descended from Revolutionary heroes who are said to have been conspicuously brave at Bunker Hill.

Duane Pierce, son of Liberty and Lydia (Beals) Pierce, father of the subject of this biographical record, was born in Burlington, Otsego County, New York, January 11, 1809, and died in Buffalo, New York, October 20, 1881. After receiving an education in the local schools and learning the trade of carpenter, joiner, and millwright, Duane Pierce occupied himself during most of his business career with the construction of various kinds of mills throughout his section of New York and in Northwestern Pennsylvania, including cotton, saw, flour and woolen mills. He also farmed in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was a Republican, and a Universalist in religious faith. Duane Pierce married, January 23, 1833, at Hartwick, Otsego County, New York, Mary Morse, born in Burlington, January 21, 1817, daughter of Nathaniel Morse, a pioneer settler of the county who moved there from Connecticut. Nathaniel was a son of Stephen, son of Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1), son of William, son of Anthony Morse, the emigrant ancestor, born in Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. One of the children of Duane and Mary (Morse) Pierce was the subject of this history, Dr. Franklin Duane Pierce.

Dr. Franklin Duane Pierce was born February 22, 1853, at Chapmanville, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the Buffalo High School and at Williams Academy. His professional education was obtained at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated with the class of 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His further medical studies were pursued at the Medical College of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated with the class of 1878. He practiced medicine in Buffalo, New York, from 1875 to 1886, except for a year spent at University Medical College in New York and in hospitals practicing medicine and surgery. He was associated with his brother, Dr. Ray Vaughn Pierce, until 1886, in the World Dispensary and Medical Association of Buffalo, founded by Dr. Ray V. Pierce. For a number of years Dr. Franklin D. Pierce operated a private sanitarium and convalescent hotel at Union Springs, New York, known as the Hygeia. In 1900 he moved to Syracuse, New York, where he practiced medicine until 1903. He then moved to Jackson County, Alabama, where he engaged in the development of coal and timber lands, being vice-

president and manager of the Pierce Development Company. There he built railroads, coal and lumber plants, electric light plants, and generally used all his unflagging energy and enterprise in the improvement of this naturally rich but undeveloped section. His health failing him, he returned to Syracuse, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he died July 29, 1924, and was buried in the family plot in Buffalo Forest Lawn Cemetery. There his loving wife erected a beautiful monument to his memory. Dr. Pierce was a Republican in politics, a Mason, and a member of the Unitarian Church.

Franklin D. Pierce married (first), April 17, 1876, in Buffalo, New York, Ida J. Constantine, born in Hamilton, New York, September 13, 1854, who died June 5, 1877, in Buffalo, New York. Her father, James Constantine, was a veteran of the Civil War, and her mother's name was Helen. Franklin Duane Pierce married (second), May 26, 1879, in Brooklyn, New York, M. Alice Baker, born in Connecticut, May 3, 1854, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Spellman) Baker. Daniel Baker was a veteran of the Civil War. One son was born of the first marriage, Dr. Franklin Duane Pierce, who is a physician and surgeon, connected with the World Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo. Mrs. M. Alice (Baker) Pierce still resides at the old home, No. 1505 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, with the companionship of her sister, Ida Louise, where she occupies herself with kindly and philanthropic deeds in memory of her loved husband, whose ever-encouraging companion she was for nearly forty-five years.

Dr. Pierce was one of the most broad-minded, progressive, and alert men of his day. When he recognized a need in the community, it was his habit to set to work at once to supply that need, and he pushed his various enterprises with tremendous energy and persistence. Whatever he attempted was bound to benefit the community, and he quite literally wore himself out in initiating and getting into running order new enterprises. Throughout all his active career he was a devoted husband and a loyal friend to the many who loved him.

ARROWSMITH, Professor Stephen Van Brakle,

Noted Educator.

The State of New Jersey lost one of her finest educators through the death of Professor Stephen Van Brakle Arrowsmith in the year 1910, for he was a man who combined with a deep and comprehensive education and a natural aptitude for imparting to others this vast knowledge, a love for children and an understanding of them that was nothing short of miraculous—one of the cardinal virtues, and yet one that is found all too seldom among the members of the pedagogical fraternity. Mr. Arrowsmith achieved success and attained fame as an educator solely upon his own merits, and that his death has robbed the profession of pedagogy in the State of New Jersey of one of its most prominent and influential members is an irrefutable fact, and that this loss has been and will continue to be keenly felt for some time to come does not permit of a doubt. Professor Arrowsmith came of distinguished ancestry, his father before him having been a noted patriot and statesman.

Thomas Arrowsmith, father of Professor Stephen Van Brakle Arrowsmith, was a successful agriculturist, owning a large farm upon which he lived, and a mill

S. V. Arrowsmith

Tho. Arrowsmith

which was widely known as "Arrowsmith's Mill." He was a man of limited educational advantages, but naturally gifted with superior mental endowments, with a mild and engaging manner, and a social and charming disposition. He had stored his mind with the information of general reading, and this, with the advantage of an unusually retentive memory, combined to make him a most instructive and entertaining conversationalist, as well as a pleasing and effective public speaker. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and a major in the State Militia. In the year 1835, he was elected a member of the Legislature Council of New Jersey, a position corresponding in importance to that of State Senator today, under the Constitution of 1844. In 1843 he was elected treasurer of the State of New Jersey, holding this vastly important office until 1845. From 1848 to 1850, inclusive, he was a valued member of the Board of Freeholders for the township of Raritan, being the first to represent that township on the board. From February, 1852, to February, 1858, he served as one of the lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey. His death occurred on December 27, 1866, at the age of seventy-two years, having lived a most useful, constructive, eventful and busy life. Thomas Arrowsmith had married Emma Van Brakle, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Monmouth, a lady of quiet and cultured manners, but one whose countenance seemed radiant with maternal tenderness and affection, and whose long life was full of the "good works and alms deeds which she did." She was a daughter of the Hon. Matthias Van Brakle (Van Brockal, Van Brackle) of Monmouth County, a substantial farmer who, in 1820, represented his district in the State Legislature. Mrs. Emma (Van Brakle) Arrowsmith survived the death of her husband by a few years. Thomas and Emma (Van Brakle) Arrowsmith were the parents of nine children, as follows: 1. Joseph Edgar, for many years well known as a leading physician of Keyport, New Jersey. 2. John V., also a resident of Keyport. 3. Eleanor, the wife of Daniel Roberts. 4. Cordelia, who died at the age of twenty years. 5. Thomas, Jr., who in the beginning of the Civil War enlisted in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry and was subsequently promoted to the rank of major, serving in that capacity until the end of the war, and then engaging in teaching. 6. Stephen, who died in infancy. 7. Emma, now deceased. 8. Lieutenant-Colonel George, who served with distinction in the Civil War and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. 9. Stephen Van Brakle, to whose memory this genealogical and biographical review is dedicated.

Stephen Van Brakle Arrowsmith was born at "Arrowsmith's Mill," near Middletown, New Jersey, on April 13, 1842, the youngest of the nine children of Thomas and Emma (Van Brakle) Arrowsmith, and received his early education in the local public schools, and at the Glenwood Institute, at Matawan, New Jersey. From his earliest days he was always an inveterate reader of all that was of the highest literary value. While his older brothers went to war, he remained on his father's farm, taking full charge of that and the mills, although a youth of tender years at the time. He was so engaged until the year 1875, when he removed to Keyport, New Jersey, to live. He embarked upon his pedagogical career by teaching school at Oak Grove, near Matawan, New Jersey, following

which he was offered and accepted the principalship of the Keyport schools, a position of honor and of distinction, and one which he filled with great ability and efficiency for a period of eighteen years. He then removed to Red Bank, Monmouth County, New Jersey, in order to accept the position of superintendent of the Red Bank school system, the duties of which high office he discharged with his usual high order of schooled ability until his death, which occurred on January 17, 1910, bringing to a close a singularly active, beneficent and well-spent life. Professor Arrowsmith was a charter member of the School Masters' Club of New York and vicinity, and continued his membership in that organization to the time of his death. He was also a charter member of the New Jersey Council of education, served several years as its secretary, and one term as its president. He was an active member of this organization at the time of his death.

Too much cannot be set down regarding the love and general esteem in which Professor Arrowsmith was held by all those with whom he came in contact. He was a firm and faithful friend of thousands of Monmouth County's youth, giving of his time, his wise counsel and his material means in his tireless efforts to urge young men and women to the seeking and securing of a higher education. To this worthy cause he devoted his life rather than to the pursuits of business or political preferment, and by so doing he has builded for himself an everlasting monument to his memory in the hearts and minds of the countless scores to whom his advice and encouragement came at the opportune moment.

Professor Stephen Van Brakle Arrowsmith was married, at Keyport, New Jersey, on October 9, 1868, to Sarah Stout Sproul, who was born on January 18, 1846, and died on September 3, 1924. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Stout) Sproul, the father at one time having owned a large part of the land now comprising the bulk of the present town of Keyport. Mrs. Sarah (Stout) Sproul, the mother, was a direct descendant of Penelope (Van-Princess) Stout, said to be the first white woman in the State of New Jersey. Penelope Van-Princess was crossing the ocean on a Dutch ship bound for New York but was ship-wrecked off Sandy Hook and came ashore near what is now The Highlands of New Jersey. She was captured by the Indians, left for dead, rescued by an old Indian, who cured her of her wounds, and who later assisted her to escape and to rejoin the white colony. Later, she met and married Richard Stout, the immigrant ancestor of the Stout family in America. Professor Stephen Van Brakle and Sarah Stout (Sproul) Arrowsmith were the parents of two daughters, as follows: 1. Eleanor, who passed away on June 20, 1924. 2. Emma Van Brakle, who was married on June 17, 1896, to George Morris, now superintendent of schools of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and they are the parents of two daughters: i. Helen Arrowsmith Morris. ii. Stephanie Van Brakle Morris.

At the commencement exercises of the class of 1910, held on June 15, in the Auditorium of the Red Bank High School, a picture of the late Professor Stephen Van Brakle Arrowsmith was presented to the school by County Superintendent John Enright, who afterward became Commissioner of Education of the State of New Jersey, who closed his remarks as follows:

It has been said that, "There is nothing so kingly as kindness. There is nothing so noble as truth." Both of these traits were represented by Mr. Arrowsmith and I say it advisedly that the

Theodore Roosevelt

character, the nobility, the kindliness that it was his to commingle, that it was his to impart, will long be cherished in Red Bank.

President C. D. Warner, of the Board of Education, accepted the picture in behalf of the school, and said, in part:

It was my good fortune to be acquainted with Mr. Arrowsmith before he came here to teach school. I knew his reputation. I knew his kindheartedness. I knew his cheerfulness. I knew his thoroughness and I want to say . . . if you have a school of which you are proud, if you have a school here in Red Bank which you are not ashamed to show any educators who may come to see it for any reason or any purpose, it is wholly due to the management and the character of Mr. Arrowsmith and to his selection of the teachers to do the work. There has not been a year of his superintendency of the schools since he came here but at the end of the year I am astisfied the schools stood higher and the schools made more progress in the work that was done the year before. Superintendent Arrowsmith was an honest man. He was a truthful man . . . He was a kindhearted man.

On May 25, 1910, M. C. Murray Hyde, compiled for the Necrology Department of the Monmouth County Historical Association, a review of the life and labors of Professor Arrowsmith, who had been one of the earliest members of the Association and had also served as its treasurer. Following are excerpts from this memoir:

A keen observer and a close student, Professor Arrowsmith was self-educated, and prepared himself thoroughly for his chosen profession. I first knew him in the turmoil and excitement of the Civil War, when men judged each other bitterly and without justice, but he, although so young and a man always of strong convictions, formed kindly, slowly and fairly his own judgment of the works and deeds of other men. . . . He sought the best and wisely strove to improve upon it when found. He never became entangled in the maze of fads, so bewildering during recent years to the enthusiastic educator. Hence, his calm good judgment protected his schools from extreme changes, and the pupils and teachers who have developed under his guidance have reaped an abundant harvest of thoroughness from the equipoise of his wisdom. . . . . Gentle, sympathetic, and most unselfishly considerate of others, he led lovingly those associated with or dependent upon him. There was a quiet dignity that forbade rudeness, but there was no sternness to forbid love. Perfectly self-controlled, he controlled others, giving an impression of power unmeasurable. These strong personal traits of character, combined with a most conscientiously acquired knowledge of all the technicalities of his profession, gave to Professor Arrowsmith great power and influence as an educator and as superintendent of the public schools of this community. Hundreds, yes, thousands of young men and women, having passed through his schools, have gone out into the world stronger, truer, and more efficient for the realization of high ideals. As a Christian, a citizen, and a member of many social and educational organizations he took his place, did his part faithfully and gained always the respect, confidence and love of those closely associated with him.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died, Professor Stephen Van Brackle Arrowsmith, one of the greatest educators of his day in point of erudition and the love and esteem his gentle life engendered in all who knew him, a true patriot, a good citizen, and an American gentleman par excellence.

WOODCOCK, Charles Augustus,

Business Man, Inventor.

Charles A. Woodcock, manager of the paper mill of Finch, Pruyn & Company, in Glens Falls, New York, was a man of achievement, highly regarded, not only as an authority in the paper business but as one who gave much of himself to home and church and community. His untimely death, in 1923, at the age of forty-seven, was a severe loss to the many who knew and admired him.

Mr. Woodcock was a son of James H. and Julia (Saville) Woodcock, and was born July 27, 1875, in Argyle, New York, where his father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. He grew up on the farm, attended the Argyle Academy and later,

by working before and after school hours to pay expenses, took the regular course at Glens Falls Academy, graduating in 1896. After his graduation there, he taught school for a time and then decided that his particular talents would count for most in the world of business.

His first employment with the paper industry came when he entered the International Paper Company, then under the management of Fred H. Parks. His industry and enterprise soon made a real place for him in the paper mill world, and when he left the International Paper Company in 1902, it was to become associated in a more important capacity with the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company's plant in Grand Mère, Canada. Here he remained until 1910, when he returned to Glens Falls, to become manager of Finch, Pruyn & Company's paper mill. In this capacity he achieved noteworthy success. Perhaps Mr. Woodcock's outstanding quality in the world of business was the earnest and thorough manner in which he made himself familiar with every possible phase of any problem that confronted him. Few men in the paper business were so completely master of the field as he, and he was considered an authority on many little known aspects of the industry. He remained in the position of manager of the Finch, Pruyn & Company's mill until a breakdown, caused from overwork, compelled him to retire from active business. Mr. Woodcock was gifted with a good deal of inventive talent, which not only contributed to his success in his own chosen field, but was turned to practical use along another line when, a few years before his death, he with Mr. George Walker, patented the "Woodcock and Walker Felt Cleaning Device."

Mr. Woodcock was a prominent citizen of Glens Falls, active in all that stood for the welfare of the community. In the Presbyterian Church, where he served as elder for many years, he was in the forefront of every good movement. Politically he was a Republican, an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and active in his support of the party. He was affiliated with Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons. He took an important part in the promotion of many civic improvements and was instrumental, with others, in bringing the night school to Glens Falls. One of the most truly charitable men that the city has ever known, he had a reputation not only for contributing generously to religious and philanthropic causes, but for understanding and sympathizing with the individual man whose lot was a hard one and finding some way to help. He had an understanding of the working men's point of view that made him extremely popular with his subordinates in business, and few men in that community had such a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Woodcock married, June 6, 1906, Marion Douglas Morton, of Montreal, Canada, and they were the parents of three sons: Morton, born in Grand 'Mère, Quebec, Canada, December 27, 1907; Paul, born in Grand 'Mère, Quebec, Canada, June 13, 1910; Charles Augustus, Jr., born in Glens Falls, April 2, 1918.

Mr. Woodcock retired from business in December, 1922, and died March 18, 1923, in Montreal, Canada, at the home of his brother-in-law, W. F. Robinson, after an illness of nine months. He was buried in Glens Falls, New York.

AYRES, Jason Cyrus,

Banker and Barrister.

The late Jason Cyrus Ayres, for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, was of

fine New England ancestry. His forebears, who were of English and Scotch extraction, settled in the Colony of Massachusetts from 1634 to 1637. Both his grandfathers, Jabez Ayres and William Bean, were soldiers in the War of the Revolution, the latter having been a "minute-man" who marched on the "alarm" at Lexington and served in the battles of Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga. His father, Colonel Sylvanus Ayres, served in the 8th New York Militia, which saw active service around Buffalo during the War of 1812.

Jason C. Ayres himself lived up to the finest ideals of the family from which he sprang, and was an excellent type of a gentleman of the old school. He never failed in the minor courtesies of daily existence, and an exceptionally wide circle of acquaintances valued the unswerving loyalty of his friendship. During his long life-time, which extended far beyond the alloted span, he had witnessed many changes in State and Nation and was one of those rare individuals who kept fully abreast of the times. He was valued for his honest counsel and sound knowledge, which was backed by years of study, observation, and experience, and was long considered one of the most influential men of his community. His popularity, both fraternally and socially, was well deserved, for his winning personality sprang from a genuine love of his fellows and a sincere desire to be of true service to mankind.

Jason Cyrus Ayres was born in De Puyster, St. Lawrence County, New York, on August 22, 1835, and died in Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, on January 1, 1924, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, four months and nine days. He was a son of Colonel Sylvanus and Anna (Bean) Ayres, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Ballston, New York. After their marriage they settled in Herkimer County, but subsequently removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, which was the family home for several years. Deciding that the West offered greater opportunities in 1836, they removed to lands owned by them north of Fort Wayne, Indiana, which was then but a village. They were one of the pioneer families of that region. After the death of the father, four years later, the widow, with her family, removed to Buffalo, New York, in the schools of which city Jason C. Ayres acquired his education. After graduating from the Buffalo High School he taught school for three winters and studied surveying in the summers. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, and in December of that year visited Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, for the first time, arriving there by stage. Being favorably impressed by the possibilities of that location he located there in March, 1855. The railroad had just been completed to this point and he engaged in the real estate business as a partner in the firm of Joseph Crawford & Company, dealing in the northwestern States in the location, purchase and sale of government lands. After the dissolution of the partnership in 1863 he continued the business alone. He also held the office of city clerk and treasurer for more than twenty years. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. His law business was chiefly connected with the county court and the settling of large estates, in which he had most eminent ability. The greater part of his time, however, was taken up with his real estate and financial operations. He was one of the organizers of the Dixon National Bank and had been president of this institution for more than forty-six years, holding the office up to the time of his death.

In politics he was a lifelong Republican,

and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He took an active interest in local issues, but had never sought office. Fraternally, he was a Mason, being active in the order for a marathon of sixty years. In commemoration of his sixty years of active service in Friendship Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, a testimonial was tendered him on October 15, 1923, he having been initiated in this lodge on September 3, 1863, and raised on October 15, 1863. He was also a member of Nachusa Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Dixon Commandery, Knights Templar; of Freeport Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Dixon. Mr. Ayres was a director of the Dixon Public Library for many years and its president.

Jason C. Ayres was united in marriage, in May, 1861, to Lavina C. Crawford, daughter of Dr. John S. Crawford, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred September 21, 1907. Of their three children, two sons died young, and their daughter, Anna Bean Ayres, married Lewmon D. Dement, of Dixon. He died September 6, 1904, leaving a widow and three children: 1. Esther Ayres Dement, who married Morgan Lloyd Davies, of Chicago, who died August 2, 1922, leaving children: Anne, Mary, and Ayres. 2. Carmen Louise, who married Gordon G. Utley, of Dixon, and they have two children: Gordon Dement Utley and David Ayres Utley. 3. Rosanna Virginia, who married Wilson W. Dysart, of Dixon, Illinois, on February 14, 1923, and they have a daughter, Rosemary Dysart.

RAFFERTY, Peter P., M. D.,

Physician, Soldier, Patriot.

The village of Red Bank and the State of New Jersey lost a most prominent and influential citizen in the year 1924, when Dr. Peter P. Rafferty passed from this life to his well earned rest. His life had been actively and even strenuously lived, as is usually the case when a physician and surgeon spares neither his time nor his health in the active pursuit of his profession. For almost three decades he had been identified with the village of Red Bank, where he had built up one of the most extensive practices in the county. He served with unusual distinction in the late World War, and his record, both as a soldier and a medical practitioner, constitutes one of the finest memorials ever builded by man in the short span of human life and endeavor.

Peter P. Rafferty was born at White Plains, New York, on November 15, 1874, a son of Peter and Anne (Trainor) Rafferty. He attended the public schools of his native place and of Highlands, New Jersey, whither the family had removed when Peter P. was a lad of twelve years. After graduating from high school, he attended and was graduated from Manhattan College, New York, in the class of 1894. Deciding upon a medical profession, he then matriculated in the Medical School of New York University, whence he was graduated with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He spent one year as interne at Fordham Hospital, following which he located in Red Bank, New Jersey, where he built up one of the most lucrative and extensive practices in the entire county of Monmouth. He gave himself unreservedly to his profession, and was highly regarded and esteemed by all of his confreres.

Dr. Rafferty's military service was of that high and meritorious type which calls for encomiums and words of sincere praise, and was probably not duplicated and certainly not exceeded by any other

Peter F. Rafferty M.D.

medical practitioner in the State of New Jersey. He had been closely identified with military affairs since 1899, when he enlisted as a private in the Second Troop of Cavalry, of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the Medical Corps, and then captain, serving at the First New Jersey Field Hospital, at Elizabeth. He was detailed to organize the First New Jersey Ambulance Company, and was placed in command of the new organization, with the rank of captain. This company was mustered into the New Jersey National Guard on January 15, 1915, and in the spring of 1916 was sent to the Mexican Border, where it performed most efficient service during the Border troubles and was on active duty until the fall of that year. Scarcely had the company returned home when the advent of the World War necessitated its further participation. On July 25, 1917, the First New Jersey Ambulance Company went into camp at Sea Girt, and on August 25th following was ordered to Camp Mills, Long Island, as New Jersey's quota of the famous Rainbow Division. This was the first distinct military organization from New Jersey to leave for service in a foreign country in the World War. It became the 165th Ambulance Company of the Rainbow Division, and the fact that Captain Rafferty's company was chosen from all the New Jersey military units to be a part of that crack division was a distinct honor in itself, for it clearly proved the doctor's value and worth as an officer, and reflected great credit upon the highly efficient state that the company was in. Subsequently, Captain Rafferty was transferred to the command of the 167th Field Hospital, and was later made director of all field hospitals in the division. His service overseas has been summarized by Colonel David A. Kraker, commanding officer of the 303d Medical Regiment, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS No. 303rd MEDICAL REGIMENT

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER
126 Clinton Ave., Newark, N. J.
August 5, 1924

General Orders No. 1.

It is with deep regret that the announcement is made of the death of Major Peter P. Rafferty, Med-ORC., of Red Bank, N. J., July 20, 1924.

Major Rafferty was commissioned as a First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, New Jersey National Guard, in 1909, and was promoted to Captain in 1913. He organized Ambulance Company No. 1, N. J. N. G., and commanded the organization on the Mexican Border, at Douglas, Arizona, in 1916. The efficiency of this unit caused its selection to represent the State of New Jersey in the 42nd Division (Rainbow) in 1917. He served with this organization at Camp Mills, N. Y., and in the A. E. F., from August 1, 1917, to January 9, 1918. From January 10, 1918, to March 3, 1919, Captain Rafferty served at the Army Sanitary School, A. E. F., as commander of Ambulance Company, No. 165, 42nd Division, and Field Hospital, No. 167, A. E. F. He was promoted to the rank of Major, on March 3, 1919, and was discharged, May 14, 1919, at Camp Custer, Michigan.

While a member of the A. E. F., Major Rafferty participated in the following operations against the enemy: Luneville Sector, February 22, 1918; Baccarat Sector, April 3, 1918; Champagne, July 4, 1918; Champagne-Marne, July 22, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 30, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918; Essey and Pannes Sector, September 16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, October 10, 1918. He also served in the Army of Occupation.

In the death of Major Rafferty the community loses a public-spirited citizen and a physician of marked ability; the Service, a loyal and valuable officer. His intelligence and fineness of character endeared him to all who knew him, and the world is better for his having lived.

Major Rafferty returned to the United States at the head of his company, and was mustered out of Federal service at Camp Custer, Michigan, on May 14, 1919. He immediately returned to Red Bank, New Jersey, where he resumed his neg-

lected practice, continuing in such until his death on Sunday morning, July 20, 1924, at his home on Riverside Avenue in Red Bank. Death came after a long illness, and was the result of a complication of diseases. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus held memorial services for him on the Tuesday following his death; and a short funeral service at the residence on Wednesday morning was followed by the main service at ten o'clock at St. James' Roman Catholic Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. John C. Farrell, who was assisted by the Rev. John O'Connor of Carteret, as deacon, the Rev. John E. Murray of Rumson, as sub-deacon; and the Rev. Joseph Linanne of Keyport, as master of ceremonies. Others in the sanctuary were Monsignor Denis J. Duggan, the pastor; Monsignor William P. Cantwell, of Perth Amboy; Rev. Peter B. Corr, of Eatontown; Rev. Thomas A. Roche, of Asbury Park; Rev. William P. Tighe, of Atlantic Highlands; and Rev. Nicholas Soriano, of Red Bank. Father Farrell preached the sermon, paying the deceased a well-deserved tribute as a churchman, citizen, physician, soldier, husband and father. Mrs. Edward T. McDonough sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer My God to Thee." Practically all the business places of Red Bank and its environs were closed during the funeral services, and large crowds gathered on the streets and around the church as the procession passed by, anxious to pay their last respects to so brave a soldier and so distinguished a physician. The American flag-draped coffin was borne in and out of the church by eight Ambulance Company veterans, who, with other members of this company had been treated by the deceased like his own sons during the World War. The bearers included John P. Gaul, Jr., William A. Dowd, Reginald B. Van Brunt, Frank J. Reilly, C. Harry Smock, Joseph E. Fix, Jr., and Thomas P. Beatty, Jr. There were three cars filled with beautiful floral tributes. Members of the Rainbow Division and the American Legion acted as escort, and a number of nurses from the Long Branch Hospital attended in a body. There were also representatives from the various medical societies to which Major Rafferty belonged, and several members of the Board of Governors of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. A firing squad and two buglers from Cavalry Troop E took part in the services at the grave, interment taking place in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Dr. Peter P. Rafferty was married, in New York City, on June 1, 1898, to Emma F. Henderson, a daughter of John J. and Catherine A. (Henderson) Henderson, of Western Pennsylvania. Dr. Rafferty is survived by his widow and by their three children: Beatrice A., Agnes C., and William P., all of Red Bank, New Jersey.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died Dr. Peter P. Rafferty, a foremost physician and surgeon of his time, a fine citizen, and a patriot and soldier who had the honor of leading the first military organization from the State of New Jersey for participation in the late World War.

KINNARD, Leonard Hummel,

President Bell Telephone Company.

The highly technical organization of telephone systems in the United States today is the product of experts like Leonard Hummel Kinnard, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, who for thirty-five years has been influential in shaping the policy and progress of that company. Guided by

principles of economy and efficiency, he has succeeded in incorporating those traits into his organization and thus made it most serviceable to the public.

Leonard Hummel Kinnard was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1869, son of Leonard Hervey and Mary Elizabeth (Hummel) Kinnard. He was educated in the high school of his native town and at business college. His association with the telephone business began in 1891, when he was made manager of the Pennsylvania Bell Telephone Company at Carlisle, serving in the same capacity later at Lancaster and at Harrisburg. In 1896 he was promoted to the office of division superintendent at Harrisburg. His next promotion was in 1902, to the rank of general superintendent, which office he so ably filled that he was made general manager in 1902. From 1907 until the present time, Mr. Kinnard has been in Philadelphia, associated with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and affiliated companies, advancing through the intermediate offices until September 25, 1919, when he became president. He is also president of the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Diamond State Telephone Company, and director of the Bank of North America and Trust Company.

In spite of his absorption in telephone organization and expansion, Mr. Kinnard has played an important part in every sort of progressive program. During the World War he served as a member of the Philadelphia Committee on National Defense, the Advisory Committee on the Purchase of Army Supplies, and the Utilities section of the War Chest Committee. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the local body; of Franklin Institute; and the Telephone Pioneers of America, of which he was (in 1924) president. His political inclinations are Democratic, his religious affiliation Lutheran. His clubs are: The Engineers, of Philadelphia; Manufacturers', City, Racquet, Penn Athletic, Merion Cricket, Merion Golf, Harrisburg, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Duquesne, of Pittsburgh; and the Pocono Lake Preserve.

On April 4, 1893, Leonard Hummel Kinnard married Sarah Elizabeth Peters, of Harrisburg, and they reside on Wister Road, Winnewood, Pennsylvania.

WYATT, Charles Russell,

Lawyer.

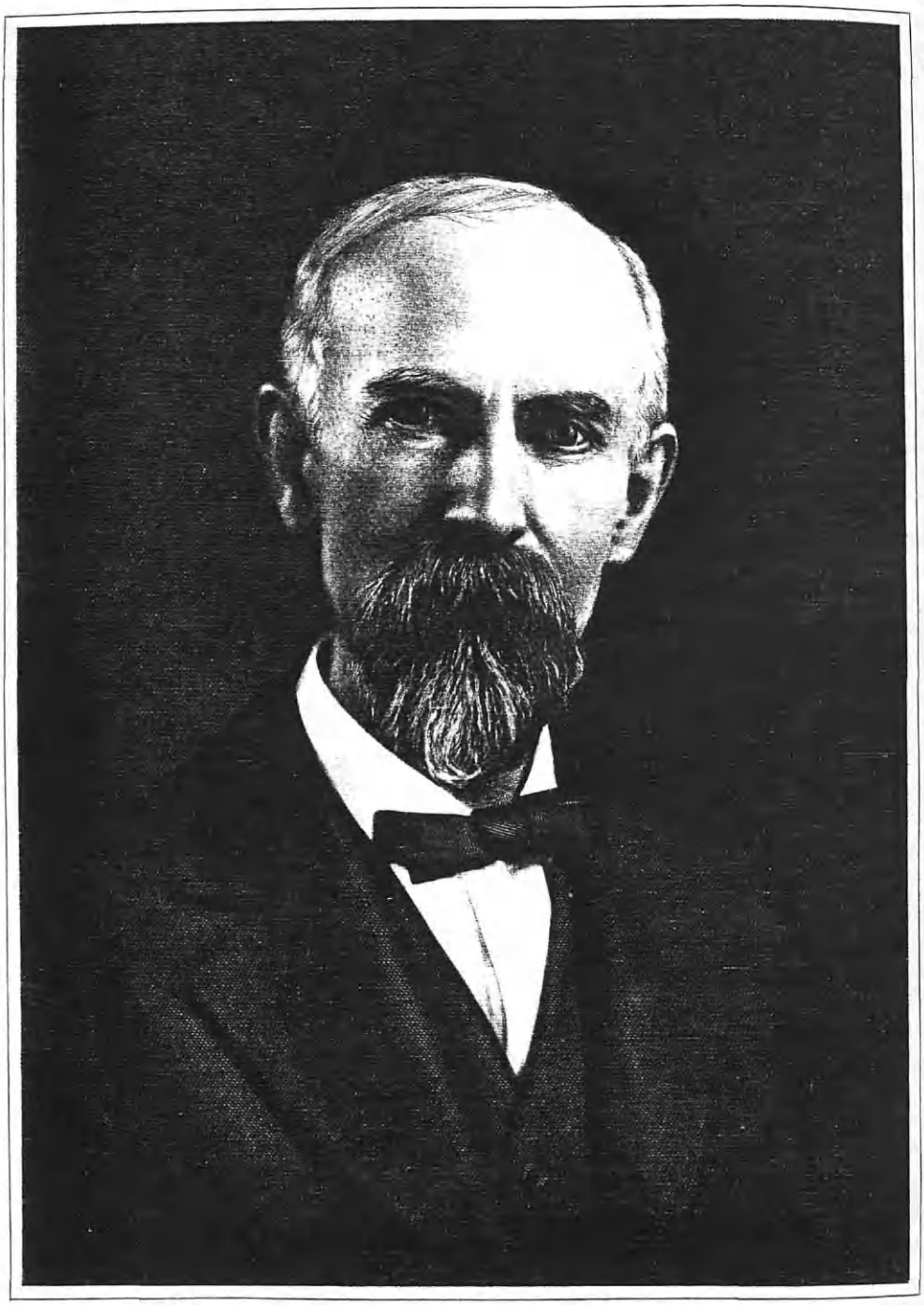
But yesterday a member of the West Virginia bar, and president of the Cabell County Bar Association; today—a memory—numbered with the dead. The first a living, moving, acting power, spreading cheer among a host of friends; the last stretched lifeless on his bier. Sudden death, which Cæsar said was most to be preferred, came to Mr. Wyatt on August 5, 1913. He was of old Virginia stock on both sides. His grandfather, William R. B. Wyatt was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, and died there at seventy-five, passing his life on a farm. Richard Wyatt, his son, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1832; he died April 30, 1881, at the age of forty-nine, but his life had been eventful. Before the Civil War he lived and worked in Richmond, where he was employed in a clerical capacity. He served with the famous Richmond Howitzers through the war, the crack corps of the Southern Capital, which saw heavy fighting and won a brilliant fame. After the war, Mr. Wyatt took up farming in his native State. He married Mary Eubank, daughter of Joseph C. Eubank, who lived and died in Middlesex

County, Virginia, where he attained the age of seventy years. He also was a farmer. His wife was born in Essex County, Virginia, in 1837, and died in April, 1895, at the age of fifty-eight. Their children were: Charles Russell, of whom further; and Belle L., who became the wife of Joseph E. Willard, of Richmond, where she made her home. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard were born two children: Belle, who became the wife of Kermit Roosevelt, and Mary Elizabeth, who married the Hon. Mervin Herbert, of Yetton, Taunton, Somerset County, England, a younger brother of Lord Carnarvon, who died while exploring the tomb of King Tutankahmen in Egypt. Mr. Willard represented the United States as ambassador to Madrid in the course of the World War.

Charles Russell Wyatt was born in Caroline County, Virginia, December 5, 1867. He was named for Charles W. Russell, one of the ablest men of his day. The family lived in Middlesex County after he was two years old, and he was brought up there, receiving his education in the common schools. When he was nineteen the family moved to West Virginia, but after a few years he returned to Virginia and was graduated in law from its famous university. In 1887 he went to Huntington and found employment with the Adams Express Company. In 1891 he was able to enter the university, and in 1892 he received his degree and was admitted to practice. He went to Huntington forthwith and devoted himself to the practice of his profession in all the courts. He was not only active in the law; he was interested in the growth of the city of his choice, in public affairs and in the community and its progress and prosperity. He was vice-president of the American Bank and Trust Company, and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Table Company. Politically he was a Democrat, honored by his party with the nomination for prosecuting attorney in 1908. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and attached to the Presbyterian faith. The first years of his law practice were passed in association with Robert L. Hutchinson, and soon after, Judge Thomas H. Harvey, one of the best *nisi prius* judges the county ever had, retired from the bench and joined the firm. A new firm was founded under the name of Wyatt and Graham, which continued until 1913, when Mr. Graham was elected judge of the Circuit Court. After the elevation of his associate to the bench, Mr. Wyatt practiced alone.

His characteristics were his modesty and integrity. He never boasted and he never deceived. He did not believe in the advocacy of a cause that had no merit; and he would not espouse the cause of any client who might be in the wrong, if a frank avowal disclosed the fact. He was charitable without ostentation or the hope of reward. Learned in the law, he was always ready to listen and to learn. Information and knowledge obtained with him no matter what the source from which it came. He was without vanity or false pride. The tribute of the Cabell County Bar Association of which he was president recited the struggles of his early life, when he supported a widowed mother, and an orphaned sister, though yet a boy, accepting any honest labor that might be thrown his way, until with riper years he chose the profession of the law and honored it through life. His associates learned to love him, faults and all, because he touched them with his human side and breadth of character.

Charles Russell Wyatt married Miss



E. T. Hansley

Sloan, at Richmond, daughter of Colonel Sloan. Their children are: 1. Charles Russell, Jr., a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston, 1916, and is a chemist, living at home. 2. Morton Sloan, who married Lieutenant R. K. Davis, United States Navy, and makes her home in San Diego, California. 3. Joseph Willard, a student in Harvard University.

Colonel Sloan, the father of Mrs. Wyatt, was a native of North Carolina, where he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and fought through the war, being a colonel at its close when he was discharged. He went into business as a broker in St. Louis, and was appointed to office in Washington by President Cleveland. He lived in Baltimore at the time, and died there November 5, 1885. His body rests in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. He was a staunch Democrat. His wife was Miss Morton Wortham, born in Richmond, January 20, 1843, and member of an old Virginia family. Her parents were Charles and Mary Jane (Hutchinson) Wortham, prominent residents of the capital city. Charles Wortham Sloane, their son and brother of Mrs. Wyatt, lives in Baltimore, where he is engaged in the insurance business. He married Nellie O'Neil. Mrs. Wyatt was the other child. After the death of Colonel Sloan, the family moved to their Virginia home in Richmond, forsaking Baltimore. Soon after the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Wyatt, Mrs. Sloan went to Huntington and made her home with her daughter, with whom she still remains. She won friends by kindliness and courtesy from the moment of her arrival, and became a noteworthy figure in the life of the city, taking an active part especially in social welfare work, which she extended to the entire State. She was an organizer of the Woman's Club of Huntington, and was elected its first president, filling the office for nine successive years. She was elected president of the State Woman's Club and served two years, and is honorary president of both clubs. She is also a member of the Society of the Confederacy of Huntington, and is known as the Grand Old Lady of Huntington. Her literary skill gave expression in a number of poems published in the local newspapers. Eight years ago Mrs. Sloan lost her sight, but she is able to read raised letters by touch, having mastered the English system for the blind. Nevertheless, all her other faculties are exceptionally keen, and she takes a lively interest in all local and general occurrences. She belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Her daughter, Mrs. Wyatt, is a member of the Woman's Club, of the Society of Daughters of the Confederacy, of Huntington; and a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is devoted to her mother and children.

HOUSLEY, Evander Tate,

Industrialist.

In the course of his achievement of his good fortune in the business world, Evander Tate Housley had for an incentive a policy that he had never set aside from the day of small beginnings to the time of his greatest prosperity—that of winning the public good will, and of making steadfast friendships wherever he was known, through a high standard of mercantile service and exchange. He had built his business, and, indeed, his life itself upon the plan of honest coöperation, of mutual helpfulness, and of the Golden Rule. Hot Springs, Arkansas, his home and the center of his business activities for forty-two years, received a continuously constructive benefit from his valued association

with the city's community, mercantile, and religious interests.

Evander Tate Housley was born July 10, 1857, in Hamilton County, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, a son of George W. Housley and Sarah J. (Cates) Housley, the latter a daughter of Judge James Cates. He was a descendant from George Ousley, as the name was then spelled, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to America in 1771 as a civil engineer in the service of the king; after the War of the American Revolution he at first settled in Maryland, but afterwards removed to Virginia, and was extensively engaged in the work of establishing State and town boundaries. George W. Housley, who was born April 18, 1818, and died March 14, 1881, was a large proprietor of real estate and owner of many slaves. He conducted a mercantile establishment, and he helped to equip the First Tennessee Cavalry, sending three sons, also, to the war, in 1861: Robert and William served in the First Tennessee Cavalry, and were later assigned and attached to General Wheeler's command; and Frank Housley was with General Jackson during General Early's campaign in Maryland and Virginia. Robert was at one time General Morgan's scout, and he was with that general when he was killed. William Housley was postmaster under President Cleveland, and he was the first Democratic sheriff of Garland County, Arkansas.

Evander Tate Housley attended the rural school of East Tennessee, and he was later under private tutorship. He began his business career in Cedar Glades, Arkansas, in 1881, as a general merchant, in partnership with Dr. J. S. Fulton. Removing to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1883, in company with his brother, James Monroe Housley, he established the firm of Housley Brothers, and conducted the mercantile business of that firm to the time of his death. He was prosperous throughout his business career, having started on an average capital for general merchandising in 1883, in 1905 the large wholesale dry goods firms allowed him a credit rating of $75,000. His courage was commensurate with his business ability; in the two large fires that took place in the city of Hot Springs, both his business and his home were destroyed; but with great determination of character he started rebuilding soon after the fires, and at the time of his death he left a large estate, as well as a flourishing business. During the hard years of 1894-95, in the Hot Springs neighborhood, he took an active part in the work of feeding and clothing the poor of the city; and in the following winter, when smallpox was prevalent, he was a very liberal giver in the work of eradicating the disease.

Mr. Housley was president of the Housley Mining Company, and he conducted extensive mining affairs in Colorado; he aided in interesting mining capital in Arkansas; and he was part-owner of a lead mine in Hot Springs County, Arkansas. He held the office of tax collector of Garland County, Arkansas, from 1912 to 1916. He was expert with rifle and pistol, and hunting was his favorite recreation. Prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mr. Housley was a trustee and a member of the board of stewards of the church at Hot Springs.

Mr. Housley married, April 21, 1881, in Mount Ida, Arkansas, Ada Elizabeth Whittington, daughter of Colonel Hiram Whittington, officer of an Arkansas regiment in the Confederate Southern Army during the Civil War, and who afterwards conducted a large farm in Montgomery County, Arkansas. Their children: I.

James Earl, a merchant. 2. Elza Tate, county treasurer. 3. Dr. Albert Hiram, a veterinarian. 4. Ernest Jackson, a banker. 5. Evelyn, who married A. W. Meadows, a druggist.

Evander Tate Housley died August 20, 1925, at Hot Springs, Arkansas. A man of strong convictions, and of determined character, he left nothing half-completed that was worth undertaking; and generous-hearted and charitable, he was a liberal giver to the unfortunate and to every worthy cause.

HALDEMAN, Bruce,

Journalist.

Inclusive of his initial work as a member of the reportorial staff of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," of Louisville, Kentucky, and of his official position later in life as president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Bruce Haldeman has shared the experiences and scored the successes of the newspaper writer and publisher throughout the gamut of journalism, whether in editorial or business management, or as a National representative of the press in arbitrative capacities. It has been Mr. Haldeman's fortune to have been associated with one of the leading publications in the foremost galaxy of the newspapers published in this country, the Louisville "Courier-Journal," founded by his father and directed by him into the realm of its first triumphs, and afterwards, supported, guided and maintained by Bruce Haldeman to its present place of national importance, and known, indeed, among the best newspapers in the world. Mr. Haldeman was founder of the plant of the "Courier-Journal" and the "Times" as it stands today, though disposed of by him some years since to another management; but the final successful establishment of the great newspaper plant for its broad work in the business of publicity is his monument, although he has already made secure his repute in journalism through his eminent services in behalf of the profession.

Bruce Haldeman was born November 5, 1862, in Knoxville, Tennessee, a descendant of John H. Haldeman, of West Virginia, and son of Walter Newman and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Haldeman. Walter Newman Haldeman, who was born April 27, 1821, and died May 2, 1902, held a place of pronounced leadership among the newspaper publishers in the United States. Establishing the Louisville "Courier," he later merged it into the Louisville "Courier-Journal," and he was the president of the company that controlled its activities, and the majority stockholder during his life.

Bruce Haldeman attended the Louisville public schools, and the Male High School, and was afterwards graduated from the academic department of the University of Virginia. It was about 1881 that Mr. Haldeman began his career as a reporter on the staff of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," a school that proved the first inspiration to the further grades of journalism, in all of which as he attained them he satisfactorily fulfilled his appointed tasks. Successively, then, as assistant city editor and exchange editor and Associated Press correspondent he became popular with his paper and with the public; and eventually from night editor and the managing editor's desk, he joined the increasing interests of the business department of the "Courier-Journal." Later, when that newspaper combined with the "Times" he was made vice-president of the company; and upon the death

of his father, he became his executor and the president of both companies.

It was while Mr. Haldeman was actively engaged in the newspaper business that he began to share a considerable part in the affairs of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, particularly when he helped to frame the agreements between the publishers and the International Typographical, Stereotypers', Pressmens', and Photo-engravers' unions; and under these, National Boards of Arbitration were formed, the duties of which were to settle disputes between the publishers and the unions. For seven or eight years, Mr. Haldeman was one of the publisher members of the National Arbitration Board; and he later became president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, serving as such in 1911. The *magnus opus* of his most useful career in the newspaper field proved to be the settling up of the estate of Walter N. Haldeman, as executor on the part of Bruce Haldeman, and the later financing of the erection of the newspaper plant that is now occupied by the Louisville "Courier-Journal" and "Times" companies. Mr. Haldeman's interest in these companies was bought by Judge Robert W. Bingham in 1919.

Fraternally, Mr. Haldeman is affiliated with the Pendennis, Kentucky, and Louisville Country clubs, of Louisville; and the Manhattan Club of New York; and he is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences. His recreations are those of golf and hunting.

Bruce Haldeman married, January 20, 1892, Annie Ford Milton, daughter of William A. Milton, of Lexington, Kentucky, who, to the time of his retirement from active business, was secretary of the Louisville "Courier-Journal." Mr. and Mrs. Haldeman have four children: Florence Milton, Anne Elizabeth, Walter N., and Annie Bruce.

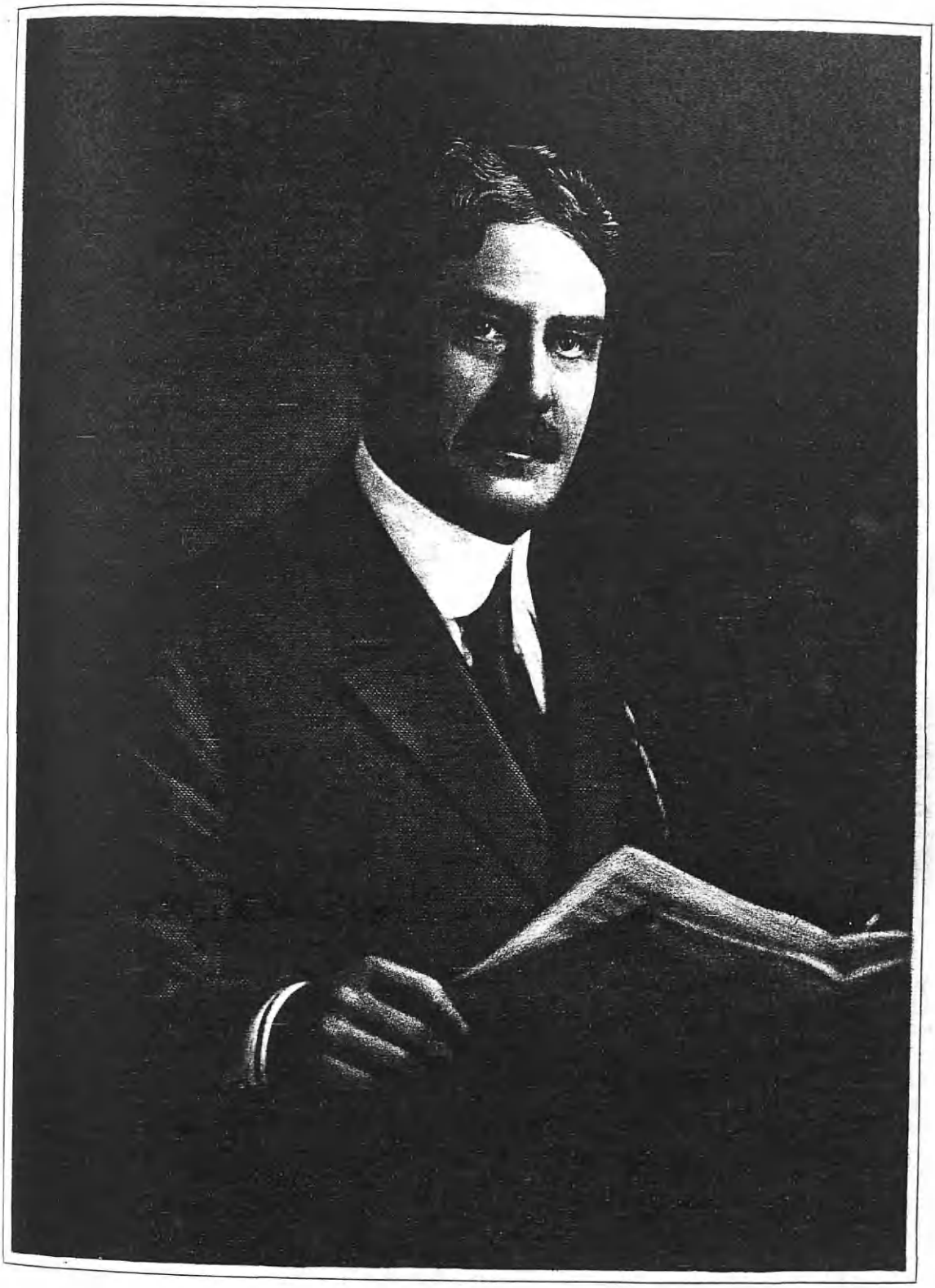
BALDWIN, Chauncey Clark,

Industrial Executive.

In the forefront of business executives whose understanding and foresight have been instrumental in industrial progress, Chauncey Clark Baldwin, vice-president of the Standard Underground Cable Company, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, should be ranked. Zeal for his fellow men and for his work inspired him. His belief in the future of industry was unbounded, and the contribution to this furthering of his ideals of his whole ability and energy gave him great pleasure.

Chauncey Clark Baldwin was born in Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio, June 26, 1866, son of Rev. Perry C. and Jane (Starkweather) Baldwin, of a long-established American family which was English in origin. The father was for more than fifty years a Presbyterian minister in Northern Ohio. Perry C. Baldwin was born in Asheville, North Carolina, and died in Toledo, Ohio, in 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, a native of North Hampton, Ohio, died in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1889. Besides Chauncey C. Baldwin, their family included the following children: Charles R., deceased; Julia N., who married John M. Nichols, of Waterbury, Connecticut; Sarah T., Mrs. W. H. Dodge, of Jefferson, Ohio, now deceased; William H., of Delta, Ohio, deceased.

Chauncey Clark Baldwin spent his early childhood years in Maumee, Ohio, where he attended the local public schools and graduated from high school, completing the college preparatory course. He continued his studies at New Lyme Institute, New Lyme, Ashtabula County,



Chauncey B. Baldwin

Ohio, graduating in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then began his business career as an employee of the Waterbury Clock Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut. After a year there, during which he gained an insight into the more general features of the industrial system, he accepted a position as superintendent for the firm of Wallace & Sons, dealers in brass and copper, at Ansonia, Connecticut, where he remained for ten years. This was his opportunity to fit himself for his later outstanding achievements in the industrial world. For two years he served the Hendricks Brothers Copper Mills at Soho, New Jersey, as superintendent, which opened the way for his employment as general manager of the Waclark Wire Company, of Elizabeth, in that State, for a three-year period. During the next two years he was general manager of the National Conduit and Cable Company of Hastings-on-Hudson, by which time he had come to be known as an authority on copper products and allied industries. He then became associated with the Standard Underground Cable Company of Perth Amboy as manager of the wire mill. So able was he, so valuable to the company that he was elected vice-president in 1915 and retained the office until his death. Mr. Baldwin had many other financial interests in the town, including a place on the board of directors of the First National Bank.

His liberal humanitarianism brought him into active association with non-commercial developments, also. A Republican, alive to the importance of politics, but in no sense a politician, he participated in public affairs, serving for many years as a member of the Water Board at Perth Amboy, and its president at the time of his death. He was among the first community leaders, themselves lovers of outdoor sports, to encourage public playgrounds. The Perth Amboy City Hospital numbered him among the members of its board of managers. He was prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with Lodge No. 61; with the Royal Arch Masons; the Royal and Select Masters; the Knight Templar; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He became a member of the Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret while in Europe. He was a member also of Lodge No. 784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and many clubs, including the East Jersey, of which he was president when he died; and the Colonial Golf. Outdoor sports of all kinds attracted him, particularly motoring and golf, and he was once president of the Raritan Tackle Club. He attended the Presbyterian Church. The well-rounded and useful life of this industrialist and citizen came to an end, June 7, 1923.

Chauncey Clark Baldwin married (first), February 1, 1906, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Caroline Stephen, whose death occurred August 23, 1918. He married (second), September 18, 1919, Matilda W. Hiester, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of a distinguished family in that State. Her father, William A. Hiester, of Harrisburg, a civil engineer, was superintendent of the Erie Railroad at Buffalo, New York, and died in 1917. He was the son of Augustus Otto Hiester, a judge of the Superior Court, and his wife, Elizabeth (Stephen) Hiester, daughter of William and Sarah (Blair) Stephen. She died in Harrisburg in December, 1922. The children of William A. and Elizabeth (Stephen) Hiester were: Mary C., Wil-

liam Stephen, and Matilda W., now Mrs. C. C. Baldwin. Her paternal ancestry also included Stephen Hiester, one of the Colonial judges of Pennsylvania, and a member of a group of eight prominent brothers who entertained General Lafayette. She is a member of the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of 1812, being eligible also to the Society of Colonial Dames. Mrs. Baldwin, with one daughter, Matilda Easter Baldwin, born March 24, 1921, survives her husband.

To a man of the virility and magnetic personality of Chauncey C. Baldwin, success was bound to come, and the finest type of success, that which redounded to the benefit of his fellow men and of the community. In stimulating business for his company, he contributed to the general prosperity. In establishing equitable labor conditions in his own plant, he helped stabilize labor throughout all the industries of the locality. His ability to attract friends and to inspire unswerving loyalty over a long stretch of years in the hearts of his employees was marvelous. His influence was steadily devoted to beneficial progress.

THAYER, Harry Bates,

Corporation Executive.

Closely interwoven with the history of the most powerful electric and telephone corporations in the United States is that of Harry Bates Thayer, of New York City, associated for thirty-eight years with the Western Electric Company, of which he was for eleven years president and director, now president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and director in many important financial concerns.

Mr. Thayer was born at Northfield, Vermont, August 17, 1858, son of James Carey Barrell and Martha Jane (Pratt) Thayer, and descended from the most notable of New England ancestors, including John Alden, Governor Brewster, and other "Mayflower" Pilgrims. No one of his progenitors arrived in America later than 1650. The first paternal ancestor was Thomas Thayer, who came to America from England and was admitted a freeman of Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1647; he married Margery Wheeler. The line of descent is through their son, Shadrach, and his wife, Deliverance Priest; through Ephraim, Shadrach, Uriah, Samuel to Samuel, Jr., and Ruth Packard, grandparents of Harry Bates Thayer, whose parents were born in Vermont.

Mr. Thayer was educated in the public schools and entered Norwich University, but completed his college course at Dartmouth, from which he graduated in 1879. The business career of the man destined to grow into a financial giant began in a clerkship in the Northfield Savings Bank, of which his father was for many years treasurer. In 1881 Mr. Thayer accepted a position as clerk with the Western Electric Company, of Chicago, ten years after its incorporation as the Western Electric Manufacturing Company for the purpose of producing electrical apparatus and material and devoted in its early years to the manufacture of telegraph apparatus, from which it later switched to the producing of telephone apparatus. Not a little of the phenomenal growth of this company has been due to the vision and administrative ability of Mr. Thayer, who advanced to management of the New York office, in 1884. In 1902 he was elected a vice-president; in the early part of 1908, vice-president and general manager; and from 1908 to 1919 he served as president and director. It was in 1909 that his connection with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company began with his elec-

P. W. Sommer

tion as vice-president. He was subsequently made director, and from June 18, 1919, to date he has been president, director, and member of the executive committee. He is a director of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and until his resignation performed a similar function for the Mexican Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Southern Bell Telephone Company, and the Cumberland Telephone Company. His name remains on the directorate of the National Bank of Commerce and the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Thayer is affiliated with many organizations with a broad variety of interests. Surviving from college days are his memberships in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and he is a trustee of Dartmouth College. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Republican party, as well as the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is affiliated with the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the New England Society of New York, and many clubs: The Automobile of America, the Union League of Chicago, the Engineers', Railroad, Lotos, and University of New York, the Metropolitan, the Bankers', India House, and the New Canaan Country Club.

On April 26, 1887, at Ransomville, New York, Harry Bates Thayer married Carrie M. Ransom, daughter of W. H. H. Ransom, and they are the parents of three children: Dorothy, wife of Floyd C. Noble; Ruth; and John Alden Thayer.

SOMMER, Peter W.,

President Keystone Steel & Wire Company.

In the extensive records of the personnel of steel and wire manufacture in the United States there is to be found no more energetic and unique figure and no one who accomplished more for the one industry with which he had been associated from his earliest years, than Peter W. Sommer, one of the founders of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, of Peoria, Illinois, and guide and director of its increasing interests to the time of his death. Men prominent in steel and wire industry knew Peter W. Sommer and the plant that he helped to establish as a kind of industrial comradeship. Mr. Sommer had given to his manufactory his lifelong service, and he had provided and maintained its place among the leading establishments in the business, and as a result his company had flourished and taken first rank, and the product of the plant has won the favor of its country-wide patronage. As a business man who kept to the one appointed task, he fulfilled the expectations of all associated with the Keystone Company, and the general wire and steel manufacturing world esteemed him for his stability and adherence to his business ideals. Mr. Sommer was a man of strong principle and of much resourcefulness; these qualities were dominant in the affairs of his business, and they were brought into use in his community activities, while his church and home life were distinguished for consistent trust and faithfulness.

He was a son of Peter Sommer, who was born near Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, and of Mary (Preisacher) Sommer, a native of Switzerland. Peter Sommer, founder of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, was prominent in the Apostolic Christian Church. He died February 16, 1920, at St. Petersburg, Florida.

Peter W. Sommer was born September 10, 1869, in Fairbury, Livingston County,

Illinois. He attended schools of Tazewell County, was brought up on a farm, and was largely self-educated through reading and in general business association. With his father and brother John, he founded the Keystone Steel & Wire Company in 1887, and a number of the appliances used in the factory were invented by him. The first of the operations of the company were confined to Dillon, Illinois; but the plant was later removed to Tremont, then to South Peoria, in 1895, and finally to the present location near South Bartonville in 1901, the plant being entirely completed in 1916. Mr. Sommer was a Republican in political matters, though he had not held political office. He was a member of Creve Coeur, a business men's club; and was an active supporter of the Christian Apostolic Church in Peoria, serving as an elder, and was a worker in the Sunday School.

Mr. Sommer married, November 5, 1893, in Tremont, Illinois, Elizabeth Getz, a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Wenger) Getz. Henry Getz was born in Württemberg, Germany; was a farmer; came to the United States at eighteen years of age, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Sommer were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Mary Hannah, who married William C. Erkert, of Chicago, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth. 2. Henry Getz, who married Dorothy Wilson, of Peoria, and they have two sons, Paul Wilson and Peter William. 3. Reuben, who married Martha Bosch, and they have two children, Walton Bosch and Luella Mae. 4. Verna Lillian, who died June 20, 1908. 5. Emily, a student of the class of 1925 in the Peoria Girls' High School. 6. Elizabeth, who died October 12, 1912. 7. Marcus Alvin, a student of the class of 1927, at Bradley Polytechnic Institute. 8. Helen, a student in the Peoria high schools.

Peter W. Sommer died April 7, 1924, in Chicago, and funeral services were held from the Apostolic Christian Church in Peoria. Many letters and resolutions expressing sympathy were received by the family.

Resolution adopted by the stockholders of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company at annual meeting held November 18, 1924:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence in His divine wisdom to remove from this mundane sphere Mr. Peter W. Sommer, lovingly called by his associates "P. W.," who for the past eighteen years was the honored President of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, and who departed this life April 7, 1924, and

WHEREAS, The deceased, together with his beloved father, Peter Sommer, now deceased, and a brother John, founded the business, which for thirty-five years had his constant thought and attention. The steady growth and ultimate success of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company is due in large measure to the indefatigable service and faith of Mr. P. W. Sommer, and

WHEREAS, The deceased by his integrity, religious devotion, his genial disposition and his constant application to his duties as an officer of the Company, as well as by his upright and honorable conduct as a man and a patriotic citizen, endeared himself to all and especially to those so long associated with him in the business over which he presided; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the stockholders of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, in annual meeting assembled the eighteenth day of November, 1924, that we hereby express our profound sorrow at the loss of so valuable an executive, citizen and friend, and that we extend to the sorrowing family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that a suitably engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to the family.

Resolutions of the Keystone Company employees pointing out the close and even

fraternal interest Mr. Sommer had in the plant and his employees, was as follows:

His life was built upon the firm foundation of home, church and work. For many years he had held the highest official position in the manufacturing concern which he assisted to found, and with which he had been identified throughout his business career. This and many other worldly honors never changed the soul and poise of the man, for he was always very modest and approachable by nature. A man of few words was he, but wise in counsel and faithful to every trust placed in his hands. This was most manifest in the intimate, friendly and sympathetic leadership and day-to-day relationship between himself and ourselves, his co-workers. His careful and masterful guidance, his kindly personality and influence for fair and square dealing will always be an inspiration to those of us remaining to continue the tasks he was so keenly interested in.

The board of directors of the Keystone Relief Association and of the Keystone Goodfellow Club also expressed a similar estimate of Mr. Sommer whose great interest in more recent years had been in the development of policies to make the lot of his associates in business happy and pleasant as possible:

Mr. "P. W.," as he was familiarly known, was thought by us to be one of the best examples of a typical executive, owing all that was to an innate ability and character; at all times large hearted and generous, possessing an imposing presence, delightful courtesy and democratic manner. . . . . He was a marked figure in the manufacturing world, and a man whose genuine desire was to advance the interest of his employees, while his whole work relied solely upon fair dealing and the possession of preëminent ability.

Likewise, from the more general business world and interests came to the bereaved home circle the following "In Memoriam."

At a regular meeting of the National Fence Manufacturers' Institute, held at Chicago, Illinois, May 28, 1924, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Creator has called from among us our good friend, sincerely esteemed business associate, and high-minded fellow-citizen, Peter W. Sommer, a pioneer of the fence industry.

WHEREAS, Though our finite minds cannot comprehend the Divine plan, through whose immutable workings this valuable life is taken in the midst of a sturdy manhood, at a time when he was of incalculable service to his company and the industry, we nevertheless recognize the will and the wisdom of Almighty God as supreme and unerring; and bowing ourselves to His irrevocable decree, console ourselves with the conviction that far greater and far better things await our separated brother in the Eternal Commonwealth to which he has gone.

WHEREAS, By his death we lose a great source of wisdom, far-visioned counsel, balanced judgment, aggressive and friendly coöperation in the industry, which will be keenly felt. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we take this opportunity of testifying to his Christian character, his fine discernment of what constituted justice and honesty in every detail, all of which was an inspiration and example to all; furthermore, that by his death, individually and collectively, we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal associate. And be it further

Resolved, That the National Fence Manufacturers' Institute enter this expression of their bereavement as a minute upon the records of this Institute, and cause to be sent to the sorrowing family a copy of these resolutions, duly inscribed as an earnest record of our heartfelt sympathy and tender condolences, as well as a token of the deep and enduring sadness we feel in the great loss which we mutually suffer.

JOHN HAZEN, President;
CHARLES M. BEST, Secretary;
H. S. MOORE,
J. E. VAN DEVENTER,
W. H. CHILDS,
Committee.

MOSES, Senator George Higgins,

Journalist and Statesman.

Long recognized as one of the ablest thinkers, writers, and political leaders of New Hampshire, Senator George Higgins Moses is now nationally known as a bril-

liant and progressive member of the upper house of the national government. He was born in Lubec, Maine, February 9, 1869, son of Rev. Thomas Gannett and Ruth (Smith) Moses. He attended the public schools of Eastport, Maine; and Franklin, New Hampshire, graduating from Phillips-Exeter Academy in 1887 with a reputation for distinguished scholarship, and entered Dartmouth College. From that institution he graduated in 1890, class day orator by election of his fellows, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1893 he received his Master's degree from the same body, and in 1921 was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by George Washington University.

In the beginning his bent was toward journalism. He entered the office of the "Monitor and Statesman" of Concord immediately after his graduation, beginning as a reporter and advancing subsequently to the positions of news editor, editorial writer, and editor. In 1898 he was elected president of the newly organized Monitor and Statesman Company, a position he retained until 1918. His residence is in Concord, New Hampshire. His political rise has been gradual, by merit rather than other sort of influence. He entered upon a political career through serving as private secretary to Governor David H. Goodell, of New Hampshire, 1889 to 1891, and performed the same office for Governor John McLane in 1905, during the sessions of the Portsmouth Peace Conference. In 1890 he was secretary to the chairman of the Republican State Committee. By ably filling other public offices, Senator Moses remained a conspicuous political figure, serving as secretary to the New Hampshire Forestry Commission from 1893 to 1907; as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions of 1908 and 1916; and as president of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee in 1914 and 1916. From April, 1909, to November, 1912, he was United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro. Throughout these busy years, with their diversified activities, which included lectures and campaign orations, magazine contributions, and two books, "John Stark," published in 1890, and "New Hampshire Men," 1893, Senator Moses was also a member of the Concord Board of Education, 1902-03; 1906-09, and 1913-1916. So well known was he that by November 5, 1918, when there was occasion for an election to fill an unexpired Senatorial term, no one was surprised that the people's choice fell on George H. Moses. He was reëlected for the 1921-1927 term, which he is now filling.

Senator Moses is also president of the Greek Products Company of New York City; is a member of the staff of the Republican Publicity Association, and of many clubs: The Athenian, in Athens, Greece; the University, Army and Navy, and National Press in Washington, District of Columbia; the Republican in New York City; the Wonolancet and Passaconoway of Concord. His only fraternal affiliations are with college fraternities, and Capital Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Concord. He attends the Congregational Church.

On October 3, 1893, George Higgins Moses married Florence Abby Gordon, of Franklin, New Hampshire, daughter of Hiram S. and Elberta C. (Martin) Gordon. A son was born of the union on October 5, 1900, Gordon Moses, a graduate in 1918, of Phillips-Exeter Academy.

J. E. Robinson

ROBINSON, Joseph E.,

Oil Magnate.

No history of the oil fields of Pennsylvania would be complete and comprehensive without some mention of the extensive activities in the oil industry of the late Joseph E. Robinson, whose death occurred in 1923. Mr. Robinson was one of the early oil producers of the State of Pennsylvania, and it was largely due to the constructive activities of men of their stamp that the production of oil metamorphosed from an interesting experiment to a vast industry of great economic importance. Mr. Robinson was a scholar by nature, and this attribute led him into the greatly ramified fields of research, becoming a noted geologist whose knowledge of rock strata was of incalculable benefit to him in his chosen work. He was also deeply public-spirited, and did all within his power at all time to give an impetus to local progress and advancement. His death was mourned by a large circle of friends, and that he achieved man's highest aim in leaving this world a better place than he found it is an irrefutable fact.

The Robinson family of Pennsylvania has an ancient and honorable lineage, both in Scotland, where it had its origin, being traced to King Duncan, the eldest son of Malcolm III, and in America, where the name has been written with great credit and honor on the annals of both church and state. Branches of the Scottish family spread throughout all England and Ireland prior to the family's inception in America, and the progenitor of the immediate family herein under consideration was a native of Warwick Bridge, England, crossed the Atlantic, and founded the family at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at an early day. Among his descendants is found the late Joseph Robinson, son of James Robinson, and father of Joseph E. Robinson, of whom this genealogical and biographical sketch. The father, Joseph Robinson, and his wife, Eva (George) Robinson, a daughter of Henry George, were well known and highly respected citizens, and gave to their republic a most creditable monument of citizenship by the way of worthy sons and daughters.

Joseph E. Robinson, one of the children of Joseph and Eva (George) Robinson, was born in Queenstown, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1865, and when he was but six months old his parents removed with him to the very heart of the oil fields of that State, locating at Clapp Farm, where Joseph E. Robinson grew to young manhood, and where he received his preliminary education in the local public schools. At an early age he entered the employ of the world-known Standard Oil Company, and gave his valuable services to this corporation for a period of twenty-eight years. Upon his retirement, oil production engaged his attention, as well as the allied products of the industry, and he continued as an active oil producer up to the time of his death. He was the owner of the oldest oil well in the world, which was located at McClintockville, and which had been in continuous operation since the year 1860; he was also the owner of a gasoline refining plant at the same place.

Mr. Robinson played an important and prominent part in the life of the community, both socially and philanthropically. He was one of the founders of the Oil City Boat Club, as well as an active member of the Ivy Club, the Venango Club, and the Wanango Club. Fraternally, he

had been very active in Masonic circles, and had become a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and a Knight Templar, and had held all the offices within the power of this ancient fraternity to bestow. His religious affiliation was given to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Oil City, of which he, his wife, and their children were all regular attendants and liberal supporters.

Joseph E. Robinson was married at Oil City, Pennsylvania, on June 30, 1897, to Lillian Abbott, a young woman of fine culture and ability, who had been an instructor in the public schools of Oil City for some time. Mrs. Lillian (Abbott) Robinson is a daughter of the late Joseph Lesley Abbott, who for many years was a valued and influential citizen of Oil City, and the son of the Rev. John and Eliza (McIntyre) Abbott, whose progenitors were numbered among New Jersey's best citizens. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is actively associated with all of the many local social and religious activities which have for their object and aim the uplift of humanity. Her mother, who was Emma Elizabeth (Newkirk) Abbott, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Dawson) Newkirk, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, traced her ancestry back to the fine old Holland Dutch families who settled in New Jersey as early as the year 1636, and whose descendants have distinguished themselves in public, professional, civic, legislative, religious, and military circles of these United States ever since. Joseph E. and Lillian (Abbott) Robinson were the parents of the following five children: 1. Esther Elizabeth, born on August 23, 1898, and educated at the Oberlin Kindergarten Training School. 2. Joseph Douglass, born on February 27, 1900, and graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1922, who is at present managing the business built up by his father. 3. Lillian Estelle, born on June 26, 1901, and graduated from Vassar College with the class of 1924. 4. Mary Louise, born on August 1, 1902, a graduate of Wellesley College, of Wellesley, Massachusetts. 5. Adelaide Abbott, born on November 26, 1904, a graduate of the Dana Hall and Pine Manor schools. All of these children have continued their education by extensive travel in European countries. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Robinson continues to reside in the family home at Oil City, where she is prominent socially as well as in the religious and welfare circles of the community.

The death of Joseph E. Robinson occurred at his home in Oil City, Pennsylvania, on June 25, 1923, in his fifty-ninth year, and his passing at this comparatively early age, while at the height of his great usefulness, and at the very apex of his mental and physical abilities, was a great loss not only to his immediate family, a large circle of friends, and Oil City in particular, but to the vastly ramified oil industry of the State of Pennsylvania in general.

STERN, Judge Jacob,

New York Jurist.

In the personnel of the surrogate of Erie County, New York, a name eminently concerned with the substantial values of that department of law in this State was that of Judge Jacob Stern, who was both a learned justice in courts of record and a counsellor-at-law of marked judgment and of a very broad comprehension of all branches of legal activity. From his earliest youth he had associated himself with law offices and with law

Charles N. Kurtz.

matters, and he had won his way to attainment in his profession solely through his steadfast purpose to master the problems of practice in the Surrogate courts, and in that accomplishment he, indeed, had few equals. He was one of four sons of John Stern, one of the prominent Buffalo, New York, citizens of German birth, his brothers being: Ludwig Stern, Philip Stern, an attorney, and Carl Stern, who is now in England.

Hon. Jacob Stern was born May 18, 1851, in Buffalo, New York, where he attended both public and private schools, and when he was only fifteen years old he entered the office of the surrogate as a messenger boy. From the first he sought those means that proved his stepping stones to the profession of law, and he took up his regular studies under the direction of Judge James Humphrey and Hon. Daniel Lockwood; and for a time, also, he was in the office of James C. Beecher. All his spare time was given to study, and when he was admitted to the bar in 1876 he had made himself thoroughly proficient in the studies that required examination for admission. From that time forward Judge Stern made a specialty of the practice in surrogates' courts, and his proficiency therein became so marked that in 1883 he was elected by a large majority on the Democratic ticket as surrogate. He was one of the most methodical of men in that office, and reorganizing the business usages of his court and office, he secured the orderly filing and indexing of every record and paper. After two terms in this office he retired to the private practice of law, which he continued until his death in 1910.

Judge Stern married Ida Bullymore, and they were the parents of four children: Elsie, Ethel, Irene, and Robert.

Judge Jacob Stern died August 10, 1910, in Buffalo, New York. It is said of him that he made legions of friends by his open manner; and he was known throughout the judicial district as a lawyer of marked ability.

KURTZ, Charles McMeen, Ph. D.,

Famous Art Critic and Patron.

To the progress of art in America and in no slight degree in Europe, as well, the name of Dr. Charles McMeen Kurtz holds permanent significance, for during his life-time of devoted activity in the interests of art and artists, the force of his constructive personality was devoted to this realm. Gifted not only as an individual, but endowed with that spirit which inspires others to high achievement, the lofty ideals of Dr. Kurtz as expressed in all his work and cherished among his admirers formed an influence for great good in his day and a memory which will long be recalled by those whose privilege it was to know him. Dr. Kurtz gave his life to the advancement of artistic endeavor through the medium of leading newspapers and magazines, and also through his constructive work as an executive in expositions of his day. Widely affiliated with organized artistic endeavor, he gave to the world until within a few days of his death such impetus toward ever higher attainment as is all too rarely felt in this mercenary and material age. His life was of the broadest significance to the art world, not only of his time but to the art world of the future.

The Kurtz family is of Holland Dutch origin and was distinguished in that country for many generations, men of talent in various fields bearing the name and carrying it to high level in various lines of endeavor for many generations.

The family was established in America at an early date, having settled in Pennsylvania.

Davis Brooks Kurtz, father of Charles M. Kurtz, was one of the foremost lawyers of New Castle, the county seat of Lawrence, Pennsylvania. Davis Brooks Kurtz married Maria Wilder, a member of an old New England family, originally from England, her ancestry tracing back to the "Mayflower." The name of Wilder is from the Saxon "Wealh" meaning a traveller or pilgrim. Nicholas W. Wilder, early English ancestor, served as a chieftain in the Army of the Earl of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth, coming from France to England and landing at Milford Haven.

Charles McMeen Kurtz was born in the city of New Castle, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1855, son of Davis Brooks and Maria (Wilder) Kurtz, and died in the city of Buffalo, New York, March 21, 1909. His boyhood was spent in his native town and there he attended the public schools, later entering Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This same institution conferred upon him in 1879 the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1902 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, these honorary degrees having been given him in recognition of outstanding achievement. It is a matter of record also that Dr. Kurtz was commissioned colonel by Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania, at the request of Colonel Robert McComb, a close friend of the family. This commission was issued Dr. Kurtz when he was one year old, the Governor understanding at the time that he was very young, and the document is still cherished as a treasured heirloom in the family.

Dr. Kurtz was first active in the newspaper world in his native place, but after a short period went to New York City and there studied art, later opening his own studio there. He was there active as a reporter on the "New York Tribune" in the early days of that newspaper as a nationally influential publication. Later, going to Europe, Dr. Kurtz travelled extensively on the Continent, devoting his time largely to the study of art. For nine years he acted as editor of the "National Academy Notes," and in 1884 he became editor of the "Art Union Magazine." In 1883 he became the director of the Art Department of the Southern Exposition, which was held at Louisville, Kentucky. His work in this connection commanded his attention from the time the exposition was projected until its successful close. Returning to New York, Dr. Kurtz became art editor of the "New York Daily Star" in 1889, and was thereafter literary editor and director of the "Sunday Star."

This record of noteworthy achievement carried Dr. Kurtz to a position of international importance and he was selected as assistant chief of the Department of Fine Arts at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He took up the duties in this connection in 1891 and served until the close of the exposition in 1893. The following year he became director of the Art Department of the St. Louis Annual Exposition and remained with that organization until the year 1899. During this period of five years Dr. Kurtz spent a great deal of time touring Europe and exploring its art centers; organizing and bringing from abroad art exhibitions of international interest. From 1901 until 1904 he served as assistant chief of the Department of Art in the preparation and consummation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, then was appointed art director of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy,

He was also assistant director of Fine Arts for the United States Commission at the Paris Exposition, and was awarded a gold medal in recognition of his services in behalf of the St. Louis Exposition. His work further in the interests of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1900 was acknowledged by a diploma and medal.

The appointment of Dr. Kurtz to the art directorship of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy marked an era of rapid advance and high achievement in art interests in this city. One of his first official privileges of importance was the assembling of a noteworthy loan collection of pictures for the occasion of the dedication of the Albright Art Gallery in May, 1905. His tireless endeavors for the success of this institution and his brilliant leadership in its interests form a chapter never to be forgotten by those who are familiar with the work of the Academy. Among the artists and patrons of art who frequented the Academy during the five years of his administration he became deeply beloved and sincerely honored and ever revered for his lofty ideals and utter forgetfulness of personal interests in the general good of the institution. His presence was a privilege, his encouragement an inspiration, his praise an intangible but all the more precious medal of honor. An incident of the closing days of his career was of deep interest. This was the painting of a brilliant and lifelike portrait sketch of Dr. Kurtz in the Albright Art Gallery by his friend, the famous artist, Joaquin Sorolla-y-Bastida. This painting, the property of Mrs. Kurtz, for many years was loaned to the Albright Art Gallery. This portrait was begun and completed on Tuesday, March 16, 1909, only a few days before his death. Of the occasion "Academy Notes" for April, 1909, said editorially:

To those who had the good fortune to see this magic performance at the Albright Gallery, the scene was one never to be forgotten; Mr. Kurtz stood at the doorway of the North Gallery; the distinguished Spanish painter worked, oblivious to the small group of men and women who looked admiringly on. One cannot help feeling, when one recalls the scene, that this was the summit of Mr. Kurtz's career. The whole man was alert and smilingly happy. In the Gallery to which he had given four years of entire unselfish devotion, and which, under his care, had grown to occupy a high place in the best life of this city of Buffalo, he stood; content that the task to which for years he had looked forward—the exhibition of the paintings of Senor Sorolla—was an accomplished fact; happy in the security of a position of which he had proved himself to be a master, and confidently looking forward to a future full of work and success for the institution in which he played so large a part.

But his work was ended. Late on Wednesday he knew he was dangerously ill and courageously asked to be taken to the hospital. During that ride and during the days of his painful illness he felt that he was not likely to recover; he was not afraid to die, but was full of anxiety for the success of the exhibition and fearful that some details might have been overlooked. He was patient and appreciative to the end, sending farewells to his friends and telling his child not to feel badly because he was going to a place where "all will be beautiful."

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, on March 22, 1909, adopted the following resolutions in memory of the passing of their distinguished confrere:

Charles M. Kurtz was appointed Art Director of the Albright Art Gallery in January, 1905, upon the completion of the new gallery building. For four years he has given to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy a quality of service difficult adequately to acknowledge; no sacrifice of time or health was too great for him; early and late he worked, sustained by an enthusiasm which never for an instant flagged and which was the admiration of all those who were near to the work he was doing. Gentle and courteous by nature, tying his associates to himself by strong ties of personal affection and esteem, he was strong and fearless in his opinions and has won for himself a high position in his chosen profession.

To this city of Buffalo, in the cultivation of an

appreciation of the beautiful, in stimulating an interest in pictures, in strengthening the foundations for higher living, he has rendered a service the effect of which will always be felt in the life of this community.

The Directors of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy in the death of Charles M. Kurtz lose not only the successful and talented director of the institution committed to their charge, but a personal and esteemed friend, while this city loses a citizen, who coming here as a stranger only four short years ago, has become a distinct and distinguished figure in our city's life.

Other honors tendered to Dr. Kurtz included the distinction of the decoration of the officer of the Order of Merit by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria in 1905. Many artists' societies and guilds were proud to number him in their membership, and he was affiliated for many years with the National Sculpture Society; the National Society of Mural Painters; Municipal Art Society; the Japan Society of London; Artists' Guild of Saint Louis; honorary member of the Society of Western Artists; member of Phi Gamma Delta; the Lotos and National Arts clubs of New York; the Buffalo and University clubs of Buffalo; the Thursday Club; the Pioneer Club; and the Sedate Sixteen Club. Dr. Kurtz was a loyal Republican by political affiliation, and during the campaign of Benjamin Harrison for president in 1888, he was one of the strong political writers in the interest of the party and candidate.

Dr. Charles M. Kurtz married, October 1, 1885, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, Julia Stephenson, whom he met in 1883 at the time of the Southern Exposition at Louisville. Mrs. Kurtz was a resident of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and a daughter of Dr. Andrew Tribble and Elizabeth Ann (Smith) Stephenson. Her father was a member of one of the old and distinguished families of Virginia and a successful physician of his day. The Stephenson family is allied with the Tribble and Burris families, all tracing back to Revolutionary descent. Mrs. Kurtz's mother, Elizabeth Ann (Smith) Stephenson, was the daughter of Benjamin Smith, and granddaughter of Benjamin Smith, listed as the head of a family in first census, 1790, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Mrs. Kurtz is a member of the Buffalo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Twentieth Century Club. Keenly appreciative of her husband's brilliant talent, Mrs. Kurtz frequently travelled with him, both in Europe and on the American Continent. She survives Dr. Kurtz and makes her home in Buffalo. Their three children are: Elizabeth Stephenson, who died at an early age, having given great promise both in art and literature; Julia Wilder, who is now active as a supervisor of drawing at the public schools of Buffalo; and Isabella Stevenson, at home.

SUHR, Charles L.,

Successful Oil Refiner.

In Venango County, Pennsylvania, the heart of the oil fields, the name Suhr is well and widely known, and signifies a family whose activities in developing the petroleum industry have been of the greatest worth and importance. The present Charles L. Suhr is classed as one of that county's most prominent and influential business men, and one whose constructive career in oil refining is on a parity with that of his well known father, the late Henry Suhr. No name is held in higher esteem in Venango County than that of Henry Suhr, of Oil City, for he was a foremost member of that successful group of far-sighted business men whose activities in the local oil fields not only built up their own fortunes but also

Charles L. Suhr

reacted to the very real and tangible progress and advancement of Oil City and Venango County. Henry Suhr has been described as "a man of substantial qualities and keen business instincts, though modest and unassuming, who made his way from small beginnings and won for himself a foremost place as a citizen."

Another annalist, in speaking of Henry Suhr, has said:

> Mr. Suhr was methodical in all he did, and throughout his long and honorable career he retained those splendid habits as well as giving careful attention to detail which made his early adventures thrive. His talent for handling large affairs seemed to develop naturally with the requirements of his expanding interests, for he always proved equal to their demands, never hesitating to assume new labors regardless of the burdens he already might be carrying. However, being well fitted for responsibilities of all kinds, and never avoiding them, his associates showed unqualified confidence in his aims and actions. The record of his business life constitutes a definite part of the commercial and industrial history of Oil City. His sterling personal traits and companionable nature won him friends wherever he was known, and his pleasant and genial manners had an unmistakable note of sincerity and genuine fellowship which justified his popularity to all who came within his influence.

Henry Suhr, the father of Charles L. Suhr, was of German birth and ancestry, and was born at Hardegsen, Province of Hanover, Germany, on October 11, 1844, the eldest of the three sons of Christian and Henrietta (Frohne) Suhr. Of these sons, Charles Suhr, the youngest, died many years ago; and Louis Suhr, who for many years was a successful oil producer at Bradford, Pennsylvania, died at Los Angeles, California, in 1917. Henry Suhr was reared and educated in his native land, and upon coming to America in July, 1868, located first in New York City. His parents, who followed him to the United States in May, 1877, returned to Germany after a six months' stay. Henry Suhr learned the trade of a locksmith, and was thus employed in New York City, and Buffalo, New York, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before he finally settled in Oil City, Venango County. The development of the Pennsylvania oil fields intrigued his interest, and he settled in the Oil Creek region in 1869. During the next six years he was employed by various oil producing concerns, and after becoming completely familiar with all the many phases and ramifications of the industry, he decided to enter the producing business on his own account. In 1875 he established himself as an oil producer in Oil City, which place became his permanent home. In 1886 he became identified with still another branch of the industry, when he joined Louis Walz and Samuel Justus in organizing the Penn Refining Company, of which Mr. Suhr was the executive head for many years, filling ably the office of president until the concern's absorption by the Penn American Refining Company more than twenty-five years later. The business of the latter company (now the Pennzoil Company) grew to such large proportions—largely as the outcome of Mr. Suhr's efforts—that it is now universally recognized as one of the leading refiners of petroleum products in the entire world. Several years after becoming identified with the Penn Refinery, Mr. Suhr joined other local men in the purchase of the plant of the Valley Oil Company at Rouseville, and organized the Germania Refining Company, which eventually (in 1914) became consolidated with the Penn Refining Company under the name of the Germania Refining Company, and which in 1917 was changed to the Penn American Refining Company. In 1924 it was merged with the Pennzoil Company and is now (1926) known under that name. Henry Suhr was one of the

oldest and largest stockholders in the Oil City Trust Company for many years, and also served as a member of the Board of Directors of this bank, which is one of the leading financial institutions in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was also interested in The Pure Oil Company; the Penn Oil and Supply Company, an oil marketing concern which operated in many Western States; the Consolidated Window Glass Company, a Bradford (Pennsylvania) concern with plants at Mt Jewett and Hazelhurst, Pennsylvania; and the British-American Oil Company, of Toronto, Canada. During the last few years of his life, owing to ill health, Mr. Suhr did not take as active a part as usual in the conduct of these companies, but nevertheless maintained his associations with them to the end and looked after the management of his own interests. Two years before his death he tried a rest cure at famous Nauheim, Germany, and the last few winters of his life were spent at St. Petersburg, Florida, where his death occurred, following a severe attack of asthma, on December 2, 1914. His passing was deeply regretted and mourned by a host of friends. For more than three decades he had been a communicant and a vestryman of the Good Hope Lutheran Church, of which he was also a charter member and founder, and he was always interested and active in behalf of its welfare, serving as a member of the building committee which had charge of the erection of the present beautiful church edifice, which was completed in the year 1903.

Henry Suhr was married, in Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania, on July 15, 1875, to Louise Schorman, who was a native of Germany and who came to America at the age of eighteen years. Her father, Christian Schorman, also born in Germany, came to America later in life, and lived retired in Oil City until his death in 1914, when eighty-six years of age. Christian Schorman was twice married, Mrs. Suhr being the eldest of the four children born to the first union. The others are as follows: 2. Lewis Schorman, a resident of Oil City. 3. Karl Schorman, who died in Australia. 4. Adolph Schorman, a resident of Bradford, Pennsylvania. By the second union there were three children, as follows: 5. Mrs. John Baumbach, of Oil City. 6. Gustave Schorman, also of Oil City. 7. William A. P. Schorman, a resident of Toronto, Canada.

Henry and Louise (Schorman) Suhr were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Charles L., of further mention. 2. Elizabeth, now the wife of James Cuyler Black, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. 3. Lena, now the wife of Ernest A. Burch, of Oil City. 4. Henry W., who died in October, 1918, at Saltville, Virginia, of influenza and pneumonia, while serving in the United States Army. Mrs. Louise (Schorman) Suhr was a devout Christian lady, a true gentlewoman, and deeply devoted to her church (The Good Hope Lutheran Church) in which she took an unflagging interest. She numbered her friends by the score, and her kindly ways and her ever readiness to help those in need endeared her to all who were privileged to know her. Her death, of influenza pneumonia, on February 21, 1919, was indeed a great loss to the religious and philanthropic circles of Oil City.

Charles L. Suhr, the subject of this review and the eldest of the four children of Henry and Louise (Schorman) Suhr, was born at Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania, on March 30, 1877, and acquired his early education in the public and high schools of his native community. He

then matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was graduated from the Chemistry Division of that institution with the class of 1898. Upon the completion of his scholastic training he returned to Oil City, and embarked upon his business career by entering the oil refining business—thus following in his noted father's industrial footsteps. As he familiarized himself with the detail work of the industry, he was steadily advanced from one position to others of increasing importance and influence, until finally he was made general superintendent of the Germania Refining Company, now the Pennzoil Refining Company, of which latter organization he is now (1926) president and general manager. This concern, which carries on a national and international trade, is one of the largest refining companies in this section of the State. Charles L. Suhr also carries on the majority of his father's varied and various business enterprises, and is himself interested in many correlated and allied industries. He is vice-president of the British-American Oil Company, of Toronto, Canada, as well as vice-president of the Oil City Trust Company, in which he also holds a directorate. Mr. Suhr holds practical and well-grounded ideas on the value of wholesome social institutions and their reaction and effect on citizenship and proper standards of life in all of its associations, and he has endorsed in a practical way every worthy movement which is designed to promote the welfare of the community. He has been especially active in his hearty support and tireless work for the Young Men's Christian Association, and serves as a valued director of the local institution. He also holds important directorates with the Oil City Chamber of Commerce, and the American Petroleum Institute, and has proved that he is deeply public-spirited by serving a term as a member of the City Council at a time when his influence and work was of the greatest benefit. Fraternally Mr. Suhr has been active in Masonic circles, and is a member in good standing of Petrolia Lodge, No. 363, Free and Accepted Masons; Oil City Chapter, No. 236, Royal Arch Masons; Talbot Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; Venango Lodge of Perfection; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation is with the Good Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church of Oil City, of which he is a vestryman. He also contributes freely of his means towards the maintenance of many and varied local charitable, benevolent and philanthropic institutions.

Charles L. Suhr was married at Rouseville, Pennsylvania, on October 16, 1901, to Kate Wilkins, a daughter of Benton T. and Rebecca (Brown) Wilkins, highly respected and well known residents of Rouseville, Pennsylvania. Charles L. and Kate (Wilkins) Suhr are the parents of two sons as follows: 1. Henry (2), born July 21, 1902, at present an undergraduate at Yale University. 2. Charles L., Jr., born on July 30, 1905, now (1926) completing his scholastic training at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. The family residence is maintained at No. 507 West Third Street, Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania.

COBB, Andrew Bell,

Jurist.

Hon. Andrew Bell Cobb, of Parsippany, New Jersey, was one of those Americans whom the country loves to honor. A successful combination of jurist, states-

man, large land owner, and business man, he ranked high in intellectual quality, in charm of personality, and in force of character. Absolutely honest, he was courageous in the face of adverse criticism and persistent in his adherence to opinions based on a careful study of facts. His ancestry was distinguished, his forebears having helped in the shaping of the most significant American history.

(I) With the coming to America of the Pilgrims came the Cobb family, probably in the good ship "Anne," for they were in Plymouth among the first settlers. Henry Cobb, born in County Kent, England, near London, in 1596, was the first of the name to land on these shores, 1629. He moved to Scituate in 1633, and in 1638 was sent to Barnstable to establish a town and church government, effecting his objective. He not only held the highest office in both departments, but he was deputy to the General Court at Plymouth in 1645, 1647, 1657, and 1659 and 1661. He died in Barnstable in 1679 at the age of eighty-three. He married (first), April 1, 1631, Patience Hurst, of Plymouth, who died in 1648. He married (second) Sarah Hinckley, December 12, 1849, sister of Thomas Hinckley, last Governor of Plymouth Colony.

(II) Edward Cobb, second son of Henry and Patience (Hurst) Cobb, was born at Plymouth, moved to Taunton in 1667, where he died in 1675. He married Mary Haskins, daughter of William and Ann Haskins, November 28, 1668.

(III) Edward Cobb, eldest son of Edward and Mary (Haskins) Cobb, was born in 1662, in Taunton. He married, and among his children was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(IV) Ebenezer Cobb, eldest son of Edward Cobb, was born in Taunton May 6, 1696. He lived in that town and took a leading part in public affairs. He married Mehitable Robinson, daughter of Increase and Sarah (Penniman) Robinson, and great-granddaughter of William Robinson, born about 1613 in Canterbury, England, whence he came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. Sarah (Penniman) Robinson was a daughter of James and Lydia (Eliot) Penniman, her mother being a sister to John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians."

(V) Edward Cobb, youngest of the nine children of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Robinson) Cobb, was born in Massachusetts, in 1731, was given by a will, still a family possession, the property at Parsippany, New Jersey, to which he moved, and where he died in 1813. He married Elizabeth Bowers, born in 1746, who died in 1788, and the oldest son in their family of ten children was Lemuel, of whom further.

(VI) Colonel Lemuel Cobb, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Bowers) Cobb, was born near Parsippany, on his father's fertile farm, May 15, 1762, and died April 1, 1831. He was forceful and able, with great ambition and public spirit. His place was, therefore, in the front rank of community leaders. He was an efficient civil engineer and surveyor, member of the Board of Proprietors of the eastern division of New Jersey, and long surveyor-general. Prominent likewise in military affairs and politics, he served as judge of the court. He married (first) Mary Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith, of Troy, whose only surviving child, Elizabeth, became the wife of Benjamin Howell. He married (second) Susan Farrand, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Parrott) Farrand, and they were the parents of several children, including Andrew Bell, of whom further. The Farrand family was descended from

Nathaniel Farrand, who resided in Milford, Connecticut, in 1645, to which colony he had come from Yorkshire, England, and still earlier from Montpelier, France. He was of titled family, said to be Huguenot in origin. The great-grandson of this progenitor, Ebenezer Farrand, had moved with his parents to Newark, New Jersey, in 1711, where he married Rebecca Ward, and their son, Ebenezer Farrand, was the father of Lemuel Cobb's wife. The Ward family, also of English origin, was descended from an American colonist who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, Robert Ward.

(VII) Andrew Bell Cobb, son of Colonel Lemuel and Susan (Farrand) Cobb, was born at Parsippany, New Jersey, June 7, 1804, and died January 31, 1873, at the age of sixty-nine. His life was characterized by notable accomplishments. Having completed an excellent and comprehensive educational course, he began to assist his father in the care of his large landed estate. When Lemuel Cobb died his son inherited the major portion of the estate, to the improvement and increase of which he devoted the remainder of his life. His other interests included the mining resources of the country, particularly the iron deposits of his section, which led him in time to manufacture iron on a large scale. He built and operated a furnace at Split Rock.

His political achievements deserve a prominent place in any record of the county or of his life. A Whig in his earlier years, Judge Cobb joined the Democratic party in 1853, and several times represented it in public office. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Morris County from 1838 to 1843. In 1849-50 he was representative for that county in the General Assembly, and in spite of the fact that his party was in the minority among the voters of the district, he was again elected to this office in 1853. In the session of 1854 he was a leading member of the House, active in promoting legislation which resulted in the limitation of the monopoly of the "Joint Companies" to January 1, 1869. His promotion to a place in the State Senate came as a further evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the public with his election in 1856 and two subsequent reëlections. He was on the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey for a long time.

Andrew Bell Cobb married (first) Elizabeth F. Kirkpatrick, daughter of Captain David Kirkpatrick. She died December 11, 1857, leaving a daughter, Julia, who married (first) Frederick De Mott, and (second) Stephen A. Guerin, and who died September 15, 1894, leaving a daughter, Julia, now Mrs. Dudley Dawson, of Boonton, New Jersey. Mr. Cobb married (second) Frances E. Condit, daughter of Nathaniel Ogden Condit. She died July 18, 1920, survived by a daughter, Elizabeth C., and a son, Andrew Lemuel, whose biographical record follows.

The generous allotment of years granted Judge Cobb scarcely sufficed for the magnitude of his accomplishments. His valuable and distinguished service to his country took the form of judicial and legislative activity. Integrity and independence of character added force to his business undertakings, which were in themselves inspired by sagacity and broad understanding. His attitude to both private and public life was conscientious, his example inspiring. He is of that

> Choir invisible
> Of those immortal dead who live again
> In lives made better by their presence.

COBB, Andrew Lemuel,

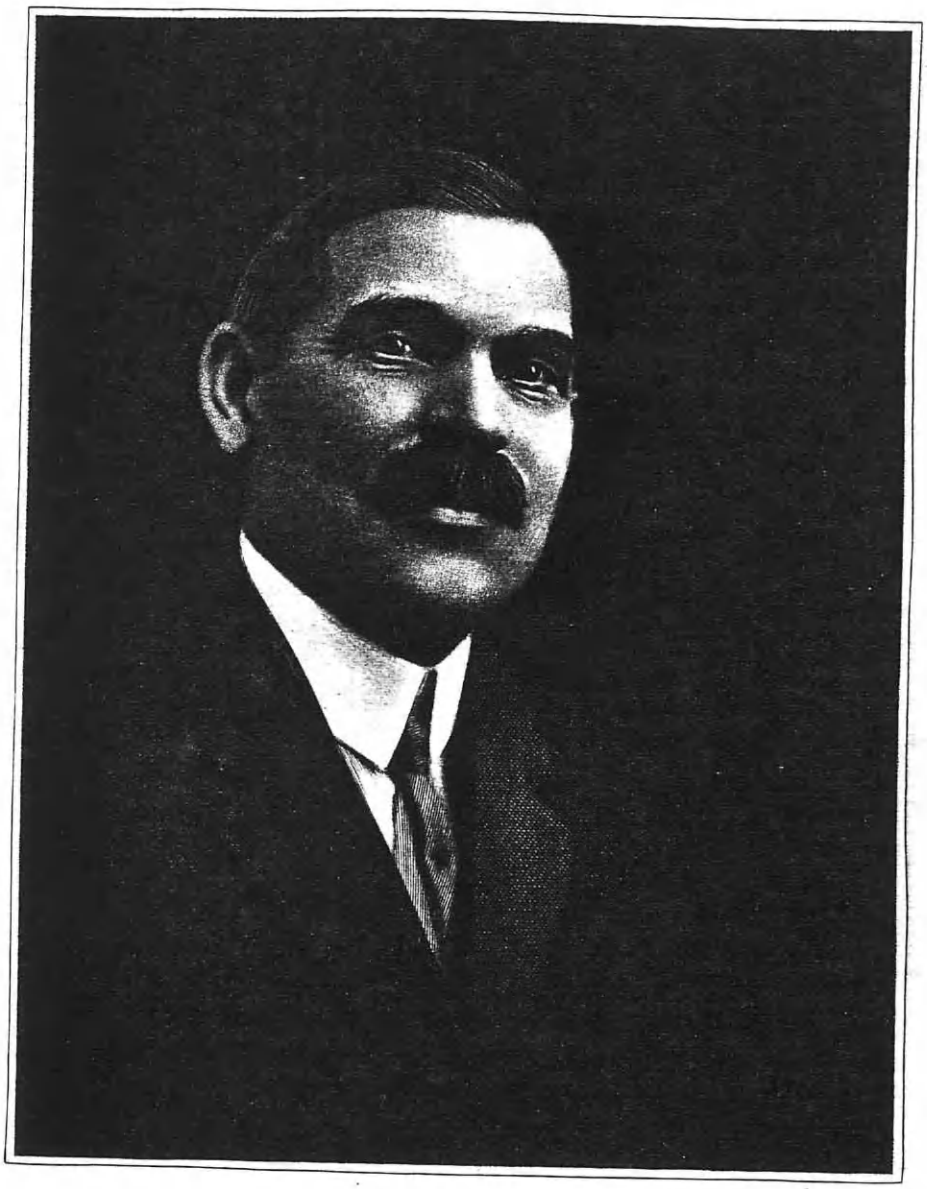
Agriculturist.

Reflected in the clear light of his fine achievements shines the fame of Andrew Lemuel Cobb, son of Andrew Bell Cobb, and of the splendid old American family whose history is outlined in his father's biographical record. Worthy of that ancestry and that paternity, Mr. Cobb, of Parsippany, New Jersey, was one of the best known agriculturists and land owners on a large scale in the State. He gave the most unwearying attention to a wide variety of community welfare projects and organizations over a long period of years. His most astute business enterprises were based on ideals of service to his fellow-citizens. His perseverance and ability in the execution of his designs put his ideals into effect.

Andrew Lemuel Cobb was born in Hanover Township, Morris County, New Jersey, September 5, 1867, son of Andrew Bell and Frances E. (Condit) Cobb, of Parsippany. He was educated in South Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating in 1887 from Greylock Institute. The major business of his maturity was the administration of the extensive and valuable estate left to the family at the death of his father. His broad acres were a source of pride and benefit to all who lived in the vicinity. With the property and traditions of his distinguished family he inherited much of their broad and keen mentality, their lofty conception of responsibility toward their fellow-men, and their readiness to fulfil any public duties devolving upon them.

An interesting illustration of his habit of combining the utilization of his property with programs which would work toward general community welfare was the development of Green Pond. This beautiful lake was somewhat inaccesaible, remote from food supplies, and enjoyed by only a few lovers of nature. Mr. Cobb envisioned the enjoyment of this lovely and healthful spot by thousands instead of a few individuals. He organized a company, the Green Pond Hotel and Land Company, and marked out plots of land for campers along the shores of the lake. He built a modest family hotel and provided a country store, using his influence toward the establishment of a stage line for the conveying of people and supplies from railroads to the lake. Boats, including a motor boat, were purchased. With these facilities, ever growing numbers of city dwellers began to enjoy the beautiful country which Mr. Cobb knew so well because his family had long owned it. He wisely determined that the resort should be kept natural and simple and health giving, that families with children should feel free to come there, and that rowdy and boisterous amusements and people should be forbidden. He also refused to seek a liquor license for the hotel and used his best efforts to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath. The project succeeded. A fine class of people leased land and built their cottages until the whole shore line was dotted with summer homes. Thousands enjoy Green Pond, still bearing the imprint of the ideals of the founder. The success was as much due to his personality as to the care with which he worked out his plans. His genial smile and gracious deference won him hosts of friends; his manner inspired implicit confidence.

In the same fashion he shared in other progressive activities. He was for many years director of the First National Bank of Morristown. He was a member of the county committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose chairman



Andrew L. Cobb

said that the committee's "work was made easier of accomplishment because of the interest and the participation of Mr. Cobb in the movement for the welfare of the boys of Morris County." He was still a young man of twenty-eight when he was elected a director of the Morris County Children's Home, November 13, 1895, and he remained thus interested for twenty-five years. Appointed to the committee on house and grounds and to that on the reception and discharge of children, he became chairman of the former the following year. In 1898 he was elected a member of the executive committee, and six months later, November 9, 1898, he was made vice-president. His discharge of his responsibilities was faithful. He regularly attended the monthly meetings of the executive committee, where his advice was always sought, particularly because of his familiarity with the daily routine and the intimate details of the home. He was a constant visitor at the home, in effect a most efficient superintendent of the grounds and buildings. He was president of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey, where his fellows found his advice "always sound and his wise directions in matters of general business valuable." They called him a "citizen of outstanding usefulness." He was an administrator of the Vail Memorial Trust Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Parsippany, of which he was a member, and a participant in such aspects of public life as grand jury sessions and Morris County tax assessment committees. A Republican in politics, he steadily refused to run for State and county offices toward which he was frequently urged. These honors seemed to him empty in comparison with the genuine good he could perform for his community, and the happiness he enjoyed in his family.

As was to be expected, Mr. Cobb played a leading part in mobilizing his community for patriotic service during the World War. As president of the local board for Morris County, District No. 3, of the selective service draft system, Mr. Cobb displayed his usual thorough-going devotion to the business in hand, and his customary efficiency and executive ability in organizing the clerical force and office and in transacting the business of the board. He lavished time and labor on the complicated and detailed work. He was kind and considerate, just and fair to all who appeared before the body, and ever mindful to the comfort of the drafted. the business was economically administered and registered some 4,384 men, sending three hundred and twenty-seven white men and fourteen colored men to camp in 1917, and in 1918 adding to its quota seventy-two white men, all from Boonton and Boonton Township, Mountain Lakes, Montville, and neighboring sections.

On September 15, 1892, Andrew Lemuel Cobb married Mary Righter, daughter of George E. Righter, who survives her husband and resides in Parsippany, New Jersey. Three children were born of the union: Andrew Lemuel, residing at home; Marion, now Mrs. A. E. Rowse, of Winchester, Massachusetts; and Frances Condit, at home with her mother.

Death came suddenly and accidentally to Andrew L. Cobb at his home, July 27, 1922. His personality and force of character brought to him popularity as well as public confidence. He had many friends, attracted by his genial, yet courtly manner. He was widely recognized as a man upon whom all could de-

pend, because he was ready with wise advice and judicious counsel in every emergency, and he thus filled a large place in the home, in church, and in the county. The fine words of Pliny apply with peculiar fitness to this great-souled man:

He places no part of his happiness in ostentation but in the secret approbation of his conscience, seeking the reward of his virtue, not in the clamorous applauses of the world, but in the silent satisfaction which results from having acted well.

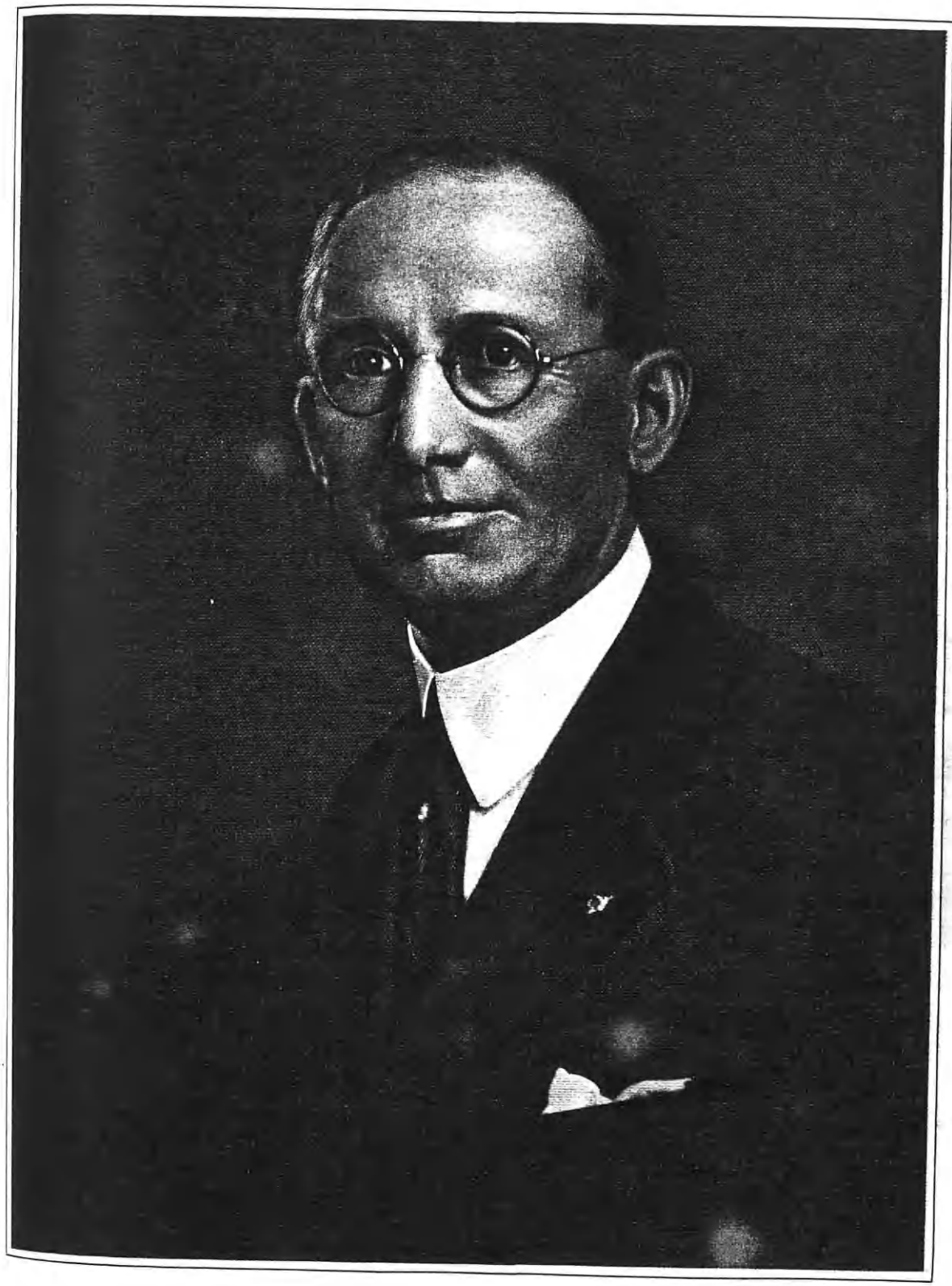
RUFF, Philip William,

Successful Business Man.

The death of Philip William Ruff in 1923 removed from Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, one of that community's most prominent, successful, and influential citizens and business men, and his passing was widely mourned by a host of warm, personal friends. He lived a useful, constructive, and beneficent life, and his career, viewed in perspective, proves him always to have maintained a strict code of business ethics, among whose chief ramifications were those prime requisites to success—no matter what the field of activity—of proved ability, wide experience, great efficiency, high integrity, unflagging perseverance and energy, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose, and deed. That he achieved man's highest aim and ideal in life in leaving this world a little better than he found it is not to be doubted, for a review of his life and labors is proof sufficient. Mr. Ruff was for many years a member of the firm and later sole proprietor of A. Ruff's Son, of Butler, a well-established wholesale and retail shoe concern. He was one of Butler's leading citizens, and was actively identified with local civic enterprise, progress, and advancement.

Philip William Ruff was the son of Albert and Mary (Bickel) Ruff, both natives of Butler, and the mother still alive and a resident of that town. The father, Albert Ruff, born on March 20, 1846, was well known and highly respected throughout Butler and its environs, and was active in the shoe business there until his death in January, 1917. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and had served in the Union forces as a member of the 58th Regiment, Company A, and later in the 76th Regiment, having enlisted for service twice during that epochal conflict. The first members of the Ruff family to make their home in the State of Pennsylvania settled in the eastern part of the Commonwealth at the time of William Penn, but for several generations the family has been identified with Western Pennsylvania, Mr. Ruff's great-grandfather having settled in Summit Township, Butler County, in the year 1829.

Philip William Ruff was born in Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on December 18, 1869, and received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native community, following which he attended the Capitol University at Columbus, Ohio. Upon the completion of his scholastic training, Mr. Ruff embarked upon his business career by entering the employ of a wholesale shoe concern in Boston, Massachusetts, as a travelling salesman, and for a number of years was thus identified, his scope of activities including the Middle Western and Northwestern States. In the year 1895 he resigned from this work and purchased a half interest in his father's prosperous shoe business, which had been established in Butler at its present location by his grandfather, Philip Bickel, as far back as the year 1848. The firm became known as A. Ruff & Son, and was so called until the death of Albert Ruff, the father, in



P. W. Ruff

January, 1917. Three years later Philip William Ruff bought out his brother's interest and became the sole owner, changing the name of the concern to A. Ruff's Son. This long-established firm, which has been ably carried on by four successive generations of the family, continued to do a steady and substantial business and to win many new friends during Mr. Ruff's efficient and successful management.

Mr. Ruff played a prominent part in the local public life of Butler. He was elected to serve on the Butler School Board for three consecutive terms, and served as secretary and later as president of the board, always taking a deep and personal interest in the educational progress of the city. He was chairman of the committee of three, which built the first high school building, now known as the Junior High School. Among the many clubs and organizations to which he belonged were the local Rotary Club, of which he was a charter member; the Butler Board of Commerce, the Business Men's Association, the Sons of Veterans, the Butler Country Club, the Sterling Club, the Commercial Travelers of America, the National Association of Shoe Retailers, the National Association of Shoe Wholesalers, the Middle States Association of Shoe Retailers, the Pennsylvania Association of Shoe Retailers, and the Pittsburgh Retailers' Association. Fraternally, Mr. Ruff was affiliated with Butler Lodge, No. 272, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 273, Royal Arch Masons; Lorraine Commandery, No. 87, Knights Templar; New Castle Chapter, Rose Croix, Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh; and was president of the Masonic Association of Butler. He was also an active and interested member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, of Butler.

Philip William Ruff was married, at Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on June 20, 1900, to Emma Louise Cromm, a native of that city, and the daughter of William and Mary (Miller) Cromm, well known and highly respected residents of Butler. Philip William and Emma Louise (Cromm) Ruff were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Mary Cromm, born on September 7, 1901, who is a graduate of George Washington University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. 2. Evelyn Isabelle, born on February 2, 1903, who was graduated from Chevy Chase School and the Erskine School. Mrs. Ruff and her two daughters survive Mr. Ruff.

Philip William Ruff died at his home in Butler, Pennsylvania, on December 23, 1923, after a brief illness, and just five days after he had celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday. He was buried in the South Cemetery, of Butler. His death at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, and while at the prime of life, at the height of his usefulness, and at the very apex of his mental and physical abilities, was a great loss to the community in which he had played so active a part, and was, and still continues to be, deeply felt by his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who knew him for a real man, and an American gentleman whose dominant and yet kindly personality endeared him to young and to old alike, wherever he might go. Mr. Ruff was a personal friend to literally scores of Butler's citizenry, and the fact that he held the

friendships that he made so easily proves the depth and constancy of his nature. Not only the city of Butler and the county of Butler are the losers in the untimely death of Philip William Ruff, but the State of Pennsylvania also has been deprived of an upright, noble man and sincere citizen.

STEELE, Capt. George Washington, Jr.,

Naval and Aviation Commander.

Having to his credit so far three decades of distinguished service in the United States Navy, Captain Steele has most worthily upheld the tradition of eminent public service established by his father, George Washington Steele, Sr., first Territorial Governor of Oklahoma. After having been a participant in practically every campaign in which the United States Navy had a share since he graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1900, Captain Steele has been connected with the Aviation Service of the Navy since 1918, and it is in this difficult and hazardous field that he has rendered preëminent services to his country and made valuable contributions to the development of aviation.

George Washington Steele, Jr., was born in Marion, Indiana, June 19, 1879, a son of George Washington and Marietta Elizabeth (Swayzee) Steele. His father was a native of Fayette County, Indiana, where he was born December 12, 1839. He was educated in the common schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1861, but never practiced. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Federal Army, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the following month. He was made captain in September, 1862, major in February, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in June, 1863, serving during the last three years of the Civil War in the Army of the Cumberland. On February 23, 1866, he was commissioned first lieutenant, 14th United States Infantry, and acted as regimental quartermaster, mainly on the frontier, until February 1, 1876, when he resigned and retired from the service. He was elected as a Republican to represent the Eleventh Indiana District in Congress in 1880, and was reëlected in 1882, 1884, and 1885, and again in 1896, serving from then until 1903, a total of sixteen years' service in Congress, where he was a prominent member of the Committees on Ways and Means and Military Affairs. In 1889 he was appointed as the first Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma by President Harrison, in which office he served for two years. After the termination of his term he returned to Indiana and became president of the First National Bank of Marion, Indiana, and a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Marion from 1890 to 1904. Later, he was appointed governor of this institution, continuing in this office until his death, which occurred at the home, July 13, 1922. He married Marietta Elizabeth Swayzee, of Marion, Indiana, October 11, 1866.

George Washington Steele, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Marion, Indiana, at various schools in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and then attended Shattuck School, Faribault, Minnesota. On June 3, 1896, he entered the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1900. During the ensuing years he passed through all grades in the commissioned line of the navy up to and including captain, which rank he reached in 1918. As a result of his various assignments he saw a great deal of active service, including the Boxer

campaign in China in 1900 with the U. S. S. "Brooklyn"; the campaign in the Philippine Islands in 1900 and 1901 with the same ship; the Nicaraguan campaign in 1912, and the Mexican campaign in 1912 and 1913 with the U. S. S. "California." In the Nicaraguan campaign he commanded the "California's" battalion, which was sent ashore to coöperate with the marines in protecting American lives and property. This duty continued for ten weeks, and included the engagement of Coyotepe Hill, in which several men on both sides (United States and Nicaraguan) were killed and wounded. For this service he was commended by the admiral commanding the campaign and by the Secretary of the Navy. During the World War he was in command, during 1917 and 1918, of the U. S. S. "Henderson," engaged in the transport service. He put the "Henderson" in commission—she was building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard when war was declared, and sailed with the first overseas expedition in June, 1917. After three trips to France, carrying troops and supplies, the ship was sent back to the navy yard to be completed. Captain Steele made seven successful trips in all. Returning from the third trip the "Antilles," the boat just astern of the "Henderson," was torpedoed and sank in six minutes, with a loss of over sixty men. On the eighth outward voyage, when about five hundred miles east of New York, on July 1, 1918, fire was discovered in the hold, and all efforts to stop it were unavailing. Toward evening the convoy commander ordered the "Henderson's" troops transferred to the "Von Steuben." Both ships stopped, and the destroyers worked all night making the transfer. The destroyers accompanied the "Henderson" back to the navy yard at Philadelphia, where she arrived, after many vicissitudes on July 5. The fire was determined to be of spontaneous origin in the cargo. For successfully bringing the ship to port under the prevailing circumstances Captain Steele was commended by the commander of the cruiser and transport force. In August, 1918, he was assigned to duty as assistant to the director of naval aviation at the Navy Department in Washington. From February, 1919 to October, 1920, he was in command of the U. S. S. "Shawmut," aircraft tender, and of the air detachment, United States fleet.

Perhaps his most interesting and certainly his most important assignment came to him in September, 1923, when he was ordered to Europe in connection with the building of the ZR-3, the huge dirigible airship which was then being constructed at the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen, Germany, for the United States Government. Captain Steele was sent abroad for the purpose of becoming expertly acquainted with the many and difficult technical details, connected with the handling and maintaining of the airship. He was also designated as the senior United States observer for the transatlantic flight of the new ship. After the airship had been completed Captain Steele took part in practically all of the various trial flights made by the ZR-3 over Germany and adjoining countries. Weather conditions and other matters of importance delayed the start of the transatlantic flight for some weeks, but on October 8, 1924, word was finally received in this country that the United States Consul in Stuttgart, Germany, had issued clearance papers to the ZR-3, and that the flight would be undertaken within a week. In the meantime, the Navy Department had ordered three supporting vessels, the "Patoka," "Detroit," and

"Milwaukee," to their stations in the Atlantic Ocean. At last the great day, when the ZR-3 was to make its journey to its new home arrived. Though other transatlantic flights had been made successfully before, this one was to break the record in point of distance, and was, from every point of view, a memorable achievement to the complete success of which Captain Steele had made no small contribution. During the trip he kept a daily record, which was written on the writing desk of the airship's cabin and from which historic document we quote:

The twelfth of October came in, a foggy day. When the hangar doors were opened, about six o'clock, there was a blue fog outside; but things were better than at the time of our last attempt to start two days before. The ship had been carefully trimmed and the temperature was better, that is colder. At 6:25 the ground crew started to take the ship out, and at 6:35 the engines were started and we were off. There was a great cheer from the crowd; the band played the national air, and there was much fluttering of handkerchiefs. Several thousand people were on the field, but their view of the ship was brief; she at once rose into the fog and disappeared from sight.

There is a queer thing about fog. When you are on the ground, you are in the fog; when you rise above it, you are above the clouds. A fog, in fact, is a cloud on the ground, so the ship rose through the fog and came out above the clouds, and in that manner she passed out of Germany. The crests of the higher hills projected above the clouds like islands in the sea, and when these were recognized the pilot would check his course.

When the clouds at last permitted a view of the ground, we saw France. We had come through the pass near Belfort, and were heading for the Bay of Biscay. There were not any large towns on our route. We passed some distance from Belfort, Besancon, Manlin, Cognac and Rochefort. At half-past three we passed over the mouth of the Gironde River to the Bay of Biscay. It had taken us only nine hours from Friedrichshafen to reach the Atlantic, an average of over sixty miles an hour.

The sun was shining brightly and we were passing over varied country, so the ship felt the effects of the conflicting currents of air. The result was a gentle roll and pitch, but not uncomfortable, and, what is more, the passenger cabin is practically free from vibration. When we reached the sea, the air above it being still, the bump motion ceased.

At four o'clock, when the watch was relieved, the men stretched out comfortably and began to bank up sleep against their night watches. Some of the more energetic ones played a tune on the phonograph, but this met with disapproval. Evening fell over a calm sea, with a clear sky, just enough red in the west to be a sailor's delight.

The course was laid for Cape Finisterre, but darkness fell before we sighted the Spanish coast. While Dr. Eckner and I were in the dining room, about seven o'clock, the ship began to jump about. We looked out of the window, and there under a full moon lay the precipitous coast of Spain. At 7:40 we had La Estacada lighthouse abeam, and our course was laid for the Azores. During the night the course and speed were checked occasionally by sighting on torch bombs dropped from the ship. When the end of our watch periods came, we found the berths were comfortable and we enjoyed undisturbed sleep.

In the morning of the 13th we passed directly above a British steamer headed in the opposite direction. By radio the ZR-3 inquired the steamer's position and reply was received indicating that we had drifted about sixty miles southward of our assumed position. Course was accordingly changed and at 11:40 San Miguel Island was sighted on the port bow.

At 2.20 we reached the southeastern end of Terceira Island and traversed its south coast. Never have I seen a sight to equal that part of this island. The fields and several square miles are laid out in patch-work fashion, separated by walls, and as no two adjacent fields are planted or cultivated alike, or are the same shape, the whole forms a mosaic of marvelous beauty. You must be in the air to see it.

After leaving Terceira the ship was driven to a height of about 5,000 feet in order to lift the safety valves and lose lifting gas to compensate for the loss of weight of gasoline used. During this manoeuvre something happened which must be carefully watched during all such manoeuvres. Upon returning to flying height, which was at this time above 1,000 feet, a rip about two feet long was discovered in the lower part of one of the gas cells. This was immediately repaired and the result was nothing worse than a small amount

of air finding its way into the cell to mix with the hydrogen and reduce its purity.

If, however, the hole had been larger or had not been so soon discovered, enough air might have found its way into the cell to form a dangerous mixture of gas and also to reduce the lifting power of the cell. It is, therefore, standard practice to have men carefully inspect the bottom of the gas cells—the only part they can see—during each considerable loss or gain of altitude by the airship.

At a height of 5,000 feet, down to 2,000 feet, we were approaching Pico Island, but all we could see of the island was its peak, triangular in outline, projecting above the clouds. For two hours, from 3:20 to 5:30, we had been passing through and over the islands of the Azores. They were all lovely.

Calamity in another form overtook us earlier in the day—the wash water gave out. The commissary officer promised to ration sufficient drinking water for a shave apiece just before landing if we land soon enough. He is meanwhile furnishing good hot meals and we are at least well fed. We are well housed, too, that is our living quarters are comfortable, and any one who will make a couple of trips a day through the corridor from the tip of the nose back and down to the depths of the lower fin need not complain of lack of exercise.

The night of the 13th was marked by adverse winds of considerable strength. As soon as the weather reports came in next morning it was decided to head up to the northwest. In the meanwhile a steamer seen on the horizon was asked for her position, and the ZR-3 found herself, according to the steamer, about 120 miles to the northward of her assumed position. Communication was also established with the cruiser "Detroit," and with all the available data as a guide, the course was laid northwest.

At about half-past nine we passed directly above the steamer "Robert Dollar." She hoisted her number in flags and ran up the British ensign. The ZR-3 then began to climb and rose to a height of about 8,000 feet. This was to lift the safety valves again, and the result was about five per cent loss of hydrogen from the gas cells, leaving them eighty per cent full. About half of the fuel supply still remained, enough for fifty-six hours' running, with four of the five engines at 1,250 R. P. M., which gives about fifty-seven knots.

The trip above the clouds gave temporary relief from the summer temperature we have had. It was 75 degrees in the cabin last night, and continued warm today. Early in the afternoon fog was encountered, and for several hours the ship ran close to the surface of the sea, the better to judge the direction and force of the wind by observing the waves. Then she climbed above the fog, which was only five or six hundred feet high, and ran thus until darkness obscured the surroundings. We felt a sympathy for the vessels in that fog; we have been there in surface ships ourselves, and this fog extended over 400 miles.

When I came on watch at midnight, the ZR-3 was skirting the southeast coast of Nova Scotia. It was a cold, bright night, a decided change from the night before. At ten minutes past one o'clock Seal Island was passed and the ship headed toward Boston. The position was occasionally checked from radio compass stations along the shore.

Cape Cod was passed abeam at 1:15 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, and soon afterward the ship was sailing over Boston. It was a sight to swell the bosom of a returning American, and one never to be forgotten. There were millions of lights. If one looked closely downward, one could see the buildings, but looking slantwise nothing but lights.

Shortly after having passed over Boston the ZR-3 circled over New York City, where she received an enthusiastic and somewhat noisy welcome. At 9:52 A. M., October 15, 1924, she arrived at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, and within an hour the big dirigible had been berthed in the large hangar which she shared with the "Shenandoah." In eighty-one hours she had safely completed her record trip of 5,060 miles, carrying besides her German crew and Captain Steele three other United States officers, Commander Jacob H. Klein and Lieutenant-Commander Sidney M. Kraus of the Navy, and Major Frank M. Kennedy, of the Army. On the next day the officers, both German and American, who had made the flight were received by President Coolidge and were otherwise extensively feted in Washington. It was at a luncheon tendered to them in

Washington, October 16, 1924, that Secretary of the Navy Wilbur officially announced that the ZR-3 was to be renamed "Los Angeles."

The general characteristics of the Los Angeles are: Length, 658 feet; diameter, 92 feet; height, 100 feet; gas capacity, 2,470,000 cubic feet; number of gas cells, 14; total lift, when inflated with helium gas, about 148,000 pounds; dead weight, about 85,000 pounds; maximum speed, 75 miles per hour; cruising speed, 60 miles per hour; horsepower, 2,000, five engines of 400 H. P. each; cruising radius without stopping, over 6,000 miles; crew, 35 officers and men.

On November 25, 1924, the "Los Angeles" left Lakehurst at 10 o'clock in the morning and, early in the afternoon, arrived in Washington, where she was, at the Anacostia Naval Air Station, at 4 o'clock that afternoon renamed "Los Angeles" by Mrs. Coolidge, in the presence of the President and many high officers and officials. Unfortunately illness had prevented Captain Steele from handling his ship on this flight, but he was able to attend the christening ceremonies and to accept officially his new command. The latter left Washington immediately after she had been renamed and arrived promptly and safely at Lakehurst that evening.

From then on Captain Steele commanded his new ship on the various flights made by her, almost all of which were entirely successful. The first of these occurred February 20, 1925, when she flew to Bermuda with forty-four persons and mail. Amongst her passengers were Rear-Admiral William Moffett, in charge of the Bureau of Aeronautics, United States Navy, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore D. Robinson. The primary purpose of the flight was to test out the new mooring mast which has been installed on the airship tender "Patoka," which latter was anchored at Bermuda. Unfortunately a heavy rainstorm prevented this. Otherwise the trip was entirely successful, consuming a total of thirty-three hours, of which twelve were spent on the down trip, five in cruising over Bermuda and fifteen on the return trip, the latter bringing her to her hangar early in the morning of February 22. A second flight to Bermuda was made April 21, 1925, at which time she was successfully moored to the mast of the "Patoka" in a forty-five-mile wind. On May 3, 1925, the "Los Angeles" left Lakehurst Station for Mayaguez, Porto Rico, where she arrived the next day after a flight of thirty-three hours and again was moored to the "Patoka," this trip being the longest non-stop flight she had made since she become an American ship. On May 6 she left Mayaguez for a flight over the Virgin Islands, returning once more to her mooring mast, which she left again May 8 for the return trip to Lakehurst, made by way of the Atlantic Coast cities and safely completed May 10, after somewhat more than thirty-seven hours.

Her next flight of importance was made May 15, 1925, when she had Assistant Secretary of War Dwight Davis, Rear-Admiral Moffett and other high navy and army officers as well as members of the Advisory Board of Industrial Mobilization as passengers. For seven hours she cruised over Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and other Pennsylvania and New Jersey cities, arousing much enthusiasm amongst the inhabitants as well as amongst her passengers. On this trip she flew very low in several places; addresses delivered by some of her prominent passengers as well as a detailed

Engd by Campbell N.Y.

Herbert C. Hoover

description of the flight itself, made as it gradually proceeded, were broadcast with great success. Early in June Captain Steele received orders to base his command together with the "Patoka" at Annapolis in order to enable the midshipmen at the Naval Academy to study the ship and the methods of handling her. A few days later she started on a flight to Minneapolis and other Western points, but engine trouble which developed on the way forced Captain Steele to abandon the trip at Cleveland and to return to Lakehurst.

When, in September, 1925, the "Shenandoah," sister ship of the "Los Angeles," was lost as a result of a sudden, violent storm in Central Ohio, while on a trip to the Mid-West, Captain Steele, as the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station where the ill-fated dirigible had been stationed, and from where she had started on her last flight, was one of the first to reach the place where the disaster had occurred. A few days later he acted as senior officer at the memorial services held in the Lakehurst hangar and also directed the station's board of inquiry, the first of the several inquiries made into the causes of the disaster. He also took a prominent part in all of the later investigations made both by the Navy Department and by Congress, his testimony as an expert, based on his extensixe experience with his own command, being considered of the utmost importance.

Captain Steele is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, District of Columbia; Chevy Chase Club, Washington; University Club, Philadelphia; Army and Navy Club, New York City; and New York Yacht Club, New York City.

Captain Steele married, in Paris, France, December 3, 1923, Mrs. Lily (Helcker) DuPuy, of Paris and Washington, daughter of John Heleker, formerly of New York City, but now deceased. Mrs. Steele has a son by her first marriage, John DuPuy, who makes his home with his mother and stepfather at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

MAY, Herbert A.,

Steel Industrialist and Financier.

Herbert A. May is well known throughout Beaver Falls and Beaver County as well as in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his name is accorded additional significance through the important directorates and executive positions he holds with various companies and corporations, as a financier and banker, as a veteran of the late World War, and as a public-spirited citizen. Mr. May is now assistant treasurer of the Union Drawn Steel Company of Beaver Falls; he is also a member of the board of directors of that company; a member of the board of directors of the Davidson Ore Mining Company, of Buffalo, New York; a director of the Howard Stove Company; and a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Beaver Falls. He is also well known as a fraternalist and club man, and is regarded as one of the community's most influential citizens.

Herbert A. May was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, on June 27, 1892, a son of Edward May, a native of Wisconsin (now deceased), who was a wealthy grain broker and mill owner in that State. Edward May married Helena Mulberger, likewise a native of Wisconsin, who survives her husband. She is the daughter of Judge Henry Mulberger, a prominent jurist.

Herbert A. May was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, where the family had removed in his childhood, and was graduated from the high school of

that city. In 1910 he was graduated from Staunton Military Academy, of Staunton, Virginia. Upon the completion of his scholastic and military training Mr. May embarked upon his business career by becoming a salesman for the Standard Oil Company, and remained with that company until the United States entered the World War. Upon the declaration of war Mr. May enlisted in the 28th (Keystone) Division of the United States Army and later was commissioned a lieutenant in the field artillery, serving with his detachment as instructor at Camp Zachary Taylor until he was honorably discharged on February 1, 1919, from active duty, and then served as a captain of field artillery in the Pennsylvania National Guard, from which he was honorably discharged on June 5, 1926, by reason of the expiration of his commission. After returning to civilian life, Mr. May went into the bond business by entering the bond department of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and remained in the employ of that company until 1923. At that time he accepted the position of vice-president and treasurer of the Standard Gauge Steel Company, of Beaver Falls. Mr. May has operated extensively in the financial field for a number of years with the result that now (1926) he is an official and a director as well as a stockholder in many large and important corporations.

Mr. May is an active and interested member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Club, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the Allegheny Country Club, and the Fox Chapel Golf Club, all of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Beaver Valley Country Club, the board of directors of the Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Fort McIntosh Club, and a member of the Philip J. Davidson Post, No. 389, of the American Legion of Beaver. Politically, Mr. May is a staunch Republican; while his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church of Beaver. His hobby and chief recreation is horses, and in addition to riding in the local hunts and meets, he exhibits at horse shows. He is also active in the work of the Beaver Valley Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1925 had full charge of a campaign in which more than $25,000 was raised for the carrying on of this great and vastly beneficent work. At the present time Mr. May is one of the active members of the board of trustees of this association.

Herbert A. May was married, in Beaver, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, on August 10, 1918, to Sara N. Davidson, a native of that county, and a daughter of James J. Davidson, who was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of that section of the Commonwealth. Herbert A. and Sara N. (Davidson) May are the parents of the following three children: 1. Herbert A., Jr., born in 1919. 2. Philip Davidson, born in 1921. 3. Edward James, born in 1924.

VAN SWERINGEN, Oris Paxton,

Capitalist.

In twenty-five years two energetic and ambitious young Americans, Oris Paxton and Mantis J. Van Sweringen, of Cleveland, Ohio, have created what is virtually a revolution in the layout of Cleveland, Ohio, and a similar change in the alignment and executive control of the major railroads in this popular middle section of the United States. At twenty-one and nineteen respectively, these amazing young men, poor and unknown, planned their coup and began its execution. At forty-six and forty-four, re-

spectively, they are among the leading financial magnates of the nation. Their rise to power came largely through their development of Shaker Village, near Cleveland, and of resulting changes in transportation facilities.

Oris P. Van Sweringen was born in Wooster, Ohio, son of James Tower and Jennie (Curtis) Van Sweringen, on April 24, 1879. The father was a Civil War veteran, who was wounded at Gettysburg, and he was something of a dreamer and a wanderer who moved his family to Geneva, Ohio, and in 1885 to Cleveland, and who never succeeded in acquiring wealth. Besides Oris P. and his two-year younger brother, there was another brother and two sisters. The boys attended public school and supplemented the family income by delivering newspapers from house to house. In 1900 the firm of O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, now one of the most famous in the country, was formed in order to conduct real estate operations. They purchased Shaker Heights Village, just outside the city limits, which had from 1826 to 1889 been occupied by a colony of Shakers, and which was outside the normal line of suburban development, lacking transportation facilities. With a vision of its rich possibilities as an aristocratic residential section and as a park, the brothers purchased the 4,000 acres, built two street car lines into the city, effected an alliance with the New York Central Railroad, and acquired ownership of the Nickel Plate Railroad, the most direct route into the heart of the city. Within four years Shaker Heights Village was beginning to be the suburb of their dreams, with miles of lovely winding boulevards, beautiful homes, and wide park stretches. As the years passed other improvements followed, including a fine new set of school buildings, country clubs, all the factors of what is the largest unified suburban project ever effected in this country up to 1921. The Cleveland terminus of the scheme, a large interurban passenger station and freight terminal, was the nucleus of the present Union Station of Cleveland. The transfer of this property is said to have given the Van Sweringen brothers a profit of some $30,000,000.

Gradually the firm has entered the field of railroad financing and ownership. Their first property was the Nickel Plate. In 1922 they purchased a controlling interest in the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, or Clover Leaf System, which was in the hands of a receiver, and consolidated it with the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, purchased later. In 1924 they obtained control of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Pere Marquette railroads, in which they hold eighty per cent of the voting rights. This series of transactions is said to have brought them a profit of $59,000,000. Oris Paxton Van Sweringen is chairman of the board of the New York Central and St. Louis Railroad Company, the C. and O. Railway Company, the Hocking Valley Railroad Company; president of the Nickel Plate Securities Corporation; the Terminal Properties Company; the Cleveland Union Terminals Company; the Cleveland & Youngstown Railroad Company; the Cleveland Interurban Railroad Company. In 1916 he was appointed a member of the Cleveland City Plan Commission, of which he was chairman from 1919 until his resignation in 1921. He is a trustee of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and a member of the Republican party. Clubs: Union, Shaker Heights Country, Pepper Pike Country. Neither brother has married, and both devote their energies and enthusiasms to the development of their gigantic projects.

GRAHAM, John C.,

Lawyer, Realtor, Soldier.

John C. Graham is well and widely known and highly respected in the city of Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, as a lawyer of proved ability and wide experience, as a real estate promoter whose realty activities have contributed definitely to the growth and advancement of his community, and as a soldier and patriot who has given valued service to his country in its time of need. In his profession and his vocational side line Mr. Graham has been very successful, and has achieved this success and attained a preëminent local standing solely through his own abilities and as a result of his own unflagging perseverance. That he is an asset and a credit to his native city is not to be doubted, for this fact is amply proved by a review of his life and labors. In regard to the ancestors of John C. Graham, we quote from an account of the Graham Family found in "A History of Pennsylvania":

The ancestors of John C. Graham realized that the locality of Butler, Pennsylvania, was fertile soil, and planted there the seed of modern progress. They have tended it well, and John C. Graham, who has done even more than his share of the work, has lived to see a truly marvelous growth of the town from its small beginnings. These early Grahams moved to that section from Dauphin County in the East and purchased, in 1795, three hundred acres of land. Of this tract, Robert Graham donated one hundred acres for a town site. During his lifetime the village flourished. His son, John B. Graham, contributed to its progress, as did his son, Walter L. Graham, who was a foremost attorney of the town until his death on November 4, 1900. In addition to his local public work, Mr. Graham was one of the founders of the Republican party, and sat in the convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He threw all the force of his personality, time, efforts, and influence into aiding the Government during the Civil War. His profession was that of the law, and Mr. Graham stood at the very top of it. He married Margaret Zimmerman.

John C. Graham, of whom this biographical and genealogical review, a son of Walter L. and Margaret (Zimmerman) Graham, was born in Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on October 8, 1868, a representative of the fourth generation of the family of Graham which planted and nourished the town of Butler. His early education was acquired in the local public schools of his natal community, following which he entered the Butler High School, whence he was graduated with the class of 1887 as salutatorian. Possessed of innate juridical ability, his early ambition was to follow in his father's legal footsteps, but reverses in the family fortunes necessitated his becoming a wage earner at the early age of eleven years. While still in school he attended classes regularly, and when out of the classrooms he sold newspapers with such indefatigable energy that he earned the amazing sum of $3,000 during this period. After his graduation from the local high school in 1887, Mr. Graham added to his earnings by serving as a bookkeeper for a time, and later as a reporter on one of the Pittsburgh daily newspapers. Following this, he engaged successfully in the real estate business, and at the age of twenty years he found that he had accumulated enough money to attend college and to specialize in legal studies. In 1890 he matriculated at Lafayette College, where he applied himself with diligence and became well grounded in legal essentials and fundamentals. Thereafter he read law under the expert tutelage of his noted father, and was admitted to the bar of Butler County in the year 1894. He immediately embarked upon his professional career by associating himself in practice with his father,

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Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John C. Graham

the late Walter L. Graham, and so continued until the latter's death in 1900. Since that time—a period of more than a quarter of a century—Mr. Graham has been practicing alone, winning admission to the State and Federal courts of the district, ministering to a large and lucrative and important clientage, and building up for himself an enviable reputation for ability, efficiency, and probity. Altogether, up to and including the present time (1926), Mr. Graham has been in continuous legal practice in Butler for more than three decades. Mr. Graham has made his contribution to the development and improvement of Butler and its environs by his activities in realty circles, opening up new sub-divisions in the suburbs, and erecting many modern, attractively designed residences. He has also served for a period of seven years, from 1889 to 1906, inclusive, as secretary of the Board of Trade of Butler, and the period witnessed the amazing growth in local population from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, as well as a corresponding advancement in prosperity and public and civic improvements. Mr. Graham is also connected, both as a stockholder and as consulting attorney, with numerous financial, commercial and industrial enterprises, in some of which he likewise holds important directorates, and is also interested and active in oil production. Among these many interests may be mentioned the following: The Butler County National Bank; the Lyndora National Bank; the First National Bank of Bruin (Butler County), of which he is attorney; the Allegheny Foundry and Machine Company of Glassmere (Allegheny County), of which he is vice-president and consulting attorney; the Clay Products and Mineral Company, of Freeport, Pennsylvania; and the John C. Graham Coal Company, of Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Graham was identified with the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania for many years, enlisting in 1888 in Company E, 15th Regiment, and serving with his corps at the great Homestead strike of 1892, with the rank of corporal for seventy-two days. In 1898 he again enlisted during the Spanish-American War in Company G, 21st Regiment, which he was active in organizing, and was elected second lieutenant and appointed battalion adjutant. The regiment served as the provisional guard, prepared and sent hundreds of its members to foreign service for the government, and was honorably mustered out of Federal service in June, 1900. Ten years later Lieutenant Graham was appointed adjutant of the 16th Regiment, holding this post until 1912, and resigning in order to go abroad, where he visited the majority of the military camps of Europe, then making their last manoeuvers for the late World War. After war was declared and Belgium was suffering in the grip of the mailed fist of Germany, Mr. Graham assisted in raising in Western Pennsylvania a shipload of flour for the Belgians; was named to accompany the ship to its destination; and after the war received a decoration from the King of Belgium. When the United States allied herself with the nations warring for liberty, Mr. Graham was appointed to the Safety Committee of Pennsylvania by Governor Brumbaugh, and served faithfully and ably as a foremost member of that committee until the greatest war in history had spent itself and peace was declared, and then was named by the Governor to the first League of Nations Congress in New York as a Pennsylvania delegate.

Always a man of unusual athletic prowess, Mr. Graham was a member of the famous First Ward running team, which lowered the world's record for the two hundred and fifty yard dash. This team competed in many State contests, including the Cotton States International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia, and won cash prizes exceeding the sum of $6,500. Mr. Graham is well and widely known today throughout Masonic circles, and has lately retired from the office of District Deputy Grand Commander of the Knights of Malta. He is an active and interested member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Commandery, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Sons of Veterans. For many years he was an indefatigable worker in the Young Men's Christian Association of Butler, of which he was a director. Like his forefathers of the last century, Mr. Graham has always given his religious affiliation to the First Presbyterian Church of Butler, of which he is a regular attendant, a liberal supporter, a veritable pillar of strength and dependability, a valued member of the board of trustees eighteen years, and president of the board and a teacher of many years' experience in its Sunday School. Politically, he is a staunch Republican. He also holds active membership in the Butler Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, the World's Travel Club, and the Old Colony Club. His favorite recreation is travel, and he has visited all of the historic and scenic wonders of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and made an extensive tour of the British Isles and Europe in 1910 and again in 1913, and he is contemplating a world tour in 1927. But in the midst of his unusual activity in civic and business life, Mr. Graham has never neglected his home life. He is devoted to his home and family, and to a host of true friends.

John C. Graham married (first), on December 6, 1894, Lovey Ayres, a daughter of Captain H. A. Ayres and his wife, Elizabeth (Kerr) Ayres, and a granddaughter of General William A. Ayres, who was a pioneer citizen of Butler County. Mrs. Lovey (Ayres) Graham died on August 16, 1907. John C. and Lovey (Ayres) Graham were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth, deceased. 2. Walter, deceased. 3. John C., Jr., born in 1902. 4. Margaret L. John C. Graham was married (second), on July 3, 1913, to Elizabeth Wilson, second daughter of Hon. Theophilus Wilson (deceased) former President Judge of Clarion County, and sister of Judges Harry R. and Theodore Wilson, and after five months' tour of Europe, died a month later. Mr. Graham, however, maintains his home for his children at No. 230 North McKean Street, in Butler, Pennsylvania.

SELDEN, Colonel Edwin Van Deusen,

Oil Refiner.

Through his lifelong association and leadership in all matters pertaining to the oil refining industry in Pennsylvania, Edwin Van Deusen Selden exerts an influence of very broad scope in a field, to the development and prosperity of which he has made notable and valuable contributions by means of his untiring energy, his eminent executive ability, his keen business judgment, and his remarkable enterprise. Besides being a prominent factor in the commercial, industrial, and financial life of Oil City, Pennsylvania,

E. V. D. Selden

Mr. Selden has also very actively supported for many years the National and State military organizations, activities which found well-merited recognition by his promotion to the rank of colonel. Colonel Selden is of English, French, Spanish, and Scotch-Irish descent, many of his ancestors having borne a remarkable share in national affairs, both in this country and abroad, combining to an unusual degree patriotism, loyalty, courage, willingness to serve and abilty to command.

Through his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Louise (Shattuck) Selden, Colonel Selden is a scion of the ancient noble family of de Vincent de Mazade, which occupied an eminent position and owned extensive landed property in the ancient French province Dauphinè as early as 1060. His grandmother was a daughter of Jared Shattuck, merchant, a descendant of William Shattuck, who died August 14, 1672, at Watertown, Massachusetts, while her mother was a daughter of General Alexandre de Vincent de Mazade, Marèchal de Camp, Chevalier de Saint Louis, Governor-General of Santa Domingo (Haiti), 1787-1789, under Louis XVI of France. The general married Marie Therese Sophie de Chappotin, a descendant on her mother's side of the ancient Spanish family of Velasco and Ungo, later de Santo Domingo, noted in Castile in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, one of her forebears having taken part in the siege of Granada in 1492, and on her father's side a descendant of Jean de Chappotin, a captain in the service of Francis I, of France, who distinguished himself at the battle of Marignano in 1515, and for his bravery and his great services received letters of nobility from this monarch.

Colonel Selden's lineage from the first of his name in America is as follows:

(I) Thomas Selden, son of John and Mary (Baldock) Selden, who was baptized March 17, 1616-1617 in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and died in 1655, came from Wadhurst, County of Sussex, England, where his family had located as early as 1210, and was then known as de Selkeden. He crossed the sea about 1635 and in the next year is found among the pioneer settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, where his name appears on a monument erected to the memory of the original proprietors. He participated in the division of lots in 1639, was a freeman, a constable, and a man of prominence and substance. He married Hester Wakeman, and they were the parents of seven children.

(II) Joseph Selden, son of Thomas and Hester (Wakeman) Selden, was baptized November 2, 1651, and died July 14, 1724, at Hadlyme, Connecticut. He fought in King Philip's War and took part in the action at Deerfield, to which place he removed in 1684, returning ten years later to Hadlyme, where he acquired considerable property. That part of his property, on which he built the original Selden homestead, is still in the possession of his descendants. He married, February 11, 1677, Rebecca Church, a daughter of Deacon Edward Church, of Hatfield, and they were the parents of ten children.

(III) Captain Samuel Selden, eighth child and youngest son of Joseph and Rebecca (Church) Selden, was born May 17, 1695, and died February 28, 1745, being buried in the village of Hamburg, New London County, Connecticut. He was successively ensign, lieutenant, and captain of the 3d Company of Foot at Lyme, a deputy from Lyme in 1744, and a deacon in the church. He married Deborah Dudley, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Dudley, and their wedding ring is still in the possession of Colonel Selden,

bearing this inscription: "Beauty is a Fair, but Virtue is a Precious Jewel." She lived to a great age, having been born November 15, 1701, and died at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1799, having remarried, her second husband being Noahdiah Brainerd.

(IV) Colonel Samuel Selden, oldest of the seven children of Captain Samuel and Deborah (Dudley) Selden, was born January 11, 1723, at Hadlyme, Connecticut, and, while serving as an officer in the Revolutionary War, died November 11, 1776, in Brick Church, New York City, where he had been confined as a prisoner of war. In 1752 he was appointed lieutenant of the train band in Lyme, and in June, 1774, he was commissioned major of Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall's 3d Regiment, Connecticut Militia; he was in Boston early in 1775; promoted to colonel, June 20, 1776, 4th Battalion, Connecticut Militia, Wadsworth's Brigade, and was stationed on the East River, when the British attacked New York, September 15, being taken a prisoner near where Thirty-fourth Street is now. He also was prominent in public life, having been justice of the peace from 1763 to the time of his death, a deputy to the General Assembly from 1762 to 1776, and in the latter year auditor of the Colony's accounts. He was a deacon in the church at Haddam, a man of great wealth for the times in which he lived, of high social position and prestige, and of great bravery and military skill. His house, recently rebuilt, was originally the finest in all that region. He married, May 23, 1745, Elizabeth Ely, at Hadlyme, Connecticut, and they were the parents of thirteen children.

(V) Dr. George Selden, tenth child and fifth son of Colonel Samuel and Elizabeth (Ely) Selden, was born February 27, 1763, at the old Selden homestead at Hadlyme, Connecticut. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1786 with the degree of Master of Arts, and then took up the study of medicine. He went to the western part of the country and finally located, in 1803, at Millersburg, Kentucky, where he died May 27, 1817. He was very successful as a physician, enjoyed a high reputation for his professional skill, and numbered the family of Henry Clay among his patrons and admirers. On May 10, 1795, Dr. Selden married, in Clarksburg, Virginia, Olive West, born July 11, 1775, at Glassworks Grant, near Stockbridge, Massachusetts, a descendant of Francis West, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. She died June 10, 1831, at Paris, Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Selden were the parents of five children.

(VI) George Selden, oldest son and child of Dr. George and Olive (West) Selden, and grandfather of Colonel Edwin Van Deusen Selden, was born August 17, 1796, in Vienna, Virginia. He entered the legal profession, in which he won prominence and distinction. Having been admitted to the Pennsylvania bar at Philadelphia in 1817, he practiced his profession in this city, and later in Pittsburgh and Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was prominently identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and died at Meadville in his early prime and at the height of a successful career in 1835. He married, February 21, 1820, Sophie Louise Shattuck, born April 24, 1801, in St. Thomas, West Indies, whose interesting and notable ancestry is described more fully at the beginning of this article. Mrs. Selden died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1868, having been the mother of four children.

(VII) George Shattuck Selden, second child and only son of George and Sophie

Louise (Shattuck) Selden, and father of Colonel Edwin Van Deusen Selden, was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1822, and received most of his education in his native town, taking a course at Allegheny College, and later reading law with Judge David Derrickson, of Meadville, where he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar December 17, 1843. He located soon afterwards in Pittsburgh, where he built up a large law practice. He made a specialty of patent cases, which he was particularly well qualified to handle, being himself an inventor of merit and possessing a practical as well as a legal knowledge for that department of law practice. He was one of the pioneers in the extraction of oil from cannel coal, being interested in that business at Kiskiminetas, Pennsylvania, as early as 1855, but after establishing a profitable trade in that line he found it demolished, like many other oil manufacturers, by the discovery of natural oil in great quantities. In 1861 he returned to Meadville, and six years later removed to Philadelphia, where he followed his profession, part of the time in partnership with the Hon. William Freame Johnson, at one time Governor of Pennsylvania, and where he occupied a leading position among the legal fraternity. He died September 27, 1894, at Homestead, Pennsylvania. Mr. Selden was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and took a prominent part in its affairs, being a vestryman of several churches for many years. He married, September 22, 1842, Elizabeth Wright Clark, a daughter of Connor and Jane (Brooks) Clark, the former a prominent merchant of Meadville, the latter a daughter of Judge John Brooks, and a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Aaron Wright, who was an officer in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Selden were the parents of ten children: 1. George de Vincent, who was a Union soldier at the time of his death, at Frederick, Maryland, September 17, 1863, from wounds received at Gettysburg, July 3. He had entered the service in 1861, and at the time of his death was a second lieutenant, 2d United States Cavalry. 2. Connor Clark, also a Civil War veteran, married, since 1884, to Mary Wilson. He died March 5, 1925. He was the father of two daughters: Sophie Louise and Mary Louise. 3. Leon Shattuck, who died in infancy. 4. Jennie Louise, who died in infancy. 5. Sophie Louise, who married Harry Rogers. 6. Elizabeth Shattuck, who died in infancy. 7. Arthur Cullum, married Annie Russell, and they are the parents of one son, George de Vincent. 8. Elizabeth Pennock, married Alexander Henry Lane, and they had two children: Edwin Selden and Mildred Hansell. 9. Edwin Van Deusen, of whom further. 10. Jane Clark, born in 1860, died in 1910, unmarried. Mrs. Elizabeth W. (Clark) Selden, whose paternal grandfather, John Clark, had come from County Donegal, Ireland, about 1800, and settled in Erie County, Pennsylvania, died November 19, 1894.

(VIII) Colonel Edwin Van Deusen Selden, ninth child and youngest son of George Shattuck and Elizabeth Wright (Clark) Selden, was born at Lawrenceville, now a part of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1858. He returned to Meadville with his family in 1861, and six years later removed to Philadelphia; he acquired his early education in public and private schools in these cities, finishing with a course at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia. At first he took up the study of law, but after a year's reading of law in his father's office he turned to

business pursuits as more congenial. In 1877 he went to Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania, at that time a great oil center, as a clerk for his brother, and he manifested even then his remarkable capacity for business, by the rapidity with which he mastered the details of his brother's affairs. By the next year, 1878, he had established himself on his own account in Oil City, where he became a member of the oil exchange, one of the leading centers of the oil industry of the world. His extensive operations quickly made him one of the outstanding figures of the oil business and he was president of the exchange for several years, being a well known figure on its floor for some twenty years. Colonel Selden was one of the first, however, among the petroleum brokers to realize that speculation in oil certificates had seen its day, and he promptly withdrew from this branch of the business to devote himself to refining Pennsylvania oil, becoming a chief factor in the establishment of the Crystal Oil Works at Rouseville, in which he has been heavily interested ever since. In 1897 he formed a partnership with the Hon. James A. Fawcett for the organization of this enterprise, and, although they met with formidable competition at the outset, they persevered until the business was established on a solid basis. Colonel Selden also has heavy investments as an oil producer and his financial connections naturally are extensive and important. He was formerly president of the Venango Security Building and Loan Association, and for many years he has also been the executive head of the Home Savings and Loan Association.

From 1888 to 1906 Colonel Selden was associated with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the 16th Regiment, as colonel of the 21st Regiment of Infantry, and as lieutenant colonel, inspector of rifle practice. He is a member of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Ivy, Venango, Wanango Country, and Oil City Boat Club. Colonel Selden also has been very active and prominent for many years in Masonic affairs, and he is a member of Petrolia Lodge, No. 363, Free and Accepted Masons; Oil City Chapter, No. 236, Royal Arch Masons; Talbor Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar; Venango Lodge of Perfection; Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; thirty-second degree; and Zem Zem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Erie, Pennsylvania. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more particularly with Christ Church of Oil City, of which he has been a vestryman and warden; and he has also been a representative from the Diocese of Erie to the General Convention. Always a student and a reader of good literature, he has assembled in his home at Oil City one of the largest and finest private libraries to be found anywhere in Venango County.

Colonel Selden married, at Oil City, January 2, 1901, Cornelia Fuller Earp, born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 22, 1873, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Earp, Ph. D., a native of England; a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and of the General Theological Seminary, New York City; since 1868 an ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he was successfully active in parochial work for twenty-one years; and

finally engaged in educational work at Oil City to the time of his death, June 17, 1906. Mrs. Selden's mother was Mary Elizabeth Johnston, a daughter of Colonel Robert and Jane (Kirkpatrick) Johnston, of Salzburg, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of Major John Johnston, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, an officer in the Revolutionary War. Colonel and Mrs. Selden are the parents of five children, all born in Oil City: 1. John Earp, born January 27, 1902, a graduate of Princeton University and, in 1926, a student at Harvard Law School. 2. Edwin Van Deusen, Jr., born July 5, 1903, a student at Princeton University in 1926. 3. Elizabeth, born March 28, 1905. 4. George Samuel, born February 1, 1907, a student at Lawrenceville Preparatory School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. 5. William Kirkpatrick, born November 11, 1911.

YONTS, Morton Kingsley,

Attorney-at-Law.

Established in the practice of his profession in Louisville, Kentucky, nearly from the beginning of his active career, and engaging as counsel in many legal matters of importance in the records of law proceedings in that State, Morton Kingsley Yonts has developed his own large field as attorney and legal adviser, his place of leadership being readily acknowledged in Louisville and throughout the State. He is a son of Joseph Davis Yonts, a descendant from Philip Yonts, who came from the Netherlands to settle in South Carolina, and Delia (Kingsley) Yonts. Joseph Davis Yonts, who was born October 10, 1841, and died in July, 1896, was a merchant, and a soldier of the Civil War, wherein as a lieutenant in the Federal Army, he received promotion for gallantry on the field of Shiloh.

Morton Kingsley Yonts was born January 14, 1874, in Greenville, Kentucky, where he attended the public schools, afterwards being graduated from Greenville College with his Bachelor's degree in the class of 1892. Preparing for his profession at Washington and Lee University, he was graduated from the law department of that University in 1895, with his degree Bachelor of Laws, and he commenced general practice at Greenville in January, that year. Afterwards, in 1905, removing to Louisville, he became the first assistant city attorney in that city, and has continued his practice there to the present.

In his political activities, associated with the Democratic party, Mr. Yonts was Democratic elector for the State-at-large in 1900; and he was a member of the State Board of Election Commisioners in 1899-1900.

Morton Kingsley Yonts married, June 27, 1900, in Frankfort, Kentucky, Winifred Paynter, daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Paynter, judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, member of Congress, and United States Senator from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Yonts are the parents of three children: Elizabeth (Yonts) Sand; Mary Morton; and Thomas Paynter.

MITTEN, Thomas E.,

Transit Executive.

Chairman of the executive committee, and president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Thomas E. Mitten was brought into national prominence by results accomplished in solving the transit problem in Philadelphia, where current operating reports show, with a continued five-cent fare, proportionate amount of all yearly charges, and 5 per cent dividend earned, the operating ration (ex-

cluding taxes) 61.55 per cent. The eight years' report to December 31, 1918, covering the period of the Stotesbury-Mitten management, summarizing results secured under the Mitten Coöperative Plan, shows: Public patronage increased from two hundred and eighty-eight to over four hundred rides per capita since 1910. Fares decreased from average of 4.13 cents to 3.98 cents per passenger. Car equipment modernized and service much improved. Wages increased 154 per cent from average of $622 to $1,589 per annum. Collective bargaining and coöperative welfare established with protection of $1,000 life insurance to every employee. Transformation of the inherited 1910 deficit of $318,006 into a surplus of $4,482,119 in 1918; $3,597,578 in addition being meanwhile paid to Philadelphia Rapid Transit stockholders in dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum commencing 1916.

Experience as street railway operator and executive covers twenty-five years' continuous active service, viz.: 1911, chairman of the executive committee, and since 1914 also president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; 1905-1911, at Chicago, vice-president, then president, Chicago City Railway; 1900-1905, at Buffalo, general superintendent, then general manager, International Railway; 1895-1900, at Milwaukee, superintendent, then general manager, Milwaukee Electric Railway; prior to Milwaukee, at Denver (1890-1895), superintendent, Denver, Lakewood & Golden Railway, a steam road, later electrically equipped under his management.

Thomas E. Mitten was born March 31, 1864, at Brighton, County Sussex, England, son of George and Jane (Lucke) Mitten. The Mitten family is entitled to bear the following coat-of-arms:

Arms—Quarterly 1st and 4th, per pale azure and gules, an eagle displayed with two heads or, within a border engrailed of the last; 2nd and 3rd argent, a cinquefoil azure.

Crest—A ram's head couped argent, horned or.

Motto—Interna robore. (With inward strength, or by strength within.)

Authenticated ancestral records date back to Anno Domini, 1313. Mr. Mitten came to America from England in 1875 with his parents, settled on an Indiana farm, where he worked as farm hand and later as telegraph operator at Goodland, Indiana. Of the Mitten family (earlier spelling Mytton) Burke's "Landed Gentry" says, in part:

> This family of importance for centuries in England is presumed to have taken its surname from the village of Mitton in the parish of Fitz. The name occurs in old records, variously spelled, and in these we trace its influence to the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the Tallage Roll of Shrewsbury, *anno* 1313, "William de" is one of the persons of property who is rated for his goods; in 1300 "Thomas de" was Bailiff of Shrewsbury, and in 1373 "Reginald de" was in Parliament. Thomas Mytton joined the Parliamentary standard against King Charles; as early as August, 1643, he held the rank of Colonel.

SMITHMAN, John B.,

Oil Man and Financier.

It is a well known historic fact that petroleum, a mineral crudely utilized in the Near and Far East for countless ages, first came into prominence as an important article of world commerce in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1859, when George H. Bissell, of New York, drilled a well for oil on his lands near Titusville, Pennsylvania, in the same manner that salt water wells had been drilled for generations in the United States, and struck a well that produced twenty barrels of oil per day and started an industry whose magnitude in 1926 has changed the economic life of every nation on the earth.

Yours truly
Jno. B. Smithman

Furthermore, no account of this vast industry in the United States would be complete without the mention of a few of the many activities of John B. Smithman, who came into this business in its early stirring stages and did much to systemize it in its various branches. His energetic work in many other enterprises has done much to put the nation on a firm financial basis.

John B. Smithman was born December 31, 1844, at Shippensville, Pennsylvania, then a town of some importance from the fact that it was surrounded by a number of iron ore smelting furnaces. His father, Henry Smithman, was born in 1816 in the Province of Hanover, Germany, which Province was then and until 1837, governed by the kings of England. Wilhelm Smithman, father of Henry, served with distinction with the Hanoverian troops in the army of the English Duke of Wellington in the historic battle of Waterloo, Belgium, where, June 18, 1815, Napoleon fought his last battle and was decisively defeated. In this battle Wilhelm Smithman was wounded and crippled for life, and on his death bed, in 1826, he urged his son to make his way to America, which he did the following year.

John B. Smithman's mother was Agnes Wagner, who, with her father, John Bernhardt Wagner, in 1830, removed from Philadelphia to Foxburgh, Pennsylvania, where he served as superintendent of the large Fox estate. Henry Smithman and Agnes Wagner were married at Shippensville in 1838. In 1851 they removed from that place to a small settlement now known as Knox, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm. Here Mr. Smithman attended the local district schools three months each winter. Not being physically robust, he was sent, in 1860, to a high school in Shippensville, where Professor Haight personally conducted a school of some fifty students in advanced studies, and here Mr. Smithman soon surpassed all his classmates so that Professor Haight selected him to conduct the high school for a week when he was called away on urgent business. During that week Mr. Smithman endeared himself to the parents of many backward students by grounding them in the principles of algebra, English and Latin grammar. In 1862 he again attended this high school. In 1863 he taught school in Cranberry Township, now South Oil City, Pennsylvania, and located permanently in Oil City and at once embraced the golden opportunities offered by the oil industry.

Nancy C. Morrow, a well known biographer and Oil City high school teacher, has said: "At this time (1864) the theory prevailed that oil existed in vertical crevices, beneath ravines, coves and streams, large or small, and particularly where two or more of these came together. Mr. Smithman engaged in the business of looking up leases and lands having thereon these conditions, and getting written options of purchases thereon; in making maps thereof, and turning them over to promoters from Eastern cities, who would use them to make attractive prospectus for organizing oil companies with high-sounding names and sell stock therein at fabulous prices. Large sums of money were made and lost in these numerous 'bubble' oil companies."

In the year 1865, Mr. Smithman advanced the theory that the oil exists in horizontal granulated pebbly sedimentary formations in pools and belts, which in Pennsylvania and adjoining districts run northeast and southwest, parallel with the western folds of the Allegheny Mountains. This theory in later years became well established, and the discovery of

anticlines and synclines was made soon thereafter.

In 1867, Mr. Smithman entered the oil producing business and operated in the numerous oil fields discovered in Western Pennsylvania, New York, and West Virginia, and has drilled more than a thousand wells, some of which were good and others bad, and this experience engendered in him the habit of financial daring which has often resulted in serious loss. At present (1926) he is operating for oil and gas in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and has interests in companies operating in the Rocky Mountain fields.

Mr. Smithman was also one of the first active protagonists in the speculative oil trade which began in the year 1873, at which time the production of crude oil largely exceeded its consumptive demand. The pipe line companies which were engaged in transporting and storing oil, built large iron oil tanks in which to keep the growing surplus, and in order to induce dealers and speculators to help carry the immense business, issued negotiable certificates for one thousand barrels each to owners of oil being stored in their pipe line systems. These oil certificates could be purchased and resold to anybody—the believer in high prices for oil being the purchaser and the person holding the opposite opinion, the seller. The number of dealers and speculators in these certificates was legion, and they organized the so-called Oil Exchanges in the various cities of the Eastern oil regions and in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and New York. Miss Morrow gives the following interesting account of the Oil Exchanges, as well as Mr. Smithman's connection with them:

These Oil Exchanges were all affiliated and connected by wire and had a uniform system of regulation, Mr. Smithman being chairman of the committee that drew up these rules. The surplus oil stocks in the National Transit Pipe Line Company, a Standard Oil Company concern, gradually increased, and in 1877 there were 37,000,000 barrels, which in those early days in the history of the business was extremely large, and the dealing in its oil certificates in the Oil City Oil Exchange (the leading Oil Exchange) frequently amounted to over thirty millions of barrels a day. Many brokers made hundreds of purchases and sales in a day, so that delivery of all oil certificates and bank checks therefor, at the close of the delivery hour, caused great confusion and sometimes serious loss, because it was necessary that each broker receive the oil he purchased so that he could deliver the oil he sold. Many committees tried to devise ways to remedy the evil, but all failed. Then Mr. Smithman, although not a broker, or dealer, or member of these committees, got up a plan by which all these receipts and deliveries were made daily with ease. He described and demonstrated his plan at a meeting of the Oil City Oil Exchange held April 8, 1882, and again on October 10, 1882, as is recorded in the minutes of that meeting, which adopted the plan. It provides that each trader each day makes out on one side of a sheet of paper in columns between vertical lines, a list of his purchases, the names of the sellers, the amount of oil, and the price therefor, and the cash amount of each; and at the bottom, the footing of the oil column and the cash column, and on the other side of the page, in like manner, the list of his sales; and strike a balance between the footings; and this will show whether he owes oil or money or both, or whether there is due him oil or money or both. This sheet with oil certificates attached, if he owes a balance of oil, or a check for money if oil is due him, is delivered to a clearing house manager. If oil or money is due him, he will receive it after the manager examines all the sheets. In other words, each dealer settled only the balances shown on his sheet, the manager finding that each day's clearings balance, both oil and money. The plan proved so simple and efficient that all the Oil Exchanges adopted it. Later, all Stock Exchanges and all the Bourses throughout the world adopted it, substituting only shares of stock for barrels of oil. Since the successful operation of this plan many persons have bobbed up in many places claiming to have invented it, but the records of the minutes of the Oil City Oil Exchange disapprove all such claims. In 1883 the Oil Exchanges selected Mr. Smithman to make a gauge of the amount of oil that the National

Transit Line Company held, and to find the amount of its outstanding certificates and credit balances. The gauge was successfully made on September 1, 1883, when 36,000,000 barrels of oil were gauged, which showed a surplus of half a million dollars, which increased the trading in Oil Exchanges. The extensive dealings in oil certificates in the Exchanges made the market price for oil and its products everywhere. This eventually did not suit the purpose of the Standard Oil Company interests, as it was necessary for them to buy these certificates at the market price so made to supply their oil refineries and their foreign trade. So in 1893, they stopped buying these oil certificates, except at a prohibitory discount, the issues of their own Pipe Line Company, and bought only at prices made by themselves, direct from producers of oil, the amounts of the oil owned by the producers as shown by the Pipe Line Company books, so-called "credit balances." This stopped any more oil going into oil certificates, and soon stopped trading therein, which at one fatal blow killed the Oil Exchanges.

In 1885 Mr. Smithman was a pioneer in the Speechley gas field, ten miles southeast from Oil City, and leased a large amount of gas lands, and in 1887 organized the Manufacturers' Gas Company and the Columbia Gas Company, both of which were in 1889 merged with the Oil City Fuel Supply Company and formed the United Natural Gas Company. And he invented a flexible sleeve to go over the ends of gas pipes of large size, a rubber band around each end of the pipes being screwed up tight by bolts extending on the outside of the sleeves, thus making a joint that can expand or contract and avoids a screw joint. This joint is now in universal use.

In 1886 he became the owner of an oil pipe line, he being the purchaser and owner of all the oil transported through his pipe line, and therefore he claimed that he did not come under the Pennsylvania Common Carrier Law which required common carrier pipe lines to publish monthly statements of their business and showing how much oil they have on hand and how much oil they owe to others, and provided heavy penalties for not doing so. Standard Oil interests brought suit against him in 1888 for a large amount of penalties; the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania upheld Mr. Smithman's claims, that he did not owe delivery of oil to anyone and therefore did not come under this law and was not compelled to publish a statement that would divulge the details of his business to a powerful rival which was making every possible effort to ruin him.

In 1886, two years before the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, brought out the electric street car motor, Mr. Smithman had conceived the idea that street cars could be operated by electric motors and in that year organized a company to run such cars in Oil City, Pennsylvania. Realizing the necessity of building a new bridge to carry his electric cars over the Allegheny River in that town and the necessity of getting the right to do so from the Pennsylvania Legislature, where powerful political interests opposed him, including the governor of the State, and the fact that Standard Oil Company newspapers were continually publishing columns of vicious attacks against him and his enterprises, all of which seriously delayed his work, nevertheless he successfully commenced running his electric street cars during the great financial panic of 1893, he himself furnishing all the money therefor, and at a time when oil, upon which the prosperity of Oil City and the oil country depended, was selling below sixty cents per barrel. The successful operation of the electric street cars stopped the immense migration of the people from Oil City to the new oil fields, and within two years the value of real estate in Oil City and vicinity doubled in value.

In June, 1892, Mr. Smithman was an eye witness of the memorable flood and fire on Oil Creek, caused by a cloudburst, which wiped out sixty-two lives at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and fifty-eight or more lives in Oil City, and destroyed a large amount of property, much of it his own. In 1896 Mr. Smithman founded a beautiful pleasure resort, or park, on lands owned by him midway between Oil City and Franklin and extended his street railway to it. Immense crowds visited it daily.

In 1898 the Citizens' Traction Company, a rival street railway company, headed by Standard Oil men and their Oil City newspapers, obtained an ordinance from the Oil City Council to construct a street railway in Oil City with the right to run upon Mr. Smithman's railway tracks through the center of the city. Mr. Smithman offered to sell his street railway and his park at cost, but the new company refused the offer and publicly stated that they intended to make junk out of Mr. Smithman's railway and park and pick them up for a song, and proceeded to build their railway at an immense cost through Reno and on the north bank of the Allegheny River. Mr. Smithman contested the right of the new company to run upon his railroad tracks, and while this question was pending in the courts, the new company, in 1901, ended three years of bitter fighting by purchasing at cost, plus $10,000, Mr. Smithman's park property and his railway which he was extending to Franklin, Pennsylvania. Alleged autocratic and short-sighted management of the park caused a slump in the attendance of this once popular resort, which, together with the coming of the automobiles and vehicles run by gasoline power, caused the Citizens' Traction Company to abandon the park and their railway to it from Franklin and Oil City in the year 1926. And in June, 1926, Mr. Smithman bought back the sixty acres of park land which he had conveyed to the new company in 1901.

Mr. Smithman threw his railway bridge open to the public free from tolls for six months and then collected a low nominal toll to avoid forfeiture of his charter therefor, and in the year 1900 turned it over to the county, at one-third its cost, to be made a free bridge, the first free bridge over the Allegheny River in Oil City, and which act compelled the owners of the other two toll bridges to also sell their bridges to the county at a low valuation.

In 1864 Mr. Smithman became a member of the Petroleum Institute, the first organization in Oil City to engage in literary work and which eventually, in 1901, interested Andrew Carnegie to donate $44,000 for a public library building in Oil City, and Mr. Smithman was made chairman of the building committee to plan and erect this building. Having previously inspected public libraries in Europe and the United States, where lists of their books are handed to their patrons from which to select books, thus requiring a necessary previous knowledge of books wanted, he concluded that it would be better for the learned and the unlearned to be able to inspect books to choose from before borrowing them, and therefore provided three reading rooms besides a children's room on the first floor of the library with free access to the book shelves, and magazines of current events. He also provided on the second floor an auditorium with a raised stage, for educational purposes, and donated a piano for the stage, six hundred dollars to start a renting collection of books, and three

thousand dollars for books; and was president of the Library Commission for many years and employed only trained librarians who were capable of aiding school children, by whom the library is extensively patronized. Mr. Smithman was one of the founders of the Venango Club, which owns a valuable building on West First Street, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

In March, 1901, a short time after the immense gusher oil pool was opened up near Beaumont, Texas, Mr. Smithman was invited to come to Houston, Texas, to help organize the King Oil Company, with a $3,000,000 capital. He convinced the two lawyers on the board of directors and the Attorney General of Texas that the charters granted to this and to other companies were invalid under Texas law, and no more such charters were granted. The oil leases that had been taken for the King Oil Company and for other oil companies were taken on the northeast and southwest belt line theory that existed in Pennsylvania; Mr. Smithman convinced the King Oil Company and the Texas State geologist, who had approved this theory, that Texas does not come within the domain of the Appalachian Mountain Range as does Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, but that oil pools, domes and anticlines in Texas were dominated by the Rocky Mountain System and would run northwest. (Mr. Smithman's theory advanced in March, 1901, has been (1926) verified to a surprising extent). At the request of J. A. Vick, of Houston, who had been selected for president of the corporation, Mr. Smithman was unanimously elected president. The King Oil Company had, however, previously obligated itself to drill an oil well on the King Ranch of over one million acres in Nueces County, and one well on Bennett and West Ranch of half a million acres in Jackson County, on the Southwest line theory, and both wells were drilled and both were barren of oil. Meanwhile, the oil obtained at Beaumont proved to be good only for fuel and the price went down to five cents per barrel and the King Oil Company and many others quit the business.

Mr. Smithman is also a stockholder in the Hydro Electric Power Company which is building power dams on the Clarion River in Western Pennsylvania, which company had planned to build one dam 244 feet high two miles above the mouth of the Clarion River and one dam 260 feet high at the mouth of Mill Creek, above the town of Clarion. Being himself a practical engineer, he advised the company's engineers to build three dams instead of two, the first dam a mile above the mouth of Piney Creek, and thus avoid the heavy expense of elevating the tracks of the Clearfield Railroad Company; and reduce the height of the dam above the mouth of the Clarion River to 150 feet, and avoid the risk of the water finding its way out in crevices that exist above that height. The company adopted his views and paid him $1,000 for the advice.

Mr. Smithman was married, in Patterson, New Jersey, in 1874, to Julia Hathaway, a native of that place, and a lineal descendant of General Hathaway, who served with distinction in the Colonial Army during the American Revolution. Since 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Smithman have lived in their beautiful home at No. 113 West First Street, in South Oil City, and have four children: 1. Albert Fredrick, now retired. 2. Howard Hathaway, who served in the United States Army during the late World War, and is now superintendent of the Smithman Oil Company. 3. Mabel H., a student of art. 4. Carlotta, who is the wife of Charles D. Berry, of the Berry Sons Oil Company.

WOODWORTH, Hon. Albert H.,

Civil War Veteran, Former Mayor.

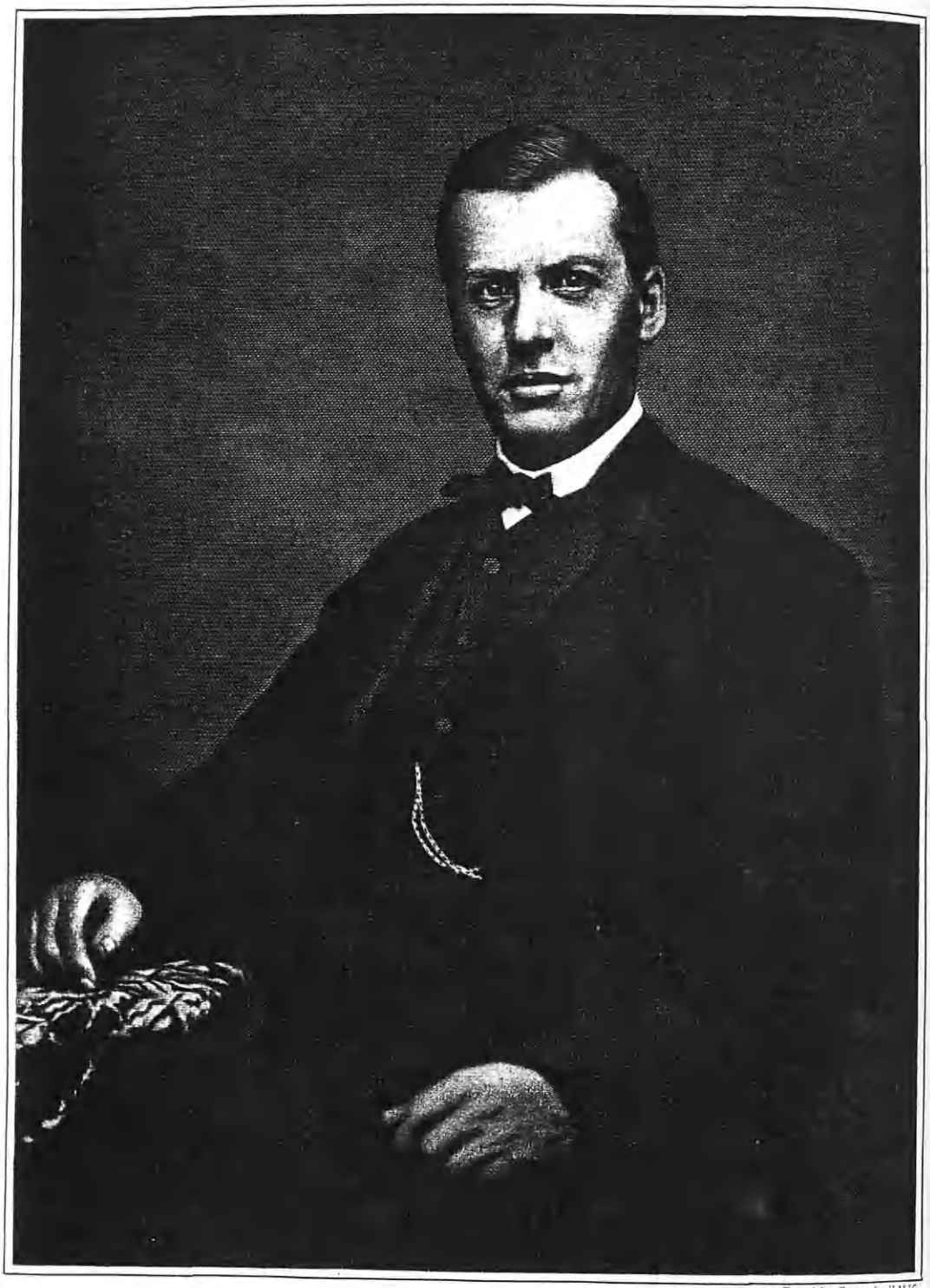
Unpretentious yet thoroughly effective in his leadership, strictly true and fair in his business life, an able and an expert accountant, Hon Albert H. Woodworth became the mayor of the city that he helped to start upon its municipal career; and the people of Huntington, West Virginia, owe him their lasting debt of gratitude for the clean, businesslike methods of an administration that provided the city with an incentive for its present advancement and standing among the cities of its size in the State. It has been well said of Mr. Woodworth, that whenever he entered upon his part in any project, he carried it through to completion; his Civil War enlistment, for example, was for the period of the war; and his Huntington mayoralty was conducted in no half-way measure. Mr. Woodworth's life was one of entire devotion to his high sense of duty and right, and he allowed no seeming difficulties to stand in the way of any procedure that should result in the public betterment and weal. He was the son of Nathan Woodworth, a shoemaker, whose residence throughout his life was at Athens, Ohio.

Hon. Albert H. Woodworth was born March 31, 1842, near Athens, in Athens County, Ohio, where he attended the schools, and grew to manhood. At the close of the Civil War he engaged in farming at Galion, Ohio, and residing there until 1869, he then crossed the Ohio River into West Virginia, and located at Glenwood, where for three years he conducted a general store, and shared as a successful merchant in the life of that community. Disposing of his business in 1872, he removed to Huntington a year after that town was laid out, and he is accounted as among the first of the settlers of the new township. Here he built an attractive frame dwelling house on Third Avnue, and established a book and stationery store, which business he discontinued, as it did not prove successful, and he became an accountant and bookkeeper. In this profession he spent the remainder of his active life outside of his political career, and he was associated with a number of mercantile firms in Huntington, his last position having been with the Gordon Coal Company.

A staunch Republican in politics, he always supported the principles of that party, and he was one of the first Republicans to be elected mayor of Huntington; he served one term in that office, and was a very effective official. The home that he built on Third Avenue, near Twelfth Street, is still occupied by his widow, and has been the family residence for upwards of fifty-three years.

Mr. Woodworth enlisted in the Union Army in the Civil War, and as a corporal in a company of the 18th Ohio Light Artillery, he served throughout the war and participated in all the battles in which the 18th Ohio was engaged. While in the army he contracted asthma, which so undermined his health that he was unable to enter upon any active business outside of accountancy. He was a member of Bailey Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Huntington. His early religious faith had been that of the Presbyterian Church, but upon removing to West Virginia, he attended the Baptist Church with his wife.

Hon. Albert H. Woodworth married, November 24, 1869, at Guyandotte, West Virginia, Mary Margaret Norton, who was born January 14, 1850, at Galion, Ohio, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Pol-



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lock) Morton, both natives of Wheeling, West Virginia, but who had removed to Galion, Ohio, where Mr. Morton, who had engaged in farming, died in 1851, and where Mrs. Morton died in 1869. Mrs. Woodworth, who is still active and much devoted to her husband's memory, is a member of the Early Settlers' Society, of Huntington, and of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic. Her religious fellowship is with the Baptist Church, and she is a prominent member of the Ladies' Union of that church. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth were the parents of three children: 1. Alvah A., a machinist by trade, who resides at Alberquerque, New Mexico; he married Margaret McLaughlin, and they are the parents of two children: Harold Ernest and James Albert Woodworth. 2. Clarence Morton, who is a telegrapher at Hurricane, West Virginia; he married Anna Simpson, and they are the parents of three children: Clarence Morton, Charles Albert, and Mary Louise. 3. Ira, a merchant, who resides in Huntington; he married Maude Morris.

Hon. Albert H. Woodworth died March 4, 1904, at the residence of the family in Huntington. A public-spirited man and an honored, upright citizen, he was one who was entirely domestic in his tastes, and was devoted to his home and family.

BEADLE, George,

Real Estate Operator.

One of the most interesting personages, not only of Syracuse but in the history of transportation in this section, was George Beadle, who began his independent business career at the early age of fourteen years, when, with his personally earned savings, he engaged in the canal boat business for himself, and who later was well known as a successful real estate operator in Syracuse and vicinity.

The name of Beadle is of English and Anglo-French origin, being derived from the office of beadle or bedle, whose duty it was to walk before kings carrying a mace and keeping order. Representatives of the family name came to this country at an early date. Mr. Beadle was a descendant of an old Connecticut family, tracing his lineage from Samuel Beadle.

(I) Samuel Beadle resided in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1656, and removed to Salem in 1661. He married Susanna, surname unknown, who died December 13, 1661. Samuel Beadle died March 10, 1663-64. Children: 1. Nathaniel, of whom further. 2. Samuel, married Hannah Lemon. 3. Thomas, married Elizabeth Drake. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Child who died in 1661. 6. Dorothy, born in 1657, probably married William Lord. 7. Abigail, born July 24, 1661, died in 1661.

(II) Nathaniel Beadle, son of Samuel and Susanna Beadle, died in 1704. He lived in Salem and was a cordwainer. He married, April 20, 1671, Mary Hicks. Children: 1. Thomas, born November 21, 1671. 2. Mary, born September 20, 1673; probably married Benjamin Gray. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. John, born February 29, 1678, died young. 5. Elizabeth, born October 25, 1679; married Peter Henderson. 6. John, born August 12, 1683. 7. Abigail, born August 2, 1685; married Benjamin Henderson. 8. Joseph, born October 14, 1687; married Elizabeth Evans. 9. Jonathan, born November 2, 1689. 10. David, born April 18, 1692; married Rebecca Gillingham.

(III) Nathaniel Beadle, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Hicks) Beadle, was born October 17, 1675, and died before 1715-16. He resided in Salem, and followed his father's trade, that of cordwainer. He

married Elizabeth, surname unknown (sister-in-law of John Merriam, of Lynn). She married (second), January 26, 1716, Samuel Cook, of Wallingford, Connecticut, removed to Wallingford with the family, and died after 1718. Children: 1. Susannah, born November 13, 1695, probably died young. 2. John, married Mercy English. 3. Eunice. 4. Lois. 5. Nathaniel, of whom further. 6. Mary, born September 18, 1708. 7. Josiah, born August 3, 1711. 8. Samuel Sharp, graduated from Yale in 1757.

(IV) Nathaniel Beadle, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Beadle, was born December 15, 1703, and died February 10, 1762. He was a captain in the militia and a well known and honored citizen of Wallingford. He married, November 10, 1726, Elizabeth Hitchcock. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born Setpember 17, 1727. 2. Susannah, born September 17, 1727. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Hannah. 5. Sarah. 6. Lois, married John Hull. 7. Mehitable. 8. Nathaniel, died in 1763.

(V) John Beadle, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Beadle, was captain of the 5th Connecticut Light Horse (which he recruited) in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He married ——— Baker, daughter of John Baker, of Wallingford. Children: 1. John. 2. Henry, married ——— Blakeslee. 3. Joseph. 4. Alfred, of whom further, and probably others.

(VI) Alfred Beadle, son of John and ——— (Baker) Beadle, was born in Wallingford, and died at the age of eighty-six. When a young man he removed to Cheshire, where he established himself in business as one of the first wagonmakers of the locality. He married Polly (or Mary) Donscomb. Children: 1. Philander, of whom further. 2. Henry, died unmarried. 3. Benajah, born in 1815; married Julia Hitchcock, and had three sons: i. William, who died in early manhood. ii. Henry, who lived in Cheshire; married, and had one daughter who passed away in young womanhood. iii. Edward, who married and removed to Hartford, Connecticut. 4. James. 5. Daughter, died young.

(VII) Philander Beadle, son of Alfred and Polly (Donscomb) Beadle, learned the wagonmaker's trade and was in partnership with his brother, Benajah, until 1838, when, with his family, he removed from Cheshire, Connecticut, to New York State, traveling by canal to Utica and overland by wagon to Syracuse, and settling for a time on the so-called "Hackett farm," in the town of Geddis. After three years they removed to Syracuse, where they were among the earliest settlers, and where he at once entered with enthusiasm in the activities of the then thriving village, becoming the owner and operator of canal boats running between Buffalo and New York. Philander Beadle married, in Connecticut, Adaline Grace Brooks, of English ancestry, and both dying in Syracuse, are buried in Oakwood Cemetery there. Mr. and Mrs. Philander Beadle were the parents of four children: 1. Donald, who was associated with his father in operating the canal boats until his removal to California in order to prospect for gold, where he settled and reared a family. 2. George, subject of this biographical record. 3. Frank, a biography of whom follows. 4. Jane, who lives in San Francisco, California.

(VIII) George Beadle, son of Philander and Adaline Grace (Brooks) Beadle, attended school in Syracuse and vicinity. From boyhood he was notable for his thrift. By saving every penny that came to him he had by the age of fourteen amassed enough to pay part of the cost

of a small canal boat which he operated to New York, the remainder of the expense being met by a friend, J. W. Barker. Of an adventurous and enterprising spirit, he later moved to Pennsylvania, where he worked in the oil fields at Titusville. Returning after some years to Syracuse, he entered the real estate business. Mr. Beadle built many homes in various parts of the city, including an entire block of houses in the neighborhood of Burnett Avenue and Lodi Street, and, in partnership with Jacob Crouse, several large buildings on what was then known as the Beadle Block near the West Jefferson Street Armory. His restless, enterprising spirit, far ahead of his times, impelled him to further ventures. He went to Petersburg, Virginia, where he built the street railroad, about 1887, which he owned and operated for twelve years. Lacking the patronage to make the extensive system he had built pay, however, he had to abandon it at great loss. Returning to Syracuse and the real estate business, he bought and improved the property at West Genessee Street and North Clinton, later purchased by the United States Government for a new post office. In the height of his success in real estate ventures, he met with an accident which ultimately deprived him of his eyesight. For five years he was lovingly cared for by his devoted daughter, Louisa Jane, who was with him almost hourly until his death, July 6, 1924, at the age of eighty-seven years. He passed away in his home on Oak Street and was buried in the Beadle family plot in Oakwood Cemetery. Mr. Beadle was an unusually fine type of man, of great initiative and energy, at the same time tender and loving in his domestic relations, temperate in his habits, conscientious in all his civic duties, a Democrat in politics, and an active member of the Episcopal Church.

George Beadle married (first) Emma Sipperley, of Syracuse, New York, daughter of Henry and Jane (Ward) Sipperley. Mrs. Beadle died in 1872, leaving four children: 1. Frank, who died in young manhood in Virginia. 2. Louisa Jane, the only living survivor of George Beadle, who was for many years a nurse in Virginia and during the World War had charge of one hundred and sixty-five American soldiers at Camp Lee, all of whom went overseas to fight for their country and returned with their ranks unbroken. It was Louisa Jane who cared tenderly for her father and stepmother during their long years of illness, devoting her life to them. She is an active communicant of the Episcopal Church. 3. Adaline, who died in infancy. 4. Helen, who died in childhood. George Beadle married (second) Mary Parsons, of Albany, who died April 28, 1923, and is buried in Albany.

One has only to read the life of George Beadle to appreciate to the full the rugged qualities and the picturesque ventures of early pioneers. Sturdy character, vigorous health, and strong mentality were necessary to success in those early days, and George Beadle had these in fullest measure. The esteem of the community, as well as the love of his family and friends, were always his most prized possessions.

REFERENCES—George Beadle: "Essex Antiquarian," Vol. VII. Davis: "History of Wallingford." "Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut."

BEADLE, Frank,

Canal Boat Owner and Operator.

For many years one of the best known and most prominent owners and operators of canal boats on the Erie Canal, Frank Beadle was born in Syracuse, New York, September 6, 1839, and died in Buffalo,

New York, January 16, 1902, a son of Philander and Adaline Grace (Brooks) Beadle, both of whom were prominent among the earlier settlers of Syracuse and Onondago County, New York, and brother of George Beadle (see preceding biography).

Frank Beadle, of the eighth generation of the Beadle family, attended the local schools at Syracuse and as a youth drove a team towing canal boats. He, with his father and brother, George, became prominent operators of canal boats. Frank Beadle was the owner and operator of the steamer "Columbia," which was the first steam canal boat operating on the Erie Canal. He became one of the most prominent men on that famous canal, and at the time of his death was the owner of eighteen canal boats. Until a short time prior to his death he was president of the Marine Forwarding Company, this company operating a fleet of canal boats between Buffalo and New York. During the dark days of the Civil War, Mr. Beadle did valiant service for the Northern cause by taking food to the soldiers. At one time his boats were captured, but fortunately Mr. Beadle escaped, and with the help of a little colored boy, who led him through the woods to the Northern Army, he was enabled to return home. In his earlier years he was a strong Democrat, but later in life became a Republican, much to the satisfaction of his wife, who, although never enjoying the privilege of casting her vote, was always a staunch Republican. For a time Mr. Beadle was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Syracuse, but his home and family always came first. He and his family were valued members of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, New York. Frank Beadle married, January 30, 1866, in Syracuse, New York, Agnes Ann Doll, who was born in Napanock, Ulster County, June 30, 1840, and died in Buffalo, New York, May 22, 1908. Frank Beadle and Agnes Ann (Doll) Beadle became the parents of four children: 1. Carrie Adaline. 2. Evalina. 3. Donald Philander, who died in Buffalo, New York, April 14, 1883, aged eight years. 4. William Henry, who died in Buffalo, New York, April 11, 1883, aged five years.

In his home life Frank Beadle was an exceptionally happy man, and was a devoted husband and a kind father. It was the pleasure of those about him, rather than his own, that he strove and studied to preserve and increase. It may be truthfully said that in all the relations of life he was beyond reproach, and might well serve as an example to the youth of his community, and to those young men who would follow life's pathway in a manly manner.

The Doll family is an old and prominent family of New York State, and through their connections with the Beauman, Wetzell, Van Cleek and other families of prominence, have a most interesting family history. A very interesting volume entitled "Memoirs of Colonel Sebastian Beauman and His Descendants, With Selections from His Correspondence," was edited by Mary C. (Doll) Fairchild, a cousin of Mrs. Ann Agnes (Doll) Beadle, and issued in 1900. In the New York Historical Society rooms the following is recorded of Sebastian Beauman: "Sebastian Beauman, Major, New York Artillery, born at Frankford-on-the-Main, in Germany, on the sixth of April, 1739, and died in New York City on the nineteenth of October, 1803. He was educated at Heidelberg University as an Engineer and Artillerist in the Austrian service, becoming a strict disciplinarian."

Colonel Sebastian Beauman served America with honor and distinction throughout the entire War of the American Revolution, and also served, under Washington, in the French and Indian wars. It is claimed by his family that his father, residing in the castle where Maria Theresa (Empress of Germany, Archduchess of Austria, and Queen of Hungary) held her court when in Frankfort, was associated with her household. He was present with his parents at the coronation of the Empress, October 20, 1740, and was held up in his father's arms to kiss the Empress on that occasion. He came to America in consequence of a duel and said to his mother, a Spanish lady, at parting: "You will hear from me, and I will do honor to my name in the new country to which I go." He was an officer in the French and Indian wars with Washington, and was a colonel under General Gage. His regiment was commanded by Washington in 1767.

In May, 1775, Sebastian Beauman was appointed captain of a militia company in New York, known as the German Fusiliers, which volunteered, on the 14th of September, in a regiment of "minutemen," known on the Continental Establishment as the 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers, Colonel John Lasher, of which, on the 21st he was acting as major. On the 30th of March, 1776, he was appointed in the permanent Continental service, captain of a company of New York Artillery, and attached to Colonel Henry Knox's regiment, on the 19th of April following. He was, on January 1, 1888, transferred to the Second Regiment of Continental Corps of Artillery, Colonel Lamb's, and promoted to major on September 12, 1778.

Major Beauman was in command of West Point at intervals from 1779 to 1784, and selected by Washington, December 23, 1783, on the reduction of the army, to command the Battalion of Continental Artillery, retained, with which he served until honorably discharged, June 20, 1784. From the New York records of the Revolution at Washington, D. C., the following appears: (Vol. 1, page 153) "Colonel Beauman joined with other New York Officers, on September 21, 1775, in a petition to the Committee of Safety for the Province of New York, praying for more general military training and discipline."

When the British took possession of New York City, September 15, 1775, Major Beauman was the last man to leave the city. He was left with only eighty men, and two howitzers, which he got off at the risk of his life; the British had then two ships of war in the stream. British officers quartered themselves in Colonel Beauman's house in the city, and his wife and three little daughters fled to West Point for protection, and the family were at West Point when the news reached them of Arnold's base treason, and Major Andre's capture, with the maps of the fortifications of the different posts in Andre's boots. The maps had been prepared by Major Beauman for Washington's use, and were stolen by Arnold. These papers are now in the possession of the State Library at Albany, in legible condition, showing the imprint of Andre's foot on some of the papers.

Colonel (then Major) Beauman was at Valley Forge that hard winter, and furnished his troops with shoes and clothes at the same time Lafayette did. Later, he pawned his plate, and silver of all kinds, to buy provisions for his famished troops, paying a large percentage from his own private funds. But he never tired of fighting for his country. At one time he and Lafayette were buried under

snow all day and night. Washington sent scouts on the path they had taken, to hunt until they were found. When discovered they were more dead than alive.

He was loved by all soldiers, idolized by his many servants, respected by all the officers, and by the general-in-chief especially. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and again made use of his professional skill in preparing for himself a "Map of Siege and Situation of Yorktown," which Washington and other officers requested him to engrave. As Beauman was the last man to leave New York, September 15, 1776, when the British took possession, he was the first to return at the head of the army, November 25, 1783, bearing the American flag, which he ordered planted on the battery before the British left the harbor. Colonel Beauman was also Colonel of the State Regiment of Artillery in New York from 1785 until his death, and this regiment assisted in depositing his body—October 23, 1803—wrapped in the American flag, in the Dutch churchyard at the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, New York. Colonel Beauman was appointed Federal postmaster in New York City by Washington, which position he held with credit until his death, October 19, 1803. The post office was kept in one room of his home on William Street. Colonel Beauman was one of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati.

Colonel Sebastian Beauman married, September 11, 1766, Anna Wetzell, a daughter of John and Christina (Ernest) Wetzell. Christina (Ernest) Wetzell was a daughter of Dr. Ernest, of Mannheim, Germany, a martyr at the stake of the Reformed religion. Colonel Sebastian and Anna (Wetzell) Beauman became the parents of ten children, their fourth child, Sophia Christina, born July 18, 1773, and died October 20, 1848, married, September 28, 1796, Dr. William Henry Doll. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Agnes Ann (Doll) Beadle, wife of Frank Beadle, subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Agnes Ann (Doll) Beadle was a daughter of William Henry (born July 31, 1810, died December 9, 1873) and Elizabeth Ann (Van Cleek) Doll, (born February 18, 1818, died May 5, 1893). They were married November 18, 1834. William Henry Doll was a son of Dr. William Henry and Sophia Christina (Beauman) Doll. Dr. William H. Doll was a distinguished citizen of Napanock, New York, and was probably the first physician to locate in that town. He was the second supervisor of Wawarsing, having held that office from 1810 to 1812 and again from 1820 to 1824. He represented Ulster County in the State Assembly in 1817. The Doctor was a man of much ability, influential in the county, with a very wide acquaintance abroad throughout the State. Being on intimate terms with the Livingstons, he purchased a large tract from the proprietor of Livingstone Manor, who then owned about one-half of the town of Rockland. Dr. William Henry Doll was a son of Rev. George Jacob Leonard and Christina (Ettkin) Doll. Rev. George Jacob Leonard Doll was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1739, was married to Christina Ettkin in Mannheim, Germany, and with his wife came to America in 1770. He became one of the most prominent citizens of Kingston, New York, when that old town was conspicuous in making history. He was a very learned and devout man and an enthusiastic patriot. Portions of his correspondence with Governor George Clinton and General Washington are preserved. He was of the last line of Dominies educated in universities of Holland,

who for nearly one hundred and fifty years ministered in the Dutch language to the old Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston. His pastorate covered all the period of the Revolution. He was called to the church from Albany, in 1775, and he continued to serve the church until 1808, when the Rev. John Gosman succeeded him. Rev. Dr. Doll was also the first president of the Board of Kingston Academy, after its incorporation, having been chosen to that position in 1802, being senior member of the Board. Rev. Dr. Doll went, in 1809, to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Judge Vanderpol, in Kinderhook, where he died March 28, 1811, and where his body is interred.

REFERENCES—Frank Beadle. "Essex Antiquarian," Vol. VII, pp. 172-173. Davis: "History of Wallingford." "Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut."

HARRIS, Jarrett Stillwell,

Successful Hardware Merchant.

For close to fifty years the late Jarrett Stillwell Harris was a prominent merchant of Mattawan, New Jersey, and was also a well known figure in the social, civic, and financial circles of that community, his birthplace. By close application to business he achieved a distinct and well-deserved success, both in business and in the esteem and respect which he won from his fellow townsmen. His life was well ordered, well rounded, fully lived, and useful, and that he left this world a better place than he found it (man's chief aim, ambition, and highest ideal) is not to be doubted, and that he will be greatly missed in the community which he loved and served for so long a time is a foregone conclusion. His career, viewed in perspective, proves to have been beneficent and constructive, and could very well serve as both an inspiration and a guide to the present generation of rising young business men.

Jarrett Stillwell Harris was born in Mattawan, New Jersey, on September 21, 1848, a son of Alexander and Matilda (Stowall) Harris, both of whom, now deceased, were well known and highly respected residents of that town. Alexander Harris' mother's uncle was the famous General Jarrett Stillwell. The son, Jarrett Stillwell Harris, received his early education in the local public schools of his native community, following which he attended and was graduated from the well known Glenwood Academy. Upon the completion of his scholastic work, he at once embarked upon his business career by entering the employ of Lord & Taylor Company of New York City, where he remained for three years. At the end of that time he returned to Mattawan, New Jersey, and established the Harris Hardware Company, which seemed destined for success from the very first. Possessed of innate business ability and perseverance and initiative, added to which was the valuable training gained in New York City, Mr. Harris soon had built up a flourishing business. He was the sole owner and the chief executive of this enterprise, and conducted it with outstanding success for a period of forty-six years, until his death on February 18, 1926. Intensely public-spirited, he gave of both his time and means in supporting any worthy movement which had as its design the advancement and improvement of his borough.

Jarrett Stillwell Harris was married at Woodville, New Jersey, March 23, 1876, to Ella J. Smith, a daughter of James and Jane E. (Scuttle) Smith. Jarrett Stillwell and Ella J. (Smith) Harris were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Nellie. 2. George M., married Ida Lesk,

and they have two children: Randolph and Catherine B. Harris.

Mr. Harris was an excellent example of the "self-made man," in the finest sense of that often misused and misapplied term, for his success came about as a result of his own abilities alone, and was due entirely to his own initiative, perseverance, unflagging energy, high integrity and absolute and unquestioned honesty. Mattawan has lost one of its finest citizens and most prominent business men in his death.

CHAPLIN, Charles French,

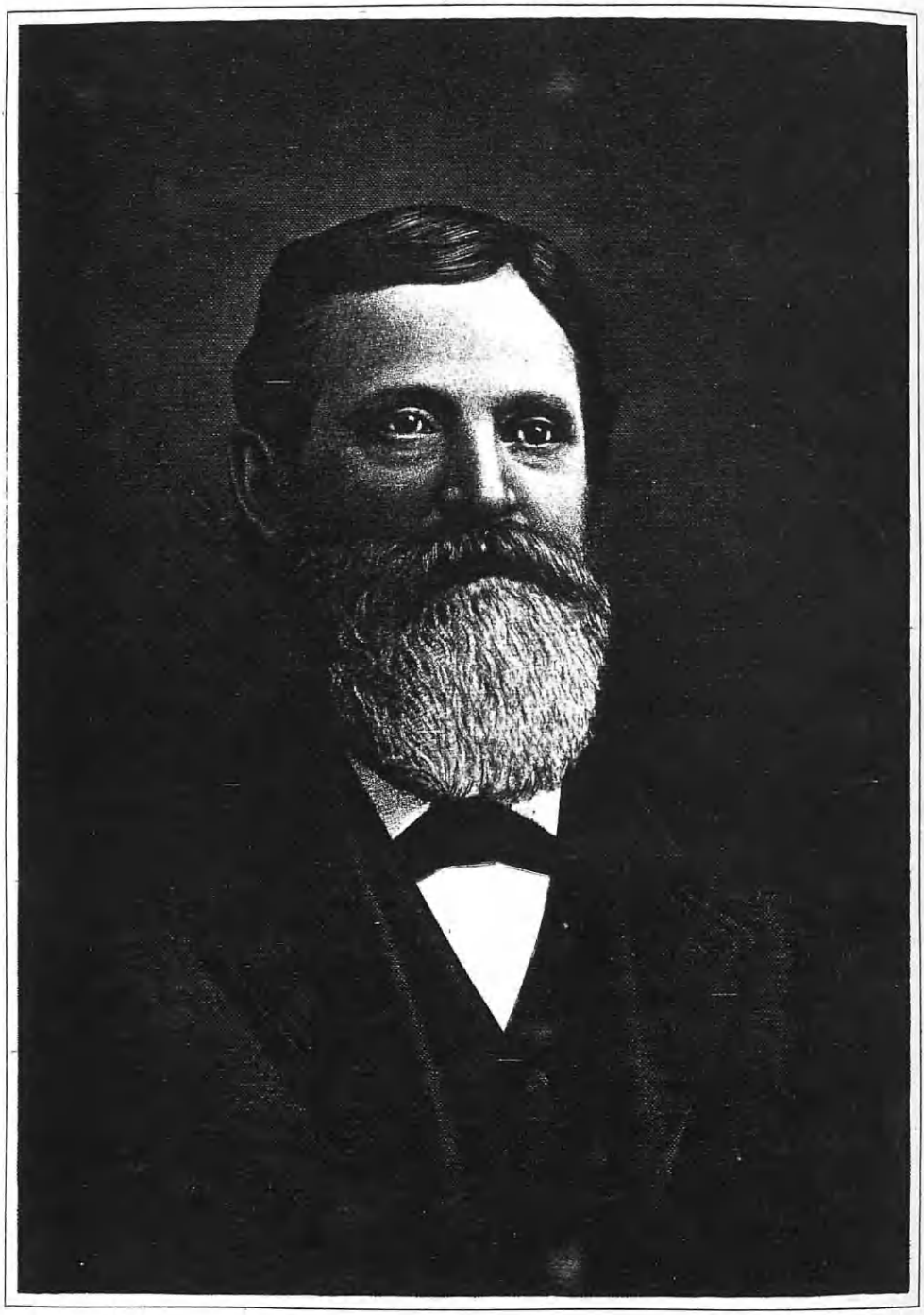
Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

To have attained business success and at the same time to have won a reputation for the highest integrity of character and to be named as one who was "honorable and just in all his dealings" is an achievement well worth while, and one in which later generations have just cause for pride. Such is the record of Charles French Chaplin, who during the years preceding 1904, was prominent in the wholesale ice and coal distributing business in Delawanna, Passaic County, New Jersey.

The Chaplin family, which has long been an honored one in England, bears a name which belongs to the official class of patronymics and was doubtless derived from some ancestor who held the office of "chaplain," the minister of a sanctuary or inferior church, or who was a chaplain in the army. One bearing the surname Chaplin was a member of the House of Commons during the reign of Charles I of England, a Henry Chaplin was, in more recent times, a member of the same body, and Sir Francis Chaplin was Lord Mayor of London in 1677. Several branches of the Chaplin family have borne coats-of-arms, namely Chaplin of Blankney, County Lincoln, descended from Sir Francis Chaplin, Lord Mayor of London; Chaplin of Tathwell Hall, County Lincoln, a branch of the Blankney family; and Chaplin of Weston, County Northampton. The armorial bearings of all these branches show as principal charges "three griffins' heads on an ermine field," but vary in minor details or in quarterings.

Representatives of the name early came to New England, one of the earliest being Hugh Chaplin, who was born in Bradford, England, May 22, 1603, son of Ebenezer, and grandson of Jeremiah Chaplin. Hugh Chaplin came to New England with his wife Elizabeth in 1638, and received a grant of an acre and a half for a house-lot in Rowley, Massachusetts, on what later was known as Bradford Street. He was made freeman in 1642, and, according to the "History of Rowley," he was a surveyor of land, and was included in the list of men of the ancient plantation of whom it is written that they all were "godly men of good estate." Hugh Chaplin died in Rowley, and was buried there 22 1 mo. 1653. His will, written with his own hand, is on file in the Court of Probate in Salem, and gives evidence that he was a man of educational attainments. Hugh and Elizabeth Chaplin had four children, all born in Rowley: 1. John, born August 25, 1643, buried September 5, 1660. 2. Joseph, born in Rowley, Massachusetts, February 11, 1646, married Elizabeth West. 3. Thomas, born September 2, 1648, buried June 21, 1660. 4. Jonathan, born December 10, 1651, buried November 24, 1659. It is probable that Charles French Chaplin was a descendant of one of the four sons of Hugh Chaplin.

Born in the town of Bolton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, Charles French Chaplin spent his boyhood and early



Chas F Chaplin

Anna Frances (Wood) Chaplin

youth in New England. He was the youngest of five children, and was only four years of age when the death of his father made it necessary that changes be made, and he was placed in the care of an uncle who then resided in Bennington, Vermont. In the public schools of that town and of his native town he received a good practical education. His uncle was a deacon in the church and the owner of a wheelwright factory and vast acres of land. He had no children of his own, but there were sixteen grandchildren which he fathered. The aunt was having a set of teeth made by a leading dental surgeon, who came to the house from Troy, and on one of his visits he saw young Chaplin making a wheelbarrow for himself. He started a conversation with him, and taking a liking to him, he induced the aunt and uncle to let him go back to Troy with him to learn the profession. But it was not without using a little strategy that he gained their consent. The doctor came often and would go to church, attend prayer meeting, etc., and in this way won the uncle's favor. While the young man was learning, money was sent weekly by the aunt and uncle. In 1861, however, the opening of the Civil War completely changed his career, as war always does for thousands. He enlisted in the Union Army, served throughout the period of the conflict, and in 1865 was honorably discharged. Four years of warfare seldom leave a young man either able or willing to at once resume an indoor occupation, and upon his return to civilian life he located in New York City, where he gained experience in various lines of activity and accumulated, by thrift, industry, and careful management, enough capital to enable him to engage in business for himself. Success in this first independent enterprise enabled him later to engage in the wholesale ice and coal distributing business at Delawanna, Passaic County, New Jersey, and in that line he was actively engaged until 1904. High moral standards of business conduct, sound judgment, and abounding energy won for him ample financial reward, but his steady adherence to sound principles gained for him that higher guerdon of respect, esteem, and loving favor, which are more to be prized "than silver or gold." It was those who knew him best who were first to characterize him as "honorable and just in all his dealings" and those who dealt with him most who most fully endorsed that characterization.

He was devoted to his home and family, and happy in his domestic life. His chief recreational interest was in good horses, and he always kept one of the finest for his own use. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church, of which he was a consistent member.

Lives of modest achievement and sterling worth, simply lived and steadfastly adherent to high principles are the foundation of civic progress and of national development, and to such lives posterity owes a debt which it can only repay by, in turn, contributing like worthy careers to the life of the nation.

Charles French Chaplin married, in New York City, Anna Frances Wood, born in the city of Newburgh, Orange County, New York, where her parents, Arthur and Wilhelmina Wood, were both well and favorably known. Charles F. and Anna F. (Wood) Chaplin had four children: 1. Charles French, Jr., who died in infancy. 2. Ida May, born January 12, 1876; she married James J. Pyne, of Delawanna, New Jersey, and they have one child, Edwin. 3. Isabella, born November 29, 1884; she married Dermott

Holden, of Lyndhurst, New Jersey, and they have one daughter, Anna Frances Holden. 4. Anna, born February 14, 1886; she married William C. Hammond, of Delawanna, New Jersey, and they had three children: i. Charles Chaplin. ii. Arthur Wood. iii. William C., deceased.

REFERENCES—Family data. "Passaic and Its Environs, New Jersey," Vol. II, pp. 18-22.

BUTLER, Brigadier-General Smedley Darlington,

American Soldier.

When Theodore Roosevelt called General Smedley Darlington Butler "the ideal American soldier," he accurately described a man of the traditional soldierly qualities of courage, force, perseverance, and integrity, enriched by broad human understanding. General Butler has charged through every duty life has presented to him with the directness and force of a torpedo. Like a wisely directed shot, he has devastated every obstacle to the complete achievement of his aim. Consequently, his career has been spectacular. Rapid advancement from the rank of second lieutenant to that of brigadier-general in the Marine Corps of the United States, military awards, the unprecedented invitation from Philadelphia to become their Director of Public Safety during a year's leave of absence and to clean up a city harried by post-war atrocities, these are only the outer and visible symbols of the inner worth, strength, and unswerving devotion to duty of this famous American.

Nearly two centuries of leading American citizens have produced General Smedley Darlington Butler. The maternal lineage is Quaker, and the family habitat Chester County, Pennsylvania, where his paternal ancestors also resided. Individual members have been distinguished by the bestowal of various offices of public honor and esteem. His father, Thomas S. Butler, has long been a Congressman from the Seventh Pennsylvania District; his grandfather, Smedley Darlington, also a Congressman and a leading financier; his aunt, Isabel Darlington, lawyer, and the first woman to receive an appointment as bank receiver from the Controller of the Currency.

Thomas S. Butler was born in Uwchlan Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1855, was educated in the local schools and at Normal School in West Chester and admitted to the bar of Chester County. He was judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania for several years, and in 1897 was elected to Congress from the Sixth Pennsylvania District, serving until 1903, when he was elected from the Seventh District, and has served continuously up to 1925. He is a Republican in politics. He married Maud Mary, daughter of Smedley and Mary Edwards (Baker) Darlington, and their son is the subject of this record.

Smedley Darlington Butler was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1881. He attended Haverford School, where he was captain of the baseball and football teams and distinguished among his fellows as an excellent pitcher of curved balls. Even then he gave evidence of the physical courage and endurance which have since characterized him. His muscles dislocated and stiffened in the wrong position after a football injury, he refused to allow the doctors to break and reset them, but allowed a train to drag him along the platform, a process painful but effective in correctly replacing the muscles. His preoccupation with athletics by no means interfered with his

intellectual advancement. When his father refused to allow him to join the army because, as Quakers, the family had religious scruples against warfare, the boy went to Washington and took a competitive examination offered to officer entrants to the Marine Corps. This boy of seventeen came out second on a list of two hundred applicants, and with the rank of second lieutenant. Before he was nineteen years old he was commended for unusual bravery in his first campaign during the Boxer Rebellion in China, and at the same time was offered the Victoria Cross by the British Government because he carried from the field under fire a wounded soldier, while he, himself, was almost incapacitated by a wounded hip; but, according to precedent, the United States Government refused for its soldiers foreign decorations.

Thus began the career of a born soldier and officer, the kind admired and loved by his men. He served in fourteen campaigns and expeditions in twenty-four years. He was twice awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest decoration within the gift of the United States, which carries with it the expression of the gratitude of Congress for meritorious service, an honor which before the World War had been granted to only twenty-one other heroes. Such continuous and able service brought advancement through the various grades until March 9, 1919, he was made colonel, and March 5, 1921, brigadier-general, with an interval during the World War, October 7, 1918, to March 4, 1921, when he was temporary brigadier-general, according to the custom in that eventful time. Many stories illustrate his qualities of mind and heart. A sick soldier almost collapsed on the march before the general's eyes, and the officer shouldered the man's pack for the eighteen-mile hike to camp. On the other hand, from soldiers who were well known he exacted implicit obedience, and the nickname of "Old Gimlet Eyes," "Duckboard," and "Hell's Devil Butler" indicate their estimate of his watchfulness and resourcefulness. When there was a possibility of an American march to Mexico City, the general, with a sergeant and a soldier disguised as Mexican peons, made the march through the wilderness in order to chart the land, gained his objective, and made the return trip safely, a jump ahead of the Mexican troops.

During the World War he was in command of the disembarkation camp at Brest, where he proved a brilliant organizer and executive, capably managing a daily average of 45,000 men.

This was the man invited by Philadelphia through Mayor Kendrick to accept the post of Director of Public Safety in order to clean up a town described as "wide open," where gunmen, bootleggers, graft-ridden police, and organized politics held full sway. He was inducted into office on January 1, 1924, and remained until January 1, 1926, on an extended leave of absence from the Marine Corps, and with the personal sanction of President Coolidge. He anticipated a difficult job, and he had it. He carried his bed to City Hall during his first two weeks in office and slept his scant hours of sleep on the scene of his exacting duties. Probably no man ever had less of that necessity than he during his whole term of office. His first endeavor was to free the police from the grip of the small politician, to get rid of grafters on the force, and to modernize equipment, as well as improve the morale of the force. He has a trenchant tongue, which he used freely on the policemen. He made it clear

to them that reform started immediately, that their past records would in no way militate against them in present or future, but that what they did from January 1, 1924, on, was all important. He freed them from the menace of the petty politician and forbade graft on pain of dismissal. He saw to it personally that each policeman remained on his beat at the proper time, properly equipped as to uniform, with revolver in good condition and accessible, and that he was assisted by a new set of signals and a fleet of armed motor cars. He preached to them a proper pride in their occupation and their efficiency. By the end of three months the police force of Philadelphia was efficient and obedient. In less time than that gunmen and brigandage were reduced to a minimum.

General Butler planned next to redistrict the wards and police precincts, which were coterminous. He would thus separate politics and police and eliminate protection of vice. Success came only in small measure, for all organized politics was against him, headed by the mayor himself, but he did redistrict an important part of the city.

His greatest battle came over the enforcement of prohibition. Incorruptible, unreachable, he drove straight ahead, attacking the consumption and the sale of liquor illegally wherever he found it, in cheap and vicious dives, or in the clubs and gathering places of the aristocratic and wealthy. For a time he made headway, closing 985 saloons out of a total of about 1,200. His police made more and more arrests for drunkenness, etc. But by September of 1925, after twenty months of such merciless effort that he collapsed under the strain, the Director of Public Safety began to believe that enforcement was impossible. With his faculty for facing truth squarely, he said that Philadelphia was like an old man suffering from years of dissipated living, who called on a specialist for help, who learned that self-help was the essential thing, and who discharged the specialist who couldn't cure him while he continued in his self-indulgent habits; in other words, he said Philadelphia must stop playing the game of "enforce the law against others but not against me." Mayor Kendrick, antagonized and goaded by organization leaders, wrote a letter requesting General Butler's resignation, while that hard worker was in bed from collapse. One of the most gigantic and tumultuous mass meetings in the history of the city, headed by the Chamber of Commerce and supported by civic organizations, churches, and welfare groups demanded the retention of the Safety Director. So he fought on. He succeeded in reducing crime in Philadelphia to the smallest fraction per capita of any large city in the country. He revolutionized the morale and performance of the police force. He cleared the town of gunmen during his régimé. A part of his contemplated overturn of machine politics was accomplished.

On January 1, 1926, however, General Butler returned to his marine command. With him went the good wishes of all Americans who admire good government, honest and fearless performance of duty, and high intelligence.

General Smedley Darlington Butler married, on June 30, 1905, Ethel C. Peters, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

KELLY, Robert T.,

Pioneer Joliet Financier.

That the sturdy age has not wholly disappeared in which men of character and

Robert J. Kelly

energy are enabled to make their way by sheer force of their mental endowments from poor circumstances to those of influence and high official standing in a community is made clearly evident in the life of Robert T. Kelly, of Joliet, Illinois, financier and bank president. Not alone his native city, with which he shared his life's best gifts, through industry, and through service and devotion to its municipal and institutional interests, but a much wider neighborhood, even the State itself, has acknowledged its personal appreciation of a son and a citizen who built his career upon the steadfast foundations of probity and upright dealing. The high aims that he had set before himself were never obscured by any merely selfish motive, and all that he ever attained was won by undeviating loyalty to manly principle. He was a son of Timothy and Ann (Kelly) Kelly, natives of Ireland, who located in Joliet, Illinois, in early days, where Timothy Kelly was one of the first-comers, one of the earliest of the building contractors, and took prominent part in the beginnings of settlement history here.

Robert T. Kelly was born July 19, 1856, at Joliet, Illinois, and he received his education in the public schools of the Fourth Ward, graduating with honors. He never misspent his time, knew the value of industry, and began his business career by selling newspapers, and in spite of the loss of one of his limbs when he was eleven years of age, he worked his way along through many handicaps to place and position. When he was twenty-one years old, he was chosen city clerk of Joliet, and he served in that position twelve years. He was one of the best known bankers in this section of the State, conservative, and far-sighted; in 1891 he was one of the organizers of the Joliet National Bank, with T. A. Mason, and he served as cashier until 1910, when upon the death of Mr. Mason he succeeded him as president.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Kelly was one of the leaders in the affairs of the city, and a liberal giver in all interests that had to do with the welfare of the municipality. The sentiment of the city and all its institutions was well expressed in the editorial that appeared in the Joliet "Evening Herald-News," in which it was stated that:

> Mr. Kelly started his business career with empty hands, but with a heart full of courage. He believed in himself; believed that his industry would in time bring him success, as it did. He also believed in Joliet, the city of his birth. With this faith in himself and his city, combined with intelligent effort, he could not fail of success.

Mr. Kelly was active in the Knights of Columbus, being a fourth degree member; and he was also a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, Joliet Club, Commercial Club, and various other organizations. He was a communicant of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and later a member of St. Raymond's Parish. Although he never married, he was devoted to his sister Annie, who from childhood had been his inspiration, and continued to be his helpmate through all his years of continued success. The sister still resides in the homestead at No. 406 Raynor Avenue.

Mr. Kelly was also interested in numerous Joliet industries, and owned tracts of real estate. He died July 7, 1923, and his remains were laid to rest in Mount Olive Cemetery in Joliet, Illinois. His death was a great loss to the community wherein his success was made and the excellence of his generous personality shared.

DORR, William Meriwether,

Financier.

It is due in large measure to his own practical abilities and to his thorough understanding of the business of banking, that William Meriwether Dorr has already, in his young manhood, achieved that large degree of success as a financier that generally appears later in life to many engaged in banking. With a training, as well, and an experience particularly directed along the lines of finance, he has won the regard of his associates and all in any way connected with the Citizens-Union National Bank, in Louisville, Kentucky, of which he is an official. He has devoted all the interests of his career to Louisville, his birthplace, in all of whose activities and institutions, as well as in all matters promotive of the common welfare, he is loyally concerned.

Both in New England and in Virginia Mr. Dorr's forefathers have been prominent factors in the upbuilding of the State, whether as among the first-comers to the new Massachusetts and southern townships, or as later planters, merchants, bankers, judges, and civic leaders. His ancestry on the paternal side is given as follows:

(I) Edward Dorr, who was born about 1647-48, and died about 1733-34, came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1674, where he was chosen selectman, and was one of the chief townsmen of the day. He married (first) Elizabeth Hawley.

(II) Joseph Dorr, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hawley) Dorr, was born in 1690, and died in 1768. He matriculated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1711 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts; and for fifty years he served as the pastor of the church in Mendon. He married Mary Rawson, grandniece of Archbishop Grindal.

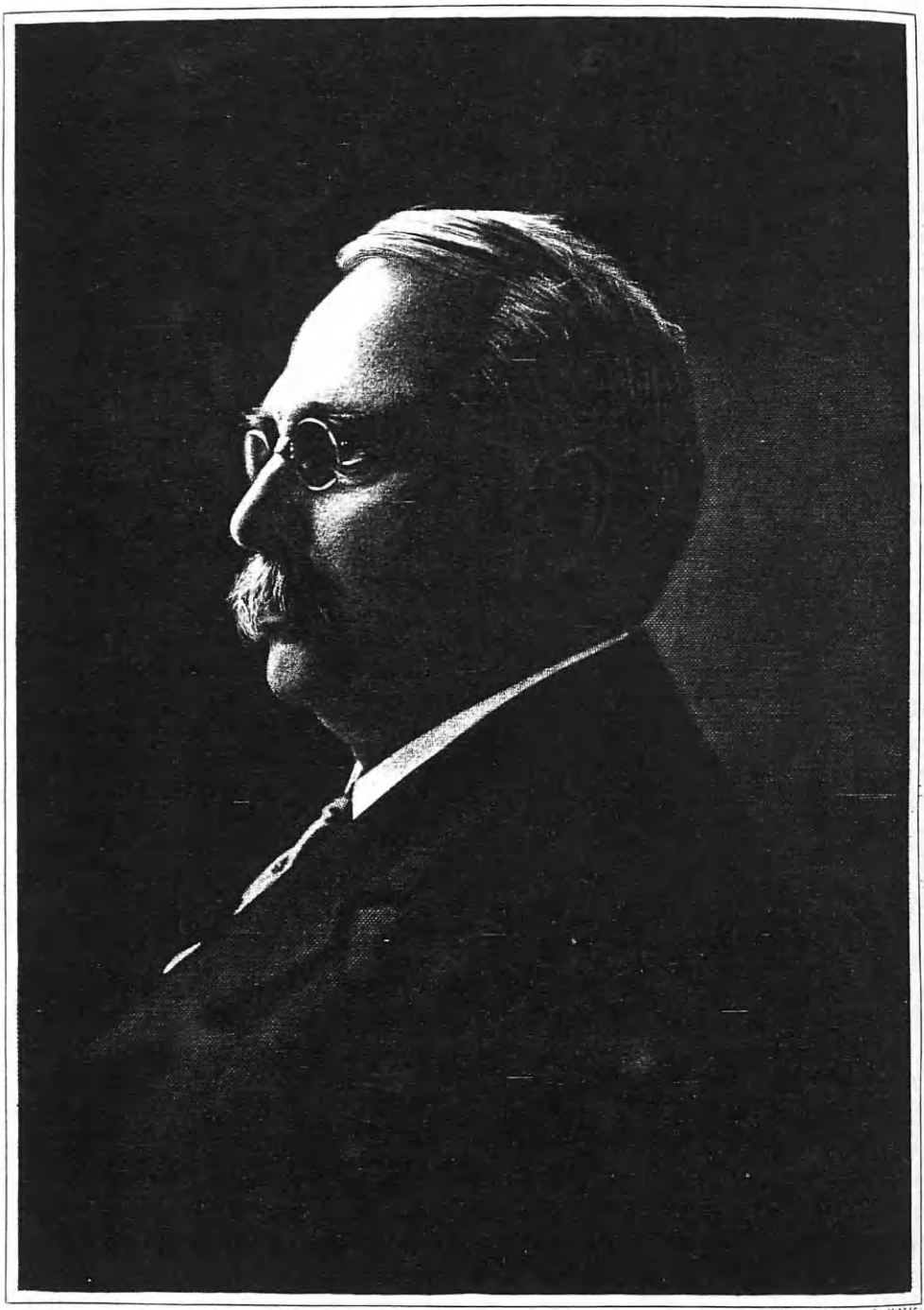
(III) Joseph Dorr, son of Joseph and Mary (Rawson) Dorr, was born in 1730, and died in 1808. He officiated as Common Pleas and Probate judge at Mendon. He married Catharine Bucknam.

(IV) Samuel Dorr, son of Joseph and Catharine (Bucknam) Dorr, was born in 1774, and died in 1844. He was a leading merchant, and he held the position of president of the New England Bank in Boston. He married Lucy Tuttle Fox.

(V) Samuel Fox Dorr, who was a son of Samuel and Lucy Tuttle (Fox) Dorr, was born in 1804, and died in 1844. He married Elizabeth Chipman Hazen, whose line of descent from the first-comer of the Hazen name was through Charles (4), William (5), Moses (6), Richard (7), and Edward (8). Their son was Samuel Dorr, of whom further.

(VI) Samuel Dorr, son of Samuel Fox and Elizabeth Chipman (Hazen) Dorr, was born June 11, 1836, and died June 10, 1913. He was an attorney-at-law, was graduated from Harvard College in 1857 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts; and he spent ten years at the court of Napoleon III in France, where his uncles and aunts were welcomed guests. He married Hannah Travilla Meriwether, a daughter of William A. and Lillie Travilla (Morsell) Meriwether. (See Meriwether VII).

(VII) William Meriwether Dorr, a son of Samuel and Hannah Travilla (Meriwether) Dorr, was born July 11, 1896, in Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended the grade schools, and was graduated from the Louisville Male High School in 1915. He then took the course at the American Institute of Banking, where he was graduated in 1924. Mr. Dorr began his career in the banking



Engd by Campbell N.Y.

W. E. Ware.

Laura B. Starr

world in September, 1915, with the First National Bank in Louisville; and beginning as a bank messenger, he worked his way up through the various grades to that of manager of the discount department in the Fourth Street office of the Citizens-Union National Bank. He is treasurer of the Fifty Club, of Louisville; was consul of the Board of Consuls of the Louisville Chapter of the American Institute of Banking in 1923-1925; and editor of "Twenty-One" in 1924-1926. Mr. Dorr is a reader of books and newspapers; and he is also fond of football and all sports.

William Meriwether Dorr married, June 5, 1918, in Louisville, Martha Long McLean, who was born June 30, 1902, in Albany, Kentucky, daughter of Ensley Bryant McLean, a wholesale shoe merchant in Louisville.

(The Meriwether Line).

(I) Nicholas Meriwether, born in 1674, and died in 1744, came from Wales in 1681, for the purpose of accepting a large grant of land in Virginia, in settlement of a loan that had been made to the Crown by his father; and he was a burgess and a prominent man of his day in Virginia. He married Elizabeth Crawford.

(II) Colonel David Meriwether, the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Crawford) Meriwether, was born in 1690, and died in 1744. He was a leading planter in Charlottesville, Virginia. He married Anne Holmes.

(III) James Meriwether, a son of Colonel David and Anne (Holmes) Meriwether, who was born in 1729, and died in 1797, married (first) Judith Hardenia Burnley.

(IV) William Meriwether, a son of James and Judith Hardenia (Burnley) Meriwether, was born in 1790, and died in 1842. He was a planter; and he was a member of George Rogers Clark's Expedition. He married Elizabeth Winslow.

(V) Hon. David Meriwether, a son of William and Elizabeth (Winslow) Meriwether, was born in 1800, and died in 1893. Hon. David Meriwether was an outstanding member of the family in civic matters; he was a member of the Kentucky Senate for more than fifty years; he was a United States Senator, succeeding Hon. Henry Clay; and he served as Governor of New Mexico Territory. He married Sarah Hoar Leonard.

(VI) William A. Meriwether, a son of Hon. David and Sarah Hoar (Leonard) Meriwether, was born in 1825, and died in 1903. He served as major on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler in the Mexican War, and he was a United States marshal in the Civil War. He married Lillie Travilla Morsell.

(VII) Hannah Travilla Meriwether, a daughter of William A. and Lillie Travilla (Morsell) Meriwether, married Samuel Dorr (see Dorr VI).

WARNE, William E.,

Pharmacist and Banker.

From a variety of authentic sources it is proved conclusively that the family of this successful Keyport, New Jersey, business man dates from as early as the Seventh Century. In England its members are mentioned in the "Roll of Arms," in Burke's "Commoners," in the Herald's College, and in "Descendants of Royalty," while it is said that the Conqueror himself was of or descended from the family. Members of the family in America, including William E. Warne, are descended from Thomas Warne, born in 1652, died in 1722, one of the twenty-four proprie-

tors of East New Jersey. He came from Plymouth, in Devonshire, County Cornwall, but had lived for a brief period in Ireland. In the New World he was settled at Perth Amboy, where by Royal Grant he became the master of some valuable plantations. His American descendants now number thousands and are to be found in every State. Of those who continue to make their home in the vicinity of the ancestral seat of the founder was "Will" Warne, of Keyport, to whom an entire community was indebted for the signal service he rendered his native town and county in many civic and welfare undertakings. As a banker, a high conception of fiduciary responsibility distinguished that service. He had an abiding faith in the growth and expanding economic usefulness of his bank, as proven by the optimistic literature he from time to time issued in behalf of the institution, and his name cannot but be inseparably associated with the bank's expansion. He also performed with conscientious fidelity the duties of citizenship, and they sometimes brought heavy burdens. The hold Mr. Warne had upon the admiration and affection of the people of Keyport may be explained by the breadth of his sympathies, the soundness of his judgment, the spirit of helpfulness which made him considerate and appreciative of the opinions of others, and the desire for equity and justice which characterized his actions.

(II) Joshua Warne, in the direct line from Thomas Warne, founder of the American family, was a soldier in the Revolution, as a private in a Middlesex County (New Jersey) regiment, and he served tours of duty in defense of the frontiers against the Indians.

(III) Thomas Warne, son of Joshua Warne, was born September 3, 1763, and died October 13, 1813. He married, March 5, 1786, Mary Morgan, daughter of James Morgan, a captain in the War of the Revolution.

(IV) James Morgan Warne, son of Thomas and Mary (Morgan) Warne, was born February 7, 1791, and died March 3, 1851. He married, January 15, 1823, Margaret Burlew, daughter of Peter and Sarah Burlew. He held various township offices.

(V) Nicholas E. Warne, son of James Morgan and Margaret (Burlew) Warne, was born April 17, 1825, and died June 6, 1893. He married, December 10, 1851, Lydia Ellen Lambertson. He was a stone mason.

(VI) William E. Warne, son of Nicholas E. and Lydia Ellen (Lambertson) Warne, was born at South Amboy, New Jersey, February 5, 1853. He received his education in public schools of Keyport and Keyport Academy. He began his business career as clerk in Dr. Wilmer Hodgson's pharmacy at Keyport. He studied pharmacy; passed a creditable examination before the State board, and in 1872 started in the drug business for himself, having bought out Dr. Hodgson. He built up an extensive business, from which he retired in 1920. Upon its organization in 1899 he was elected a director in the People's National Bank of Keyport, of which he was president from 1901. Politically, he was a Democrat, and had been a candidate for the New Jersey State Assembly. He was for years a member of the Borough Council, and was treasurer and afterwards mayor. He was one of the members of the sinking fund committee until within a short time of his death. He was president of the Monmouth County Mosquito Extermination Commission; president of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and a

Henry Richards

member also of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Retail Druggists' Association.

Mr. Warne was a charter member of Bayside Lodge, No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was the first treasurer, and later passed all of the chairs. He was also treasurer of the board of trustees from its organization. He was a charter member of Monmouth Encampment, No. 51, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and passed all the chairs in that branch of the order. He was Financial Scribe for more than thirty years, until 1923. He was a charter member of Lady Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of Frelinghuysen Council, No. 68, Junior Order United American Mechanics; and he was treasurer of the trustees of the latter organization. He was a member of Cæsarea Lodge, No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons, and a trustee of the same; Past High Priest of Delta Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; and he was a member also of the Keyport Yacht Club. He was a trustee of the Green Grove Cemetery Association.

William E. Warne married, October 10, 1898, Laura B. Warne (his cousin) daughter of James Morgan, Jr., and Margaret A. (Tice) Warne, who survives him.

Mr. Warne's sincere and noble character and the attainments which made him an ideal American citizen challenge emulation. He was one of Keyport's strong men. His business career was brilliant; his fraternal record was helpful, progressive and constructive; as a civic worker and leader he more than discharged the obligation that rested upon one so richly endowed with the qualities of leadership; as a friend he was sincere, helpful and loyal. He died at Keyport, July 10, 1924. At the time of his death the "Keyport Enterprise" said of him:

> Mr. Warne was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his name was a synonym for honesty and integrity.

RICHARDS, Henry,

Lumber Dealer, Realtor.

To those who know, here is a truly American life-story. Finding himself a poor boy in the country, he came to realize that he had certain advantages above his fellows; health like that of a sturdy oak; a sense for business that was just a little quicker than the other fellow's, and a desire to make his word as good as his bond. This realization awakened his responsibility, and at an early age he had found his niche in life. Quiet and steady progress followed until he found himself occupying an eminent place in the business, civic, and social life of New Jersey. The medium of his career was the firm of J. Richards & Son, Jersey City, New Jersey, producers and operators in all kinds of lumber, piling, and wheelwright materials. In his own name he was also a large real estate operator in Jersey City and Sussex County, New Jersey.

Henry Richards was born in Ogdensburg, New Jersey, August 8, 1858, son of John and Mary (Waters) Richards. He was the oldest of ten children. He attended public school until eleven years of age, but in a very real sense he was in school all his life, reading with discrimination, observing with that business sense mentioned above, and learning by the projects he initiated. To a natural interest in lumber derived from his father, to whom he was passionately devoted, he brought insight and understanding of the widest market conditions as controlled by supply and demand. He knew the

facts about natural resources in his line, and believed his business served the interests of industrial and national economy. It was as a young man of but twenty-two that he organized with his father the firm of J. Richards & Son in Jersey City.

As he gained a competency he decided to be his own banker, and invested here and there in real estate. His talents proved just as congenial to this field, and he accumulated a fortune that would require at least six figures to express same, and none of them in the smaller denominations. He believed that in these operations he was playing his part in the upbuilding of his city and State.

Mr. Richards was an active and popular member of Highland Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jersey City. His religious affiliations were Presbyterian. He died July 25, 1924, in his sixty-sixth year, and was interred in the cemetery adjoining the Presbyterian Church at Sparta, New Jersey.

Twenty-five years before his death (1899), Mr. Richards married Ella Hagberg, who survives him, and resides in his late residence at No. 45 Summit Avenue, Jersey City.

There was a characteristic vigor about Mr. Richards. To some of his intimates he suggested Hamlin Garland's lines:

Do you fear the force of the wind,
The slash of the rain
Go face and fight them.
Go hungry like the wolf,
Go wade like the crane;
The palms of your hands will thicken,
The skin of your cheek with tan,
You'll grow ragged and weary and swarthy,
But you'll walk like a man.

Or Robert Browning's words:

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

With all his impressive bearing as a man of business, he had the heart of a child toward those whom he loved and respected. He was especially kind toward men setting-up in business, and many, now successful, rise up to honor his memory. Just as he had been passionately devoted to his father, so was he absorbed in the lives and interests of his brothers and sisters. He was a good elder brother and a devoted husband. He realized his father's hopes for him, and made good his father's precept: "Make your word as good as your bond."

BULLARD, General Robert Lee,

United States Army Officer.

Recurring frequently throughout the military history of the United States, prominent in the most dramatic battles, and flavored with the spice of heroic action, is the name of Major-General Robert Lee Bullard, of the United States Army. Under his command the 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces, was the first to occupy a front line sector, near Toul, in January, 1918. His 3d Army Corps won renown in the battle of Soissons, with the French under General Mangin, and on Vesle, and in continuance of General Petain's offensive between Rheims and the River Oise. General Bullard himself was honored with the Distinguished Service Medal: "For exceptional meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the Second Army, American Expeditionary Forces."

Robert Lee Bullard was born near Youngsborough, Alabama, January 15, 1861, son of Daniel and Susan (Mizell) Bullard. His father, born in North Carolina, had formed part of the pioneer movement into Alabama, where he was a planter. The son received his academic education at the Alabama Agricultural

and Mechanical College, and after graduating at nineteen, taught school near his farm home in the vicinity of Opelika, Alabama. His success in a competitive examination brought him appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1885. As is true of army advancement in times of peace, he rose slowly through the various gradations from second lieutenant in the 10th infantry in 1885, to the rank of colonel of the 8th Infantry in 1911, and major-general in 1917. His earliest field service was in the West and Southwest, including the Geronimo Indian campaign. During the Spanish-American War he was colonel of the 3d Alabama Volunteers, colored troops, noted for their discipline and excellent conduct. In 1899 with the 39th Infantry, United States Volunteers, Colonel Bullard was stationed in the Philippines, where he built the Iligan-Lanao military road, and three years later he began a term of service as Governor of Lanao Moros, Mindanao. For this work he was commended by Generals Otis, Bates, Schwan, and McArthur. In 1907 and 1908, Colonel Bullard served as special aid and investigator for the American provisional government of Cuba, and as supervisor of public instruction and fine arts of that republic. He was then sent on a confidential mission to Mexico, commanded the forays against bandits on the border, and took charge of the mobilization of National Guards on the border in 1915-16.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, Colonel Bullard was placed in charge of the Officers' Training Camp at Little Rock, Arkansas, from which duty he was called to take over the command of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces. In June this unit went to France. In August, 1917, came their commander's promotion to the rank of major-general, National Army. After some six months spent in organizing and commanding various army schools in France, in December General Bullard was appointed commander of the 1st division, whose subsequent training and operations in the front line he directed until July 14, 1918. After the relief of this division, which had been for six weeks at the Picardy front, General Bullard was appointed commander of the 3d Army Corps, consisting of the 1st and 2d Divisions, which participated in the battle of Soissons, July 18, 1918, on the Vesle, some three weeks later, whence it was transferred to the region of Verdun. General Bullard commanded this same unit during the first part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On October 11, 1918, he was given the three stars of the lieutenant-general and placed in command of the Second American Army, created on October 12, of which he retained command until its demobilization, April 15, 1919. He occupied Luxembourg with them. He wrote the famous message at the opening of the second battle of the Marne, in July, 1918, said to have marked the turning point of the war, and concluded with the words: "We are going to counter-attack." The general then inspected all A. E. F. organizations in France and England.

Since his return to the United States in May, 1919, General Bullard has been variously occupied. He was president of the Infantry Classification Board in Washington, then commander of the Eastern Department of the army, which was later designated as the Second Corps Area, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York. Besides his Distinguished Service Medal, he was honored by France as a commander of the Legion

of Honor, with the Croix de Guerre, and by Belgium made a member of the Order of Leopold; by Italy, member of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazaraus. He has long been a frequent contributor to magazines on military subjects.

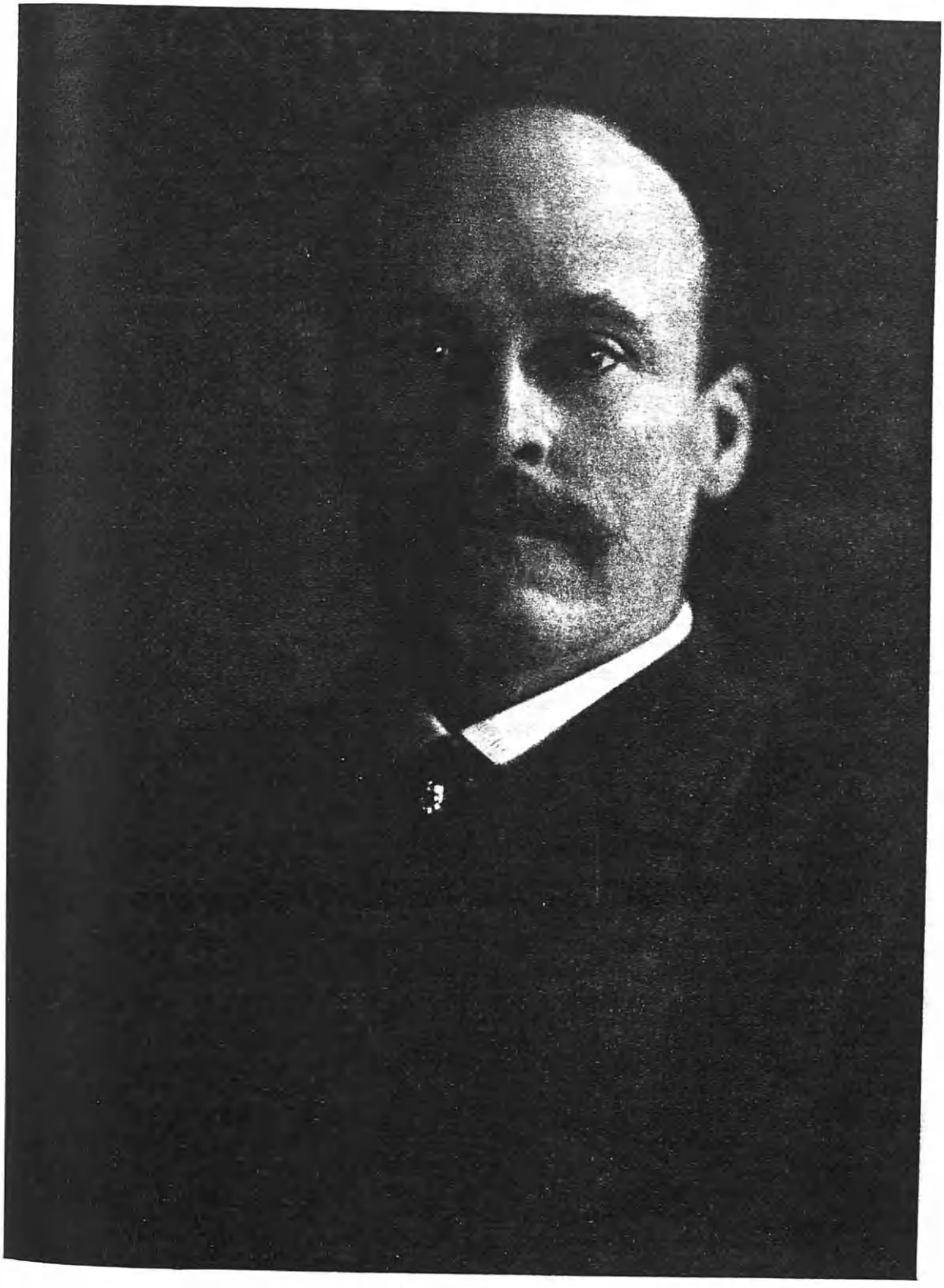
At Fort Wingate, New Mexico, April 17, 1887, Robert Lee Bullard married Rose Douglas Brabson, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, daughter of Reece B. Brabson, formerly member of Congress. Four children were born of this union: Robert Lee, Jr.; Peter Charey; Rose and Keith Bullard.

FRETZ, John Stover,

Prominent Business Man.

The life of John Stover Fretz was passed in the region of his birth, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and it is in this locality there is found the tangible evidence of his life of useful service and identification with worthy causes. Mr. Fretz, who died at his home, "Maplehurst," on the Willow Grove Turnpike, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1918, was the son of Philip Kratz and Anna (Stover) Fretz, and a descendant in the sixth generation from John Fretz, the pioneer, who emigrated from Mannheim, Rhenish Prussia, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1720. Born September 22, 1850, at the Fretz homestead in Doylestown Township, purchased by his great-grandfather, John Fretz, in 1791, John Stover Fretz was reared on a farm and acquired the foundations of his education in the district school and at the Tennet School near Hartsville. From his boyhood he was an experimenter in mechanics. It is said that when but fourteen years of age he made the model of a steam engine which took a prize at the first Doylestown Fair. Later, as a young man, he constructed a full-sized steam engine, turning the parts by hand in a shop fitted up for him by his father. This engine is still in operation pumping water from a quarry. Because of his mechanical bent and to occupy his time, he erected a saw mill in 1880, in which the equipment was continuously changed during the next few years to keep abreast with the improvements in machinery. This plant was one of Mr. Fretz's hobbies, and from it, in former years, was turned out an immense quantity of finished lumber. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1897, but though entirely rebuilt was never afterward operated. He was an expert in woods and wood manufacturing, and his knowledge and experience in these lines made him a consultant of builders and business men of the vicinity and from a distance. His recreation was driving horses, but, with the advent of the automobile, he became the pioneer automobilist of his community, purchasing the first car in 1899. His interest in this industry became a fad, and as the years passed he followed its rapid advance, purchasing possibly twenty cars of as many makes and models. Because of his interest, leisure, and mechanical bent, the automobile's development is said to have been greatly assisted by his suggestions and inventions.

Mr. Fretz was a director of the Bucks County Trust Company, and of the Doylestown Wheel and Spoke Company, a central figure in the local business world, and a liberal supporter of all enterprises leading to the civic development of Doylestown and vicinity. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. In religious faith and practice a Presbyterian, he served many years as a trustee of the Doylestown Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Ger-



John S Fretz

man Society, the Bucks County Historical Society, and of the Doylestown Country Club. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution by virtue of the service of his great-grandfather, Jacob Stover (1757-1844), private in Bedminster Company, 3d Battalion, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777-1780, under Captain William McHenry.

On November 12, 1879, Mr. Fretz married Mary Wilson, daughter of Henry Long, of Doylestown, who survives him, as does a son, Augustus Henry Fretz, a graduate of Lafayette College class of 1903. After taking a post-graduate course in mechanical engineering, he was for some years a member of the faculty of Lehigh University.

Mrs. Mary W. Fretz is a native of Doylestown. She was educated in Linden Female Seminary, in that town. She continues to reside at "Maplehurst," and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the best interests of the community, being one of the most active members of the Doylestown Nature Club, and the Village Improvement Association, and is a director of the Doylestown branch of the Needlework Guild. She is also a member of the Bucks County Historical Society, and active in all branches of church work.

Mrs. Fretz is one of Bucks County's public-spirited women. During the World War she rendered loyal service to all departments of women's patriotic work, and as a member of the Doylestown branch of the Red Cross, and other patriotic and charitable organizations. She gave a generous contribution to the Red Cross fund, and also gave them her time and labor along various lines of war work, including the adoption of ten motherless Belgian children, whom she supported during the entire period of the war.

When the Doylestown Emergency Hospital was opened at its present site Mrs. Fretz presented that institution with the full equipment of a memorial operating room, in honor of her husband.

Aside from her prominence in society and the women's organizations of the local community, Mrs. Fretz's life work is with the poor and afflicted. Her beautiful home on the Philadelphia and Easton Highway is quite near the Bucks County Home, and every Christmas for forty-three years the inmates of that institution have looked forward to her coming to brighten the day for them with refreshments as well as music and other forms of entertainment.

Mrs. Fretz was the Demoratic candidate for Director of the Poor of Bucks County in the fall of 1923, and ran far ahead of her ticket, but was not able to overcome the overwhelming Republican majority in the county. She is a pleasing speaker, and discusses political subjects in a clear cut and decisive way.

CALDWELL, Seth,

Transportation Executive.

Records of pioneer work in any field of endeavor hold inspiration for the workers who in the present day are carrying forward the march of progress and meeting the stress of ever more urgent and important duties. In the name of Seth Caldwell, of Buffalo, New York, transportation activities found a leader of rare ability and force, actuated by a spirit of courage and faith in the ultimate good of all things which meant much to early transportation development in Western New York State, and through the extension of transportation facilities opened thousands of avenues of advance to industry and commerce. Mr. Caldwell was called the nestor of the transportation

system of Western New York, and this name was fittingly given to him, for in his leadership and true greatness the later years of his life were full of rich fruition. More than a quarter of a century has gone by since his passing, but his name is recalled by those who began life under his influence or direction as that of a man of stalwart and lofty spirit.

The Caldwell family is one of the most noteworthy and distinguished in early times in Massachusetts. Major Seth Caldwell, Mr. Caldwell's grandfather, was born in 1756, and spent his entire lifetime in the town of Barre, Massachusetts, where he died May 2, 1805, at a comparatively early age. He won his title of major undoubtedly in the military activities of early manhood, and throughout his lifetime was one of the foremost men of Worcester County in that State. He married, at Worcester, Massachusetts, on March 13, 1782, Mary Jones, who was born in Worcester in 1764, and died January 30, 1828. They were the parents of the following children: 1. John, born January 14, 1783. 2. Sophia, born October 1, 1785. 3. Ezra, born November 26, 1786. 4. Polly, born September 3, 1788. 5. William, born February 5, 1790. 6. Seth, born December 28, 1791. 7. Joseph, born September 3, 1795. 8. Samuel, of whom further. 9. Harriet, born September 8, 1799.

Samuel Caldwell, son of Major Caldwell, and father of Seth Caldwell, whose name entitles this review, was born in the town of Barre, Massachusetts, October 6, 1797, and died September 22, 1849. Educated in the local schools and Harvard University, of which he was a graduate, he studied law under the preceptorship of Benjamin F. Butler and Martin Van Buren, who was later President of the United States. As a young man Samuel Caldwell came to New York State and settled at Canajoharie, later went to Waterville, in Oneida County, where he spent a number of years, then, in 1830, came to Buffalo. A lawyer of brilliant ability, keen of vision, astute and discerning, he became one of the strong men of his day in legal advance and was appointed by Governor Marcy of New York State as surrogate of Erie County. This position he filled for five years, also served as Supreme Court commissioner and Master in Chancery. The last-mentioned office Judge Caldwell filled until his death during his term as commissioner of the Superior Court. Cases of great importance came before him and were pleaded by some of the most distinguished lawyers of the day. Judge Caldwell was further active as a member of the Buffalo Common Council, which body appointed him superintendent of the public schools, in which capacity he served for two years. He was for a time editor of the "Buffalo Courier," and was considered one of the most substantial and noteworthy citizens of Buffalo, universally admired and esteemed for his irreproachable character and ceaseless devotion to the loftiest ideals. He was most highly respected and honored by those who knew him most closely, and he was deeply devoted to his home and family, and a man of consistent principles. A staunch Democrat in political convictions, he was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. He married, February 3, 1824, Maria Dykeman, at Canajoharie, New York, who was born May 28, 1804, and died October 4, 1872. Judge Caldwell was buried in the old High Street Cemetery of Buffalo, and when this property was taken over by Erie County for the purpose of building an armory for the 65th Regiment, National Guard of the

State of New York, and many bodies were removed, the bodies of the judge and his wife were taken and cremated. They now rest in a niche in the Buffalo Cremation Company's crematory in Buffalo. They were the parents of six children: 1. Mary, who became the wife of William H. Wheeler. 2. Stephen Dykeman, who was long a well known citizen of Buffalo, and married Mary A. Bassett. 3. Seth, of further mention. 4. Katharine, who died in early girlhood. 5. Samuel, who died in his youth in Buffalo, and was distinguished as the first man in Buffalo to telegraph by sound. 6. Helen Louise, who became the wife of Albert L. Willis, of New York City.

Seth Caldwell was born in Waterville, Oneida County, New York, April 22, 1830, and died in Buffalo, September 6, 1897. Coming to Buffalo with the family when still an infant, he received his education in this city, and at the age of nineteen years joined the historic "Gold Rush" to California. Making the trip overland, he became active as a prospector and met with large success. Returning East with wonderful reminiscences of his experience he went a second time to California, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, but his second venture was not as prosperous as his first. Again returning East, he remained permanently and entered transportation activities with his brother, Stephen D. Mr. Caldwell was first with the Erie Railroad in the capacity of superintendent of transportation, then later identified himself with the Union Steamboat Company, a concern maintaining extensive steamboat service on the Great Lakes. Serving as agent for this concern Mr. Caldwell later became associated with the Union Pacific Railroad Company as their general agent in Western New York State, with offices at Buffalo. He continued with that concern during the entire remaining years of his career, and his activities contributed largely to the growth and development of the Erie system in the State of New York and throughout this general region. It was through his masterful ability as a director of the activities of others and his fearless advance under the most trying conditions that gave him his outstanding position in transportation affairs and made his work and personality the wonder of this associates. Such endeavors as those of Seth Caldwell bear infinitely wider significance to the people than is immediately apparent, and the influence of such a man on those who work with him is inspiring in a large degree. Further, the influence of a man of this calibre on the youth of his day is of vital importance to society, whether among those young men who work directly under him or those who by merely seeing or recognizing his greatness are impelled to emulation for like achievement. Mr. Caldwell's interests were largely confined to the one realm in which he loomed among the large figures of his day, nevertheless he supported and endorsed every worthy effort. In politics he was loyal to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, while his every act marked him as a good and progressive citizen. He was a well known member of the Masonic Order; also of the Knights Templar; but his social affiliations were few, his greatest pleasure having been to receive his friends in his own home as guests. He was a rarely benevolent and charming host, and to those who can recall meeting him in that capacity and partaking of his board, his memory will ever be sacredly cherished. He attended the Episcopal Church and was a generous supporter of its activities.

Seth Caldwell married, in Oneida, New

York, Rosalie Bassett, daughter of Jason and Mary (Bassett) Bassett, and granddaughter of Abel and Martha (Peck) Bassett, these names all representing distinguished New England families of early Colonial importance. Mrs. Caldwell died at her summer home in Fowlerville, Livingston County, New York, August 18, 1918, at an advanced age. The children of these parents numbered seven: 1-2. Two sons who died in infancy. 3. Mary, at home. 4. Hattie, at home. 5. Lucy, who died at the age of four years. 6. Florence, who died in early womanhood. 7. Grace, who became the wife (first) of Alfred B. Farnham; (second) of Rev. G. Herbert Gaviller, of Buffalo.

HANEY, George Jacob,

Merchant, Banker.

No one among his contemporaries in the life of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, stood upon a higher plane in the commercial and financial life of the city than George J. Haney. He was born, lived and died at Perth Amboy. Keen in mind, possessed of sound business judgment, with a rare sense of humor, buoyant in spirits, strong in his likes and dislikes, counting loyalty as one of the supreme qualities in human relationship, fearless and ever ready to fight for the right as he saw it, scornful of weakness and insincerity in others, he went through life a valiant soul, whose loss has been mourned by a host of people who came directly or indirectly under his influence. He commanded the respect of the public, not only because of the excellence of his business and civic record, but because of his high standards of conduct, his refinement of character, his charming personality, and his spirit of helpfulness to all with whom he came in contact. He had an ever present sense of humor which the most formal occasion could not suppress and which lightened the labors of those who worked with him or under him.

George Jacob Haney, son of James Parker and Ellen Haney, was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, October 15, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, but was obliged to quit his books at an early age because of chronic nervous headaches. He began his wage-earning career as a newspaper boy at the age of twelve, and subsequently, at the age of fourteen, became a messenger in the service of the local Western Union Telegraph Company's office, and later, at the age of twenty, transferred to the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a clerk. In 1891 he established, at Perth Amboy, a coal business, which was destined to become one of the largest in East Jersey, if not in the entire State, contracting with various railroad and ferry companies to supply the coal used by them. This business he continued for thirty-five years, and as he prospered his interests broadened. The business is still carried on by Mrs. Haney under the name of the George J. Haney Coal Company.

Mr. Haney was one of the founders and for years chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Perth Amboy, and he was a founder and director in the local street railway company. Meanwhile, he became a leader in civic and municipal affairs and a factor in county politics. For three terms he was president of the Board of Commissioners for Middlesex County; was a member also of the Board of Freeholders, and he had the distinction of being the instigator of the bridge span between Perth Amboy and South Amboy. He was a member of the board of directors

Yours Sincerely

of the Perth Amboy Home for the Aged, and president of the board of governors of the Perth Amboy Hospital for a number of years. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity, and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George Jacob Haney married, June 30, 1896, Sarah Jane Wait, daughter of Ellis Crow and Sarah Jane (Brunt) Wait. She survives him. Ellis Crow Wait was of Perth Amboy, and died at the age of forty-three years. He was a building contractor for many years. Mr. Haney was a self-made man, and was regarded throughout the city as one of Perth Amboy's best and strongest men, and one of its foremost citizens. He applied himself to every duty with terrific energy, and was faithful and true to the end. He died at San Francisco while on a trip to the Panama Canal, March 23, 1925.

EATON, Marquis,

Lawyer, Financier, Organizer.

The late Marquis Eaton needs no introduction to the readers of "American Biography," for his name is deeply engraved for all time in the annals of American history, being internationally famous for his constructive Red Cross work during the late World War, as well as nationally known as the "Father of the Safe and Sane Fourth of July." His death occurred while he was still in the prime of life, at the height of his greatly ramified career, and at the very apex of his unusual executive and professional abilities. But his life, although comparatively short, was well-rounded, full-lived, and had long been crowned with success. He was a brilliant lawyer by vocation; a financier, organizer and littérateur by avocation; an orator of great forensic power; and withal a modest, kindly, unassuming man whose noble life was the very quintessence, the veritable epitome of humanitarianism. He was innately patriotic, for patriotism was in his blood, a part of his physical and mental make-up. He was descended from a long line of sturdy New Englanders; men and women who had left their pleasant English countryside in the early seventeenth century, who had come to the trackless wilderness which was then New England, who had braved, endured, and survived the perils and discomforts of colonization, and who had labored with their hands with hope in their hearts and a prayer on their lips in order that fields of waving grain and neat farm buildings might metamorphose from the endless and almost impenetrable forests. These men laid down their implements of agriculture when the French and Indian wars, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War threatened to disrupt and destroy that peace and freedom of mind and country for which they and their fathers had so indefatigably striven. These men and their brave wives knew the fullest meaning of patriotism, and it was from Colonial stock such as this that Marquis Eaton was descended. The Eatons are one of the oldest of the early American families, and going further back, one of the oldest of the Anglo-Saxon families of Great Britain.

The surname Eaton had its inception in England at the very beginning of the Hereditary Surname Epoch (the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries). When surnames first began to be used (from necessity, when the rapid increase in population demanded some form of differentiation), some men adopted as their patronymic the name of their official office or vocation. Thus we have our Mayers (from Mayor), Smith (*i. e.*, goldsmith, sil-

versmith, etc.), Wakemans (from Wakeman or Watchman), Clarkes (from Clerk, a man in holy orders), and hundreds of other examples. Some took nicknames or fontal-names, and thus we have our Gilsons (from son of Jill), Dix's, Dixons (from Dick Richard), Hobsons (from Hob, nickname for Robert), and so forth, *ad infinitum*. Others, from personal characteristics or peculiarities, were given names that we recognize today as our Reads, Whites, Blacks, Browns (from the color of their hair or complexions); and still another large class assumed the name of their residence as their surname. John of Copley and John of Eaton became John de Copley and John de Eaton, the prefix "de" meaning simply "of," showing clearly the widespread French influence following the Norman Conquest of Saxon England under William the Conqueror in 1066 A. D. Eventually the "de" was dropped altogether, and thus were the surnames Copley, Corbett, Hatfield, Ingersoll, Moulton, Putnam, Rhodes, Stanfield, Eaton, and hundreds of other present-day patronymics established. The different English branches of the Eaton family took their names from townships named Eaton in Counties Berks, Cheshire, Derby, and Salop, and from parishes of Eaton in Counties Derby, Notts, Salop, Hereford, Bedford, Stafford, and Berks. The name, unlike the vast majority of patronymics, has undergone very few orthographic changes. It has appeared only as Eaton, Eton and Eyton, and the name today is all but invariably spelled in its original form, Eaton.

The following heraldic device (by authority of Burke's "General Armory" and Fairbairn's "Crests"), was borne by the Eatons (Eytons) of Shropshire, Salopshire, and Kent, from whom the American Eatons are descended:

Arms—Or, a fret azure, quartering gules two bars ermine.

Crest—A reindeer's head or, in the mouth an acorn slipped vert, fructed gold.

The above coat-of-arms, by right of inheritance, lineage, and custom, is entitled to be borne by American descendants of English Eatons.

(The Family in England.)

The following line of descent, from the earliest known ancestor of the English Eatons down to the American progenitor has been compiled from these authoritative works of reference: Molyneux's "Genealogical and Biographical History of the Eaton Families" (pp. 98-272), Burke's "General Armory" (p. 336), Eyton's "Antiquities of Shropshire" (Vol. II, pp. 315-317), and "Visitations of Kent, 1619-1621" (p. 31).

(I) Banqui, Thane of Lochaber, who flourished according to history in the year 1000 A. D.

(II) Fleance, son of Banqui, married Guenta, Princess of North Wales.

(III) Alan Fitz Flaald (also given as Fleance), meaning "son-of-Fleance," married Ameira.

(IV) Alan Fitz Alan (*i. e.*, "son-of-Alan"), son of Alan Fitz Flaald and Ameira, married Isabel de Say.

(V) Robert de Eaton (also given de Eyton, so called because of the name of his place of residence), son of Alan Fitz Alan and Isabel de Say, was witness to a grant made by Robert Corbet to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and was himself also a benefactor by grant to that religious house in the reign of Henry II. He resided at Eyton-on-the-Wildmoors, Salopshire, where his descendants are still to be found.

(VI) Peter de Eaton, son of Robert de Eaton (or de Eyton) of Eyton-on-the-Wildmoors.

(VII) Sir Peter de Eaton, son of Peter de Eaton, married Alice (surname unknown).

(VIII) William de Eaton, of Shropshire, son of Sir Peter de Eaton by his wife Alice, married Matilda (surname unknown).

(IX) Sir Peter de Eaton, of Shropshire, son of William and Matilda de Eaton, married Margery (surname unknown).

(X) Peter de Eaton, of Shropshire, son of Sir Peter de Eaton by his wife Margery.

(XI) John de Eaton, son of Peter de Eaton.

(XII) Robert and Peter de Eaton (also given as de Eyton), one of whom had a son Humphrey, of whom forward.

(XIII) Humphrey Eaton, son of either Robert or Peter de Eaton (or Eyton), sons of John de Eaton.

(XIV) Georgius (*i. e.*, George) Eaton, son of Humphrey Eaton.

(XV) Sir Nicholas Eaton, son of Georgius Eaton, married Katherine Talbot.

(XVI) Lewss Eaton, son of Sir Nicholas and Katherine (Talbot) Eaton, married Anna Savage.

(XVII) Henry Eaton, son of Lewss and Anna (Savage) Eaton, married Jane Cressett.

(XVIII) William Eaton, son of Henry and Jane (Cressett) Eaton.

(XIX) William Eaton, son of William Eaton, lived in Dover, England, and died there before 1584. He married Jane Hussey, whose will of August 27, 1584, proved December 29, 1584, names the following children: 1. Joyce, married Jacques Huggenson. 2. Barbara, married a Mr. Allen. 3. William, born in 1570; married Joan Winch, as his second wife. 4. John, ancestor of the Walsh Tract (Pennsylvania) Eatons. 5. Peter, married Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, and they had a son, William, who came to America in 1637. 6. Nicholas, of whom forward.

(XX) Nicholas Eaton, youngest of the six children of William and Jane (Hussey) Eaton, was born in Dover, England, in 1573, and was buried there on March 21, 1636-37. He was a church warden of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Dover. He served as one of the chiefs of the government of Dover in the Heralds' Visitation in 1619, and was styled "Jurate" by William Warde, who was then Mayor. By occupation, however, he was a merchant. He married (first), November 2, 1596, Katherine Master; and (second) in 1626 (license granted July 26, of that year), Mrs. Joan (Tidderman) Gibbs, a native of Dover, and widow of John Gibbs, of Horsleydown, near London. She was buried in Dover, April 4, 1635. Nicholas Eaton was the father of the following children, all by his first marriage, and all born in Dover, County Kent, England: 1. John, baptized in 1599, died young. 2. William baptized January 9, 1602, died before 1677; married Susan Witherden. 3. Elizabeth, baptized February 10, 1603, died in childhood. 4. Jane, baptized March 28, 1606. 5. John, of whom forward. 6. Nicholas, Jr., baptized October 11, 1612; married, in 1638, Elizabeth Gibbon, daughter of Matthew Gibbon. 7. Thomas, baptized February 20, 1613, died in 1616.

(The Family in America.)

(I) John Eaton, fifth of the seven children of Nicholas and Katherine (Master) Eaton, was baptized in Dover, County Kent, England, on August 21, 1611, and there grew to manhood. He was a representative of the twenty-first generation of Eatons descended from Banqui, Thane of Lochaber. He was married in Dover,

England, on April 5, 1630, to the Widow Abigail Damon (sometimes spelled Damman and Dammant), and with her, her daughter Jane, and their two children, embarked for America in 1635 on the "Elizabeth and Ann." The family settled first at Watertown, Colony of Massachusetts, where John Eaton was made a freeman on May 25, 1636. Somewhat later the family removed to Dedham, Massachusetts, where John Eaton died November 9, 1658. His will was made November 2, 1658, and proved December 7, following. John and Abigail Damon (or Dammant) Eaton were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, baptized at Dover, England, March 20, 1631, came to America with her parents in 1635; married May 5, 1651, John Mason, whose brother, Robert Mason, married her younger sister, Abigail. 2. John, born in Dover, England, October 17, 1633, died there in 1634. 3. Thomas, born in Dover, England, in 1633, came to America with his parents in 1635, died in 1659. 4. John, of whom forward. 5. Abigail, born January 6, 1640, died September 13, 1711; married, in 1659, Robert Mason, brother of John Mason. 6. Jacob, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 8, 1642, baptized there June 12, 1642, and died there January 20, 1646.

(II) John Eaton, Jr., son of John and Abigail (Damon) Eaton, was born at Watertown, in 1636, and died at Dedham, Massachusetts, October 28, 1694. He removed to Dedham with his parents, where later he was called "John of the Hill," probably from residence nearby. He married Alice (surname unknown), who died May 8, (some records say 9), 1694, having borne him the following children (all born in Dedham, Massachusetts): 1. John, born July 15, 1665, died October 15, 1665. 2. John (2), born September 17, 1671, died October 23, 1694; married Ann Whiting. 3. Thomas, born July 23, 1675, died August 17, 1748; married Lydia Gay. 4. William, of whom forward. 5. Judith, born September 17, 1679, died April 26, 1680. 6. Judith (2), born September 17, 1680. 7. Jonathan, born September 3, 1681, died June 25, 1748; married Lydia Starr. 8. David, born March 8, 1683, died March 28, 1683. 9. Ebenezer, born May 3, 1687, died May 23, 1688.

(III) William Eaton, fourth of the nine children of John and Alice Eaton, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, on August 11, 1677, and died there on April 3, 1718. He owned two farms on Dedham Island, which had been owned by his father and grandfather before him, in addition to large tracts of land on Needham Great Plain, the latter a part of Dedham until 1711. He was married, in Dedham, on April 27, 1704, to Mary Starr, a daughter of Comfort and Mary Starr. She was born at Dedham, November 28, 1685, and died in 1751 (will presented August 6, 1751). William and Mary (Starr) Eaton were the parents of the following children, all born in Dedham, Massachusetts: 1. William, Jr., born February 11, 1705, died March 22, 1751; married, in 1737, Abigail Brackett. 2. Mary, born December 3, 1706; married, in April, 1733, James Herring. 3. Josiah, of whom forward. 4. Sarah, born August 24, 1713; married, in 1735, Robert Fuller. 5. Jeremiah, born March 4, 1716, died between 1792 and 1800; married Elizabeth Woodcock. 6. Abiel, born August 11, 1718, died February 14, 1784; married John Ward.

(IV) Josiah Eaton, third of the six children of William and Mary (Starr) Eaton, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, on April 4, 1711, and died at Needham, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1796.

He settled on a farm owned by his father on Needham Great Plain, in Needham, and was also a blacksmith by avocation. He served as selectman of Needham from 1766 to 1774. He was married, April 28, 1736, to Sarah Day, born July 20, 1715, a daughter of Elizabeth Ellis and Ralph (3) Day, who was a son of Sarah Fuller and Ralph (2) Day, who was a son of Abigail Pond and Ralph (1) Day, the latter a freeman of Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1645, having come from England before that year, dying in Dedham on October 28, 1677. (His will of September 12, 1677, mentions wife, Abigail, daughter of Daniel Pond.) Josiah and Sarah (Day) Eaton were the parents of the following children, all born in Needham, Massachusetts: 1. Sarah, born August 19, 1737; married, May 5, 1770, to Jesse Kingsbury. 2. Beulah, born March 22, 1739, died April 3, 1747. 3. Josiah, born January 18, 1741, died August 9, 1741. 4. Silence, born June 8, 1742, died August 1, 1821, unmarried. 5. Ebenezer, of whom forward. 6. John, born June 7, 1746; married Mary Larkin, and lived in Gardner, Massachusetts. 7. Josiah, Jr., born August 16, 1748, died October 29, 1776. 8. Mary, born February 26, 1753, died in 1812; married Joseph Kingsbury. 9. William, born April 10, 1755, died January 14, 1839; married Sarah Kingsbury.

(V) Ebenezer Eaton, fifth of the nine children of Josiah and Sarah (Day) Eaton, was born at Needham, Massachusetts, on March 29, 1744, and died at Gardner, Massachusetts, on December 18, 1800. He removed from Needham to Westminster, Massachusetts, about 1770, and was married there, September 2, 1773, to Sarah Humphrey, of Dedham. She died October 12, 1784, and he married (second) Elizabeth (sometimes given as Joanna) (Hutchinson) Richardson, widow of Temple. She was baptized July 27, 1766, and died in Barre, Massachusetts, about 1808. Ebenezer Eaton and his second wife removed from Westminster to Gardner, Massachusetts, and after his death in 1800, she was married (second), February 16, 1801, to Simon Metcalf, and with him removed to Barre. Ebenezer Eaton was the father of the following children, by first marriage: 1. Ebenezer, Jr., born November 21, 1774; married (first) Lydia Chamberlain, and (second) Eunice Ramsdell. 2. Jonas, born October 3, 1776, died in 1813; married Sally Powers. 3. Sarah, born April 6, 1779; married (first) Enoch Hall, and (second) Elijah Baldwin. 4. Humphrey, born November 24, 1782, died 1849; married, in 1789, Judith Sulley. Children by second marriage: 5. Betsey, born May 29, 1786, died April 4, 1795. 6. George, of whom forward. 7. Clarissa, born July 6, 1789, died April 5, 1795.

(VI) George Eaton, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Hutchinson-Richardson) Eaton, was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, on February 6, 1788, and died in St. Lawrence County, New York, in March, 1868. He married Asphia Smith, and among their children was George, Jr., of whom forward.

(VII) George Eaton, Jr., son of George and Asphia (Smith) Eaton, was born in 1825-26, and died near Rochester, New York, where he lived for many years. He married Elizabeth Hopkins, and they were the parents of the following children, all born near Rochester, New York: 1. Charles L., of whom forward. 2. Mary, born in 1849; married (first) Harley Warren, and (second) Allen Clapp. 3. Frank, who married Anna Baker.

(VIII) Charles L. Eaton, eldest of the three children of George, Jr., and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Eaton, was born in

Rochester, New York, on April 2, 1846, and died in Michigan, on February 27, 1895. He enlisted for service in the Civil War when under fifteen years of age; first with an Illinois regiment, and later with the 23d New York Light Artillery. He served continuously from 1861 to 1895, and is the youth mentioned by General Sherman on page 348 of his "Memoirs" as sent forward by General Kilpatrick to arrange for the celebrated meeting between General Sherman and General Johnston immediately after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. From 1889 to 1893, inclusive, he served ably as a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, of which body he was a leader. When the Silver Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Detroit, Michigan, in 1891, Mr. Eaton was in command of the Michigan Department. In 1893 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Michigan, to which high office he was re-appointed, and was serving in that official capacity at the time of his death. For several years prior to his death he was the editor and publisher of the "Paw Paw True Northerner," one of the most trenchant Republican newspapers in Michigan.

Charles L. Eaton was married, at Mattawan, Michigan, in 1869, to Nellie A. Joiner, who died April 23, 1905. Her sister, Harriet Joiner, is still living in Chicago (1925). Charles L. and Nellie A. (Joiner) Eaton were the parents of two sons, as follows: 1. Frank Stafford, born March 12, 1872; married Jean Patello, and in 1925 was residing in Detroit, Michigan. 2. Marquis, the subject of this genealogical and biographical review, of whom forward.

(IX) Marquis Eaton, younger of the two sons of Charles L. and Nellie A. (Joiner) Eaton, was born in Mattawan, Van Buren County, Michigan, on April 6, 1876, and died at his home, No. 5634 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on September 19, 1925, aged forty-nine years, five months and thirteen days. He was a representative of the ninth generation of the Eaton family in America, and of the twenty-ninth generation in lineal descent from Banqui, Thane of Lochaber, the founder of the Eaton family in Great Britain.

Mr. Eaton was appointed page in the Michigan House of Representatives at the early age of twelve years. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his birthplace and in the Paw Paw (Michigan) High School, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then matriculated in the literary department of Michigan University, but was forced to abandon his college course by reason of his father's death in 1895. Subsequently, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Lansing, Michigan, on October 14, 1898, having won the highest honors in the preliminary examinations. From 1898 to 1901 he served as associate reporter of the Michigan Supreme Court.

The year 1901 marks Mr. Eaton's removal to Chicago, Illinois, which city was to be the seat of his future professional and public welfare activities. Upon his advent into the metropolis of the West he immediately formed a law partnership under the firm name of Cody & Eaton, which partnership was successfully continued until 1910, when Mr. Eaton joined the law firm of Defrees, Buckingham, Ritter, Campbell & Eaton, the name of which was later changed to Defrees, Buckingham & Eaton. In 1903 Mr. Eaton had been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and from 1910 to

1911 served as attorney for the city treasurer of Chicago. From 1912 to 1915 he was an active member of the State Board of Accountancy, and served as president of the Chicago Law Institute in 1911. At the time of his death he was still a highly valued member of the law firm of Defrees, Buckingham & Eaton, with which firm he had been a prime and moving factor for a period of fifteen years.

Mr. Eaton has fittingly and aptly been termed the "Father of the Safe and Sane Fourth of July," for it was his brain that germinated the idea and perfected it, and his executive ability that gave inception to this vastly beneficent movement. In the year 1908 he organized the Sane Fourth Association, and continued as president of the association until the consummation of its purpose; that of achieving a nation-wide recognition and acceptance of an annual Independence Day celebration along constructive instead of destructive lines. This organization of Mr. Eaton's was the very first group expression of public sentiment demanding such a radical change in the method of our celebration of this National holiday. Through the association's successful propaganda literally thousands of lives have been saved and countless accidents and disasters have been averted. And to the great humanitarian instinct and patriotic prevision of Mr. Eaton is this present happy state of affairs directly due.

Another great ramification of Mr. Eaton's career, and a phase that clearly evidences the nobility of his character, was his monumental work during the late World War while serving as chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross. The high quality of Mr. Eaton's patriotic service is attested by a deeply appreciative resolution passed and presented to him by the organization, and bearing the signatures of more than fifty of the leading bankers and business men of Chicago. The tribute follows, in part:

Marquis Eaton, during the Great War, served for two years as chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, and for eighteen months of this period spent virtually his whole time and strength upon the work of the Chapter; and by the force of his power of appeal he enlisted under the Red Cross emblem a very large number of the most representative, most diverse, and yet most capable men and women of Chicago; and by reason of his vigorous initiative and well-judging zeal, the Chapter grew into an organization the accomplishments of which cannot cease to be a proud memory in the community, in their variety, their mass, their direct value to the Government and to thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and their families, in the apparently frictionless ease with which these accomplishments were brought about, and in their astonishing freedom from even the shadow of suspicion of self-seeking. In spite of the great task upon which he was engaged and the responsibility he had borne to the point of exhaustion, Marquis Eaton at the time of his inclusion on the roll of this country refused all claim to exemption and deferred classification, being ready to fight, was examined and placed in classification A-1, and was released for the continuance of his larger usefulness only by representations made to the Government by the Executive Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross on their own initiative and without his knowledge. In our judgment such service as here indicated by such a man, may well be regarded as a community influence and a National asset of highest value, deserving of no trifling gratitude and no brief remembrance; now, therefore, by us, the Directors of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, it is hereby resolved, that with the intent that the City of Chicago may more widely and accurately know what has been Marquis Eaton's extraordinary service, we offer this statement as our judgment of his achievement.

Mr. Eaton held memberships in a number of professional societies, among which may be mentioned the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, and the Chicago Bar Association. He was president of the Hamilton Club of

Chicago in 1908, of the Michigan Society of Chicago in 1913, and of the Quadrangle Club of Chicago in 1918; and was an active member of the Hamilton, Midday, Union League, Quadrangle, and South Shore Country, Law and Flossmoor clubs, as well as of the Chicago Athletic Association. His fraternal affiliations were confined to that most ancient of all societies, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. During his undergraduate days he was honored by election to Zeta Psi and Alpha Omega, two of the most prominent of the social and professional National Greek letter fraternities, and throughout his lifetime his deep interest in these chapters never waned.

Mr. Eaton was a director of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company for several years, and the president of the company, Lucius Teter, said of Mr. Eaton: "He was one of the most active of our directors and a man I was proud to number among my friends." For many years he was a director of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago and a leading member of the advisory committee of the Park Ridge School for Girls. He was an ardent devout Congregationalist, being a member of the Congregational Brotherhood of which he was president in 1910, the Chicago Church Federation Council of which he was vice-president in 1913 and 1914, and the Chicago Congregational Club, of which he was president in 1914 and 1915.

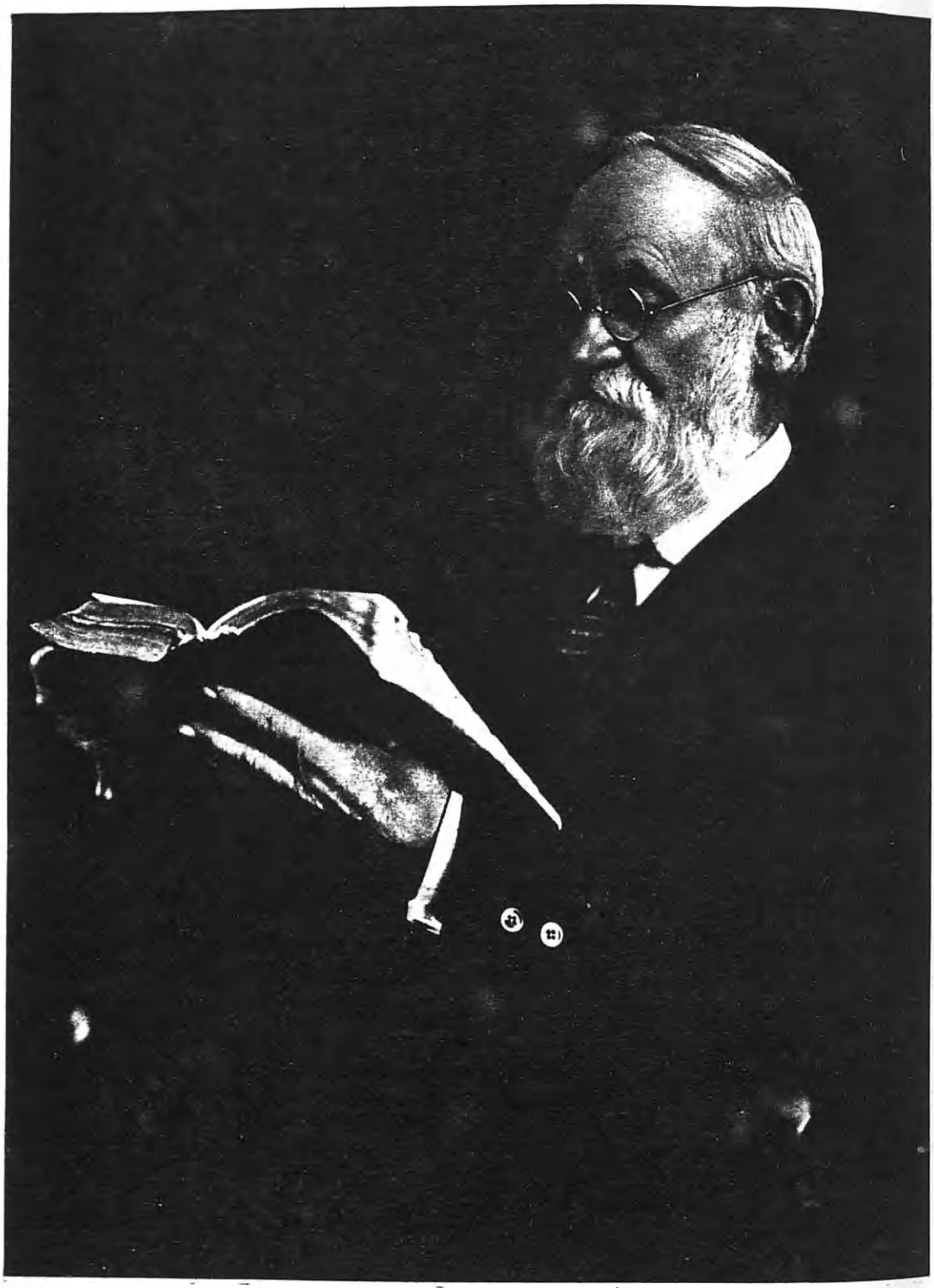
Another of Mr. Eaton's outstanding war activities was the organization of a relief fund for the care of destitute widows and children of Italian soldiers. For this work he was subsequently decorated with the Commendatory Cross of Italy, at the suggestion of the Italian Consul, Conte Bolognesi, and was also presented with a citation signed by the King of Italy. Two years before his death, in 1923, he was appointed Honorary Bulgarian Consul in Chicago. Politically, he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. His favorite out-of-doors recreation was golf, and during the World War he was an advocate of "patriotic golf," claiming that the relaxation provided by this sport would enable men to think and reason more clearly, and thus better serve their country.

Marquis Eaton was married, on June 8, 1904, to Jacquette Hunter, a daughter of Clarence L. Hunter, of Coldwater, Michigan. Her father was a journalist of national reputation and renown. Four children blessed this union, as follows: 1. Hunter. 2. Norman Bridge. 3. Josephine Meredith, deceased. 4. Elinor Spaulding.

The death of Marquis Eaton occurred at his home at No. 5634 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday morning, September 19, 1925, succumbing to pneumonia, which seized him following a cold contracted nine days before. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jacquette (Hunter) Eaton, and three of the aforementioned children. Committees of several professional and fraternal organizations attended the funeral services, which were held at the Hyde Park Congregational Church on September 21, interment following in Oakwoods Cemetery.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died a man whose beneficent influence will long live after him. Through his death the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois have lost a brilliant lawyer and an upright and honorable citizen; these United States of America have lost a true and sincere patriot, a real American; and the world-at-large has lost a great humanitarian.

(X) Hunter Eaton, Norman Bridge Eaton, and Elinor Spaulding Eaton, chil-



Solomon Fisher Hogue.

dren of Marquis and Jacquette (Hunter) Eaton, represent the tenth generation of the family of Eaton in America, and are likewise lineal representatives in the thirtieth generation of the ancient English House of Eaton, descended from Banqui, Thane of Lochaber. The foregoing history of the Eaton family covers a period of nine hundred and twenty-five years, nine and a quarter centuries of honorable achievement.

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HOGUE, Solomon Fisher, A. M., M. E. D., Ph. D.

Scholar, Educator.

A scholar of unusual attainments, who utilized his learning to modernize public school curricula and to inspire students, Solomon Fisher Hogue has left a lasting imprint on the public schools of the State of Pennsylvania, and the United States. He was born at Hoge's Mills, Greene County, April 1, 1848, near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, son of Solomon and Rachel (Huss) Hoge. The Hoge family, of which Solomon Fisher Hogue is a descendant, is of French origin, and are Celts, having been established in the North of France from Asia. Hogue was the spelling of the surname until some of the family, to escape persecution for their religious belief, emigrated to Holland and spelled their name Hague. Afterward, part of the family went to Scotland, where they changed the form to Hoge, Hogg and Hough.

Solomon Fisher Hogue's great-great-grandfather, William Hoge, who came to America from Scotland in 1681, settled first in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Delaware; afterward in Lancaster, now Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and then in Winchester, Virginia. From Winchester, Mr. Hogue's grandfather, Solomon Hoge, and his wife, Mary (Fisher) Hoge, removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1786, and it was in Greene County, Pennsylvania, that Mr. Hogue's father, Solomon Hoge, was born March 13, 1803, after Greene County was cut off from Washington County in 1796. Solomon Hoge, the father of Solomon Fisher Hogue, as usual in those pioneering days, followed many occupations, farming, building, and operating flour and lumber mills, making wagons and coopering. He conducted an extensive business for that early day, and built the first steam flour mill in Greene County in 1833, marketing his flour in 1837 by flatboat on the Monongahela River and on the canal to Philadelphia. The panic of 1837 destroyed his business, forcing him to sell his steam mill, and he purchased what now is Hoge's Mills, where his son, W. H. R. Hoge, lives. Solomon Hoge married, in 1828, Rachel Huss, who was a direct relative of John Huss, who was burned at the stake at the time of the Reformation, for his religious belief. The children of Solomon and Rachel (Huss) Hoge were: 1. Martha Anne, who married William Inghram, and who had eight children: i. Benjamin Franklin, who married Rebecca Inghram, their children: (a) Mark, a Methodist minister; three children. (b) Mary Alice, who married William J. Hale; four children, all mis-

sionaries in China. ii. James Bennett, who married Ella Bayard; one child. iii. Mary Elizabeth, who married John G. Murdock, their son, William Inghram Murdock, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, an attorney. iv. Emma Rachel, deceased. v. Margaret Porter, deceased. vi. Jessie: vii. Ollie, who married John Inghram. viii. William Arthur, deceased. 2. Mary, who married Benjamin Asbury Rinehart, both deceased, and they had six children: i. William Asa Porter. ii. Emma Rachel, who married Harry Lucas; their two children: Mary and Virginia, living in New York City. iii. Rebecca Arabel, single. iv. Elizabeth Judson, who married Louis Waddell; two children; Mary, who married Thomas Ewing Montgomery, a Philadelphia lawyer; Louis, Jr., in college. v. Lucy Virginia, who married Charles Hilliard, who lives in Jacksonville, Florida. vi. Benjamin Asbury, deceased. 3. John Huss, commissary sergeant, who was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and fought through the Civil War, 1861-65. He was a teacher. He married Irene Judson Penney, of McKeesport, and they had three children: i. Frank Lowry, who married Martha Ullom, and they had one child, Irene, who married Harry Hoffman. ii. Margaret Penney, deceased. iii. Solomon Fred, who is chief editor of the Los Angeles "Times"; he married Gertrude Beck, and they have a daughter, Gertrude Lee. 4. Jacob, married (first) Rachel Bell; (second) Elizabeth Johns, all deceased. He had three children: i. Hannah Adamson, who married John H. Bell, and had a son, who married Elizabeth Hornbeck, of Pittsburgh, who has a son, John H., Jr. ii. Solomon Winfred, a druggist of Pittsburgh. iii. Frank, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 5. Asa Brownfield, deceased, who married Mary Phelan, daughter of Attorney John Phelan, of Waynesburg, and they had two children: i. Janie Phelan, a teacher in Coraopolis High School. ii. Mary Frances, who married Edwin Fogg, lives in Pensacola, Florida, and has one child. 6. Elizabeth, who married James Kincaid Scott, deceased, and they had seven children: i. Solomon Thomas, who married Mary Daily, and has three children. ii. Benjamin Albert, who married Antonette Robinson, and they have three children: (a) Benjamin Albert, Jr. (b) Elizabeth Isabel. (c) Bessie Ruth. iii. William Hogue Scott, who married Delincy Foster, of Illinois; father of three children. iv. John Huss Scott, who married Bessie Dickerson, of Washington, Pennsylvania. v. Minnie, who married Wylie Crow; they have two children: Professor M. M. Crow, of the State University, Arkansas, and Wylie Homer. vi. Dr. James Jacob, of Durand, Wisconsin; married a Wisconsin lady, and is the father of four children. vii. Rachel Isabel, who married John Nichol, and lives in Washington, Pennsylvania. 7. Solomon Fisher, of whom further. 8. William Heaton Rinehart, who married Emily Stewart, and lives at Hoge's Mills, Pennsylvania; they had thirteen children: i. Alexander Stewart, deceased. ii. William Albert, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. iii. Dr. Solomon Fisher, who married Miss Watson, has one child, and lives in Little Rock, Arkansas. iv. Rachel, a professional nurse, of Philadelphia. v. Elizabeth, a teacher. vi. Mary, a teacher. vii. Emily, who married Guy Hoge, an attorney of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. viii. Ellen, of Pittsburgh. ix. Margaret, who married Warren Jacobs, and they have one child. x. Janet, who married John Stephenson Carmichaels; one child. xi. Catherine, of Grove City College. Two other children, Martha and Helen Hunt, died young.

Solomon Hoge died in 1877. His

great losses were in the panic of 1837, when he shipped his flour to Philadelphia by the Portage Canal from Pittsburgh; the loss on Pettibone, Hogan & Company, of Baltimore, who cut Board Tree Tunnel near Cameron, West Virginia, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Solomon Hoge furnished them large quantities of feed and flour from his mill. The collection went through the Greene County courts and the Supreme Court. He won in both courts, but they transferred their property so as to beat him. Robinson Downey was his attorney. Then scarcity of timber and the invention of the roller process flouring mills put his mills out of use and depreciated the value of his properties. He viewed bankrupt laws as dishonorable, and bravely and persistently pushed on and paid every cent and lived the last years of his life free of debt; schooled all his children well; and died a consistent Christian. He is buried in the Hoge-Smith graveyard, which is five miles east of Waynesburg. To his son Solomon was given the middle name Fisher, for his grandmother, whose maiden name was Fisher, in order to preserve the name in the family. She was a relative of Bishop Fisher, who was beheaded by Henry VIII of England for his religious belief. His grandfather's people were Scotch Presbyterians, and his grandmother's people were Quakers. Dr. Hogue's father was a Quaker and his mother was a Baptist. His parents joined the Methodist Church at the historic Old Round School House Church in 1840, under the eloquent preaching of Voluntine Lucas. His mother's father was John Huss, son of Elisha Huss, a Baptist preacher.

The son, Solomon Fisher Hogue, who created for himself unusually rich educational opportunities, completed his public school course in Morgan Township, Greene County, in his sixteenth year. He attended Waynesburg College, 1865-67; Edinboro (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, 1870-72, graduating from that school; Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1872-75, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *pro merito*. In 1876 he received a Normal diploma from Edinboro State Normal School, and in 1883 the honorary degree of Master of Arts, *pro merito* from Waynesburg College. He graduated, also, from the University of New York, and holds life certificates to teach in the States of Pennsylvania and Washington.

Dr. Hogue began his professional career as a teacher in the public schools of Greene County, his service there continuing through 1867-68-69, teaching and doing executive work in connection with schools. He then adopted teaching as his profession, and attained unusual fame for his constructive work. He was elected county superintendent of public schools for Greene County in 1878, and served one term. He was principal of the schools of Tidioute, Pennsylvania, 1881-85; professor of Latin and higher mathematics at Edinboro State Normal School, 1885-86. The following year he officiated as president of Defiance College, Ohio, and the subsequent two years he was superintendent of teacher training and a teacher of psychology in the California (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, and built up Redstone Academy in Uniontown. He officiated, in 1890-96, as president of Monongahela College, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, leaving there to become principal of Rose Point Academy, thence to the presidency of Hall Institute, Sharon, Pennsylvania. He next occupied the chair of sciences in the Clarion

(Pennsylvania) State Normal School. Then entering business life at his wife's death he was engaged in the life insurance business for three years, 1898-1901, after which he organized the Masontown National Bank, and served as its cashier for three years.

One of Dr. Hogue's most interesting achievements was the establishment of vocational training in the Tidioute schools, which spread throughout the State of Pennsylvania and the United States. The beginning was informal, sponsored unofficially by the School Board, and it seized upon the interest of the pupils and patrons like magic, leading to a fully-equipped tool shop for the boys and to domestic science for the girls. Dr. Hogue was requested to describe the whole plan before the State Teachers' Association gathered at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Another piece of constructive work on his part was the development of the grading of district, union and borough schools by scholarship instead of age in Greene County, which was adopted by city schools, finally was made a provision of the Pennsylvania State law, and eventually was adopted throughout the United States. The first class graduated under the new plan was in 1876, at Waynesburg, Dr. Hogue and Dr. George W. Frazer signing the diplomas.

Dr. Hogue was always a zealous worker in the cause of temperance, and when county superintendent of public schools he used the phrase "of good moral character" to further the habit of temperance among applicants for teaching positions, resulting in Greene County going dry. He held meetings and coöperated with the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Tidioute, and, by their combined efforts, the vicinity became "dry." Dr. Hogue was secretary of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, 1886-87, and still is a member of that body. He holds a life membership in the National Education Association. During the Civil War, as head of a large drum corps, he led in drumming up volunteers and money. He played the part of a loyal citizen in the Spanish and World wars by buying bonds, etc., and lending his influence wherever it might prove effective. Dr. Hogue and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Greensburg, and he is a teacher of the adult ladies' class in the Sunday School.

Dr. Solomon Fisher Hogue married (first), October 15, 1874, Marietta Bell, of Grove City, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Marietta Bell. Her father was a farmer. She, a graduate of Edinboro State Normal School, was principal of New Castle High School until the February before her marriage. She died thirteen days after her marriage. Her death was the result of overwork in the school the previous years. Dr. Hogue married (second), May 25, 1880, Emma J. Downey, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, who died as did her new-born son, May 29, 1881. Dr. Hogue married (third), in January, 1886, Lydia Lee Evans, of Oil City, Pennsylvania. She was a teacher of exceptional ability. She lived thirteen years, leaving one son, Frank W. E. Hogue. Her life work is noticed in "A Woman of the Century," published in 1893, and in Donohoo's "History of Pennsylvania," biographical volume, published in 1926. Dr. Hogue married (fourth), in 1904, Charity Sterling, daughter of John and Elizabeth (DeBolt) Sterling. She was a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Normal School of California, this State, a teacher for fourteen years, and a lifelong member of the

Brethren Church. She died February 12, 1925.

Dr. Hogue's only surviving child is a son by his wife Lydia Lee (Evans) Hogue, Frank William Evans Hogue. He is the owner of the Hogue Motor Company, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Elizabeth Walters, and they have three children: Ephraim Walters, Betty Lee, and Robert Evans Hogue.

Great Teachers—It was a great help to Dr. Hogue's efficiency to have "sat at the feet" of some great teachers, as follows: Absalom Hedge, Elizabeth Bell, John Huss Smith, John Huss Hoge, Remembrance Lindsay, Asa Brownfield Hoge, and Elizabeth Hoge, Jefferson, Greene County, Pennsylvania; Dr. A. B. Miller, president of Waynesburg College; Professor J. A. Cooper, so long principal of the Edinboro State Normal School; Professor Bert G. Wilder, Hiram Corson, Dr. William Russell, President Andrew D. White, all of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and Louis Agassiz, Goldwin Smith, of Canada, and James Anthony Fronde, of England, non-resident professor at Cornell.

Coöperatives—Among those with whom he coöperated in educational work were Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Dr. George P. Hays, Dr. J. D. Moffat, Dr. J. W. Scott, father-in-law of President Ben Harrison; Dr. George Frazer, of Waynesburg College; Dr. Edward Brooks, Maria L. Sanford, of Swarthmore College; Dr. Emerson E. White, of Ohio; State Superintendent B. G. Northrup, of Connecticut; Dr. A. N. Raub, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; Drs. E. E. Higbee and Nathan C. Schaeffer, and Henry Houck, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; J. Donald Steele, and Professor Elroy M. Avery.

Contemporaries — Contemporaneous with his life were: Alfred Holbrook, Horace Mann, A. D. Burt, Henry Ward Beecher, Abraham Lincoln, George B. McClelland, U. S. Grant, Governor R. E. Pattison, Governor William A. Stone, Hon. William L. Scott, builder of Scottdale; Hon. James R. Burns, Professor Samuel G. Love, of Jamestown, New York; Dr. S. H. Lehr, Professor H. B. Brown, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mary A. Livermore, John B. Gough, Russell Conwell, George W. Bain, State Superintendent Layhue, Olympia, Washington; Benjamin Asbury Rinehart, W. A. P. Rinehart, George W. Gordon, John Herod Bell, great farmers and fine stock breeders, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; H. B. Morris, great wheat raiser and fine stock breeder, California; Israel Hoge, builder of Studebaker Wagon Works, the first wagon works ever built; Ezra Cornell, Cornell University; I. C. Pershing, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; General Otis, founder of "The Times," Los Angeles; Henry Clay Trumble, editor of the "S. S. Times"; and President Hayes.

Distinguished Relatives — Thomas Hoge, Patent Office, Washington City; Dr. Moses Hoge, once president of Hampden-Sidney College; Dr. Moses Drury Hoge, son of Dr. Moses Hoge, and who was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Richmond, Virginia, for fifty-four years; Peyton Randolph Hoge, of Louisville, Kentucky, who wrote the "Life and Works" of Moses Drury Hoge; Solomon F. Hogue, chief editor of "The Times," Los Angeles, California; Dr. Solomon F. Hoge, Little Rock, Arkansas; Dr. Samuel Davies Hoge, 1792-1826; Dr. Thomas Hoge, Halifax County, Virginia; William Hoge, founder of the Hoge lineage in America, who came over in 1681, and married Barbara Hume, who came on the same vessel; David, William, and

John Hoge, who founded the city of Washington, Pennsylvania, and brought Presbyterianism into Western Pennsylvania; James Hoge, who founded the city of Columbus, Ohio, and carried Presbyterianism into Western Ohio. "When President Hayes and his cabinet visited Richmond, Virginia, in 1877, and met his nephew, Moses Drury Hoge, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman told him they could not remember the time when they had learned to revere the name of Hoge"; James D. Hoge, banker, Seattle, Washington; William James Hoge, who died at Petersburg, Virginia; Dr. James Jacob Scott, Wisconsin; W. A. P. Rinehart, George W. Gordon and John H. Bell, great farmers and fine stock breeders, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; Judge Lucien Wilson Doty, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Colonel Crago, of the World War; Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin Rinehart, United States Navy, deceased; Colonel Heaton, and John Hoge, of the Revolutionary War; Bishop Fisher, of London, England; Bishop John Huss, of Prague; Israel Hogue, who built the Studebaker Wagon Works at South Bend, Indiana; Lieutenant David Huss Rinehart, of the Civil War; and Elder William Johnson, of Wichita, Kansas.

The warmest, kindest affection exists among Dr. Hogue and all his relatives and pupils and students and their children, won by judicious management and philanthropic treatment in a period of over fifty years in what was to him a great work—teaching.

GAULT, Harry R.,

Banker, Merchant.

The towns of Kittanning and Templeton, Pennsylvania, will bear the impress of the constructive and beneficent efforts of the Gault family for many years to come. Harry R. Gault is the present head of the family, which was founded in this particular section of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by his father, the late James A. Gault, of ever honored memory. Both father and son will long be remembered in these communities, for while building up their own fortunes and prospering in worldy goods, they did not neglect the town in which they lived, or lose sight of its needs. The welfare of Kittanning was ever close to their hearts. They labored together for its progress and advancement constantly and conscientiously.

Both father and son worked for the prosperity of Kittanning; but Templeton, Pennsylvania, owes its very existence to the son alone, Harry R. Gault. Mr. Gault developed the town practically single-handed. His first move was to purchase six hundred acres of land and the mineral rights. He next plotted the town site, and then secured the location of a brick plant through the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A large plant was built, streets were laid out, and dwelling houses erected. Sober, industrious, home-loving families came to work in the plant—and to-day (1926) finds Templeton, Pennsylvania, a prosperous town of four churches, a new public school building, several rapidly growing manufacturing plants, coal, clay, and limestone mines, and street after street of modest, comfortable homes.

Small wonder, then, that few families are held in higher esteem in these towns than the Gault family. The reputation built up by the senior Mr. Gault has been continued by the junior Mr. Gault. Harry R. Gault has continued the prestige and value of the family to the com-

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Henry P. Gault

munity, not only as public benefactors, but as merchants of high order. Mr. Gault is a man of extraordinarily progressive and constructive qualities in whatsoever he undertakes, and his broad interests in the welfare of these two communities have secured for him the well-merited standing of one of the most influential citizens of each town.

A genealogical survey of Mr. Gault's American forebears is herewith presented: Major James Gault was the American progenitor of the line herein considered, and the first to bear the ancient Gaelic patronymic in the United States. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was a native of either Southern Scotland or Northern Ireland. He served with distinction as an officer in the Continental Army during the War of 1812, in which he was major of his own regiment. He was one of the first settlers of Lawrence County (then Mercer County) Pennsylvania, probably coming directly after the close of the war. He became one of the prosperous farmers of Lawrence County, and died there at the age of seventy-six years. He married, but the maiden name of his wife has not been preserved. He was the father of the following children: John; Benjamin; William C., of whom forward; Elizabeth; Polly; Sarah Jane; and Lavina.

William C. Gault, third of the seven children of Major James Gault, died in the year 1852. He was in the tanning business at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Banks, whose death occurred in 1854. William C. and Elizabeth (Banks) Gault were the parents of the following six children: James A., of whom forward; Benjamin C.; Mary Ann; Margaret Jane; Rebecca, and Elizabeth.

James A. Gault, eldest of the six children of William C. and Elizabeth (Banks) Gault, was destined to become the founder of the family in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, where he subsequently became one of the foremost business men and most highly esteemed citizens. He was born in New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, on December 4, 1838, attended the public schools of that town, and afterwards matriculated at Westminster College, where he was one of the very first students to enroll in that educational institution. Because of his father's death in 1852, he left college when he was fourteen years old, and began his business career as a clerk in a store at New Wilmington, remaining there for two years.

At the end of that time he removed to New Castle, where he found employment as a clerk in a mercantile establishment; and in 1857 he was employed in the same capacity in the store of Dunlap, Luker & Company, at Allegheny City. In 1864 he came to Kittanning and there engaged as a junior partner with a mercantile firm, afterwards buying out the other members of the firm and continuing in the same place where the J. A. Gault Company store now is, occupying the identical location for sixty-one years. In 1884, when the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning was formed, he was a member of its board of directors and its senior vice-president, becoming president in 1902 upon the death of John A. Colwell, and continuing in that position until his death in October, 1921. He was a heavy dealer in grain and feed, and owned a large elevator at Kittanning. Known for his probity and his invariably straight methods of dealing, he was the pioneer merchant in Kittanning to pay the farmers cash for their products, and thus he completely revolutionized the

business usages of the day. His death in October, 1921, removed from Kittanning a man whose generosity and philanthropy had earned for him an enviable reputation. He was an active and interested member of the Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

James A. Gault was married, on February 27, 1862, to Emma H. Rutan, a daughter of Hezekiah Rutan, of Allegheny City, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. James A. and Emma H. (Rutan) Gault were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Clara Rutan, who died in 1876, at the age of thirteen years. 2. Harry R., of whom forward. 3. May Banks, who married Floy C. Jones. 4. Laura Irwin, the wife of Frank Geiger, of Detroit, Michigan.

Harry R. Gault, of whom this biographical review, was born in Allegheny City, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on August 7, 1864, only son of James A. and Emma H. (Rutan) Gault. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Kittanning, whither his parents had removed when he was but an infant. Following his public school training, he entered and was graduated from the Shortledge Academy of Media, Pennsylvania. He embarked upon his business career by associating himself with the business that his father had established at Kittanning, entering as a clerk, and working his way up from one department to another. Since his father's death he has brought about a number of new, extensive and very practical changes in the remodeling of the plant and in the application of metropolitan ideas to the store throughout, thereby making it an establishment everywhere recognized as up-to-date in all matters.

Likewise, the fact that Kittanning brick is known practically all over the world for its high type of manufacture and its durability, is largely due to Mr. Gault's efforts in locating the first plant for the making of Kittanning face brick—the Kittanning Brick and Fire Clay Company—and this product has been shipped to all parts of the United States and to many of the South American countries. Mr. Gault's activities in developing a thriving brick industry at Templeton, Pennsylvania—the first of its kind in Armstrong County—has previously been mentioned.

Mr. Gault represents the leading banking activities of his section of the State. He has been president of the Armstrong County Trust Company since 1913, a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning, president of the J. A. Gault Company, of Kittanning, and organizer, founder and president of the Templeton Limestone Company. He is also president of the Reinhold Company of Pittsburgh, a member of the National Crushed Stone Association of the United States, a member of the Allegheny River Improvement Association, and was one of the ten men to build the first electric light plant for furnishing (domestic) electricity for Kittanning. In his political convictions, Mr. Gault is a staunch Republican, and with his vote and influence supports the principles of that party. During the period of the late World War he served with great efficiency as chairman of Civilian Relief of the Armstrong County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Fraternally, Mr. Gault is affiliated with Blue Lodge, No. 244, Free and Accepted Masons; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Coudersport Consistory, An-

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cient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds active membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Washington Grange, No. 593, of Armstrong County; Patrons of Husbandry; the Americus Club, of Pittsburgh; the Kittanning Chamber of Commerce, in which he is chairman of the industrial committee; the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh; the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; the Rotary Club; and is a charter member of the Kittanning Country Club. In 1906 Mr. Gault was president of the Kittanning Board of Trade; in 1911 he was one of the organizers and most active members of the Business Men's Exchange of the borough, and for a number of years he served as president of the Kittanning General Hospital. Mr. Gault is a life member of the board of trustees of the Kittanning Cemetery, and a foremost member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning.

Harry R. Gault was married, at Kittanning, on January 28, 1892, to Retta Titzell, a daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Graham) Titzell, of Kittanning, and a graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Harry R. and Retta (Titzell) Gault are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. James A. Jr., born June 12, 1893; a graduate of Harvard University; married Winifred Bowser, a graduate of Wilson College, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and they have two children: James A. (3), born May 9, 1918, and Kenneth G., born July 11, 1922. 2. Margaret R., born June 15, 1900, a graduate of the National Park Seminary, of Washington, District of Columbia. 3. Harry G., an undergraduate in the University of Pennsylvania, born December 21, 1902.

GATES, Herbert G.,

Financier.

In his native county in Pennsylvania, Herbert G. Gates has found the sphere of service that has placed him in responsible position as vice-president and treasurer of the Armstrong County Trust Company, with many other connections in business and civic life.

Mr. Gates was born February 2, 1881, the son of William and Mary V. (Barrett) Gates, both his parents having been natives of that county, his father dying in 1909 and his mother in 1920. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Armstrong County, and he then took a course in the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, finishing his education at Kittanning Academy. His early business association was with his father in the large grain store which the senior Mr. Gates conducted over a long period of years, and in the Gates mercantile and carpet establishment. This combination of business interests was among the most important in Kittanning, and with its success Herbert G. Gates had much to do as a valued associate of his father. On the death of William Gates, sixteen years ago, the business of selling mercantile goods, etc., was discontinued, but the grain store, which is the largest store of its kind in that section, has since been managed by the estate of William Gates. It is one of the chief commercial assets of the county of Armstrong, and stands as a monument to the business acumen and personal integrity of the founder and his successors in the management.

Herbert G. Gates possesses a native

capacity for matters of finance. For the past quarter century he has been connected with the Armstrong County Trust Company, the strongest institution of the district. He began in the comparatively humble position of bookkeeper, and soon showed so much aptitude for the work that promotion for him was a logical conclusion. He was advanced to the highly responsible position of treasurer, and, when the occasion arose that demanded the services of an official as acting head of the bank, he was selected to fill that place, which he has held for the past five years. He now is vice-president and treasurer of the bank.

There never arises an emergency in the line of worthy endeavor that calls for action on the part of Armstrong County or Kittanning people that Mr. Gates is not one of the very first to make response. This willingness to serve was amply demonstrated during the World War, when he was chairman of all five Liberty Loan drives, was one of the "four-minute" speakers, and was the organizer of and active in Red Cross campaigns. So efficient was his service and so gratifying was it to the authorities at Washington, that he was made the recipient of a special medal from the United States Government, he being one of the one hundred and sixty-three men of the State of Pennsylvania to be so honored.

In the matter of politics, Mr. Gates is a thoroughgoing Republican, and he serves the municipality of Kittanning as president of the Board of Education. He is a member of the board of directors of the Kittanning Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Knights of Malta, and his clubs are the Kittanning Country and the Rotary, of which latter organization he was the organizer, and first president.

Mr. Gates married, in 1901, Winifred Rohrer, daughter of Frederick and Mary Rohrer, of Kittanning. Their children are: Georgia, Dorothy, Herbert, Jr., Mary V., Frederick R., and Alfred S.

In the religious endeavors of Kittanning Mr. Gates has a prominent part. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and is a former superintendent of its Sunday School. Thus filling so many and varied capacities in the different walks of community life of Kittanning and the county, it is with sincere commendation that Mr. Gates' contemporaries esteem him for the constructive force that he is.

CRAWFORD, Walter Graham,

Lawyer, Business Man.

In both professional and industrial accomplishment, throughout an always active career that has been centered in Pittsburgh from his early manhood, Mr. Crawford has well exemplified to what practical use a half century of devotion to the maturing of a life's plan may be put to become of utmost value to his generation. In the practice of law for more than fifty years, he has steadily maintained the usages of the highest principles of his profession; and establishing himself in the esteem of the Pennsylvania bar and in the public regard, his Pittsburgh offices have become a landmark of local law history and its progress. To the development of some of the State's greater industries, also, he has given personal successful attention; in the organization of gas and oil companies, he has an unrivalled repute as a director of the interests of such utilities and their application and distribution to the increasing public demand.

Mr. Crawford is the son of John Craw-

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Walter L. Crawford

ford, who was born on a farm in Pine Township, Allegheny County, July 26, 1818, and died in May, 1901, and of Lydia (Graham) Crawford, who was born in 1819, in the city of Butler, Butler County, and died in January, 1868. Her father, Robert Graham, helped to locate the town of Butler, and contributed one hundred acres to the borough. He had ten children, six boys and four girls. John Crawford was a farmer all his life, and taking an active interest in military affairs, he was appointed captain of the Jackson Blues by Governor David Rittenhouse Porter, and served from 1842 to 1849. He had a family of twelve children: Robert, James, William, Loyal, Walter G., of whom further; Sarah, Elizabeth, Kate, and four infants. His father, John Crawford, Sr., grandfather of our subject, a pioneer settler in Pine Township, settled there in 1794, on a 2,000-acre tract of virgin land; he married Mary Sample, whose father was the owner of considerable land in and around what is now Millvale.

Walter Graham Crawford was born March 3, 1850, in Pine Township, Allegheny County, where he attended the district schools, and was also taught by private tutors. After attending Witherspoon Academy, at Butler, and at Westminster College, New Wilmington, he decided to study law, and then entered the law office of Graham & Riddle, at Butler. The senior member of that firm, Walter L. Graham, was then widely known as a gifted lawyer in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Crawford was admitted to the Butler County bar January 12, 1874, and to the Allegheny County bar in December of that year. In the spring of 1874 he came to Pittsburgh and established his law office; and he continues to hold a leading place among the lawyers of Allegheny County, and with the distinct honor of having practiced successfully at that county bar for a period of over fifty years, and in all that time he never had a client say he did not try his case right, or that he charged too big a fee. He never had a quarrel with the court (judges, lawyers or officers). He is a Republican in politics, but has never held public office.

In addition to his law practice Mr. Crawford has taken an active interest in oil and gas production in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and he has organized many companies and opened up several of the successful fields in those sections, and among these may be mentioned: The Mars Station field, the Connoquenessing, the Moon Township, the Wildwood, the Burgettstown, the Hardy, in Pennsylvania; the Gould Tunnel and the Macksburg (Ohio) fields. He also drilled the first deep well and opened up the Berea sand in Noble County, Ohio, in 1882, near where the "Shenandoah," the dirigible, was wrecked, in which General Lansdowne was killed; these fields produced not less than 40,000,000 barrels of oil. He is also deeply interested in the mining of silicon sand on a property that he owns, and that comprises about three hundred acres in Monongalia County, West Virginia, the estimated possible production of which is 300,000,000 tons. His industrial plant, erected for the purpose of developing this proposition, is in operation, and silicon sand is being mined and shipped to glass manufacturing companies in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mr. Crawford's religious faith is that of the First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

On July 4, 1925, Mr. Crawford was attending a family reunion at the home of his sister, Mrs. Dean, located near Mars,

Allegheny County, when, after a storm, a rainbow of rarely gorgeous hues appeared, remaining visible for thirty minutes. Under the inspiration of this scene of beauty Mr. Crawford's thoughts and feelings found expressison in verse, and while he has never had poetic aspirations, his poem is here reproduced as it took form at that time:

THE RAINBOW BEAUTIFUL.

It was evening and the sun was going down,
And we were all together, twenty miles from town.
A storm had just passed over and around,
And before us a Rainbow was found.

So beautiful and grand did it appear,
That the Angel of Heaven seemed near.
It was time to think of the Great Beyond,
And Nature produced the Rainbow of which we were fond.

We stood upon the threshold of my sister Eva's home,
Looking across the green fields over a beautiful dome.
It was nature arrayed and painted with the sun,
And the descendants of Adam and Eve were enjoying the fun.

All looked with amazement on that magnificent scene,
For over the valley and over the hill the grass was green.
The oldest was ninety and youngest was seven,
And we longed for the ones who had gone to Heaven.

Just over the knob not far away,
Where the beautiful home of the loved ones lay,
We could hear the whistle of the song birds play,
And knew that they, too, were enjoying the day.

We were celebrating that memorable July Fourth,
And we thought of Washington and Lincoln, of course,
And how could we forget those who had passed away,
And left us here enjoying the day?

We shall never forget that hour and time,
That moved the spirit at that moment to rhyme,
And it certainly did make us all sublime,
To feel within us a power so divine.

Walter Graham Crawford married, October 2, 1879, Emma Louira Hayes, who was born September 8, 1861, in Middlesex Township, Butler County; she was a brilliant and highly educated woman. She died December 1, 1922, in Pittsburgh, the daughter of William and Eliza (McCafferty) Hayes. William Hayes was a veteran of the Civil War, and died in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were the parents of: Maud Louira, who married Harry D. Stark; Anna May, who married Douglass Keen Ballard, and they are the parents of a daughter, Virginia; Margaret Eliza, who married Dr. Albert McCreery, and they are the parents of two daughters, Marjorie and Nancy.

Below is a toast given to his wife on the forty-second anniversary of their marriage:

Here's to my wife in life's strife,
Here's to her heart so kind,
That in all our married life
Not a fault could I find.

They lived together forty-three years, and not a cross word was spoken by either of them to one another, said Mr. Crawford; not a cigar, pipe or cigarette was ever smoked in their house; not a game of cards was ever played therein, and every one of their friends were pleased to come and enjoy their hospitality. The whole family enjoyed music and dancing, and their three daughters were graduates of music and kindergarten colleges, one the Margaret Morrison.

RADIO: ALWAYS ON TIME.

It is well to know, wherever we go
The Infinite Maker of this world below.
When he tells you by myriads of stars
To look upward and onward to Mars.

Just stop and think of the world beyond
And linger awhile in the old church aisles.
Then soften the pedal and don't make a sound
And the echo leads you unlimited miles.

You pass through space not traveled by man,
Nor known to God's children on earth.
All are waiting for the second birth.
It will come, Oh then, Oh then.

The spirit within thee will waken your thoughts
And you will think of the many evils you fought.
And you will lift up your eyes to Almighty God
And your spirit will enter into Heaven
And your body laid under the sod.

It will not matter to you just then
If you have passed through life.
For God is the Creator of all men
And you have ended your strife.

Oh! wouldn't I like to know
The world beyond where we must go.
Where time is no more
Where a thousand years is but a day without end.

There was a time when you and I
Doubted the Divinity on High.
But can you now in Radio Time
Question the power of the Divine.

God is everywhere, not just here but there.
He has shown you that he is everywhere.
Over mountains and hills, over oceans and rills,
Through sunlight and darkness he gives you a thrill.

By W. G. Crawford.

FORBES, Richard Tasker,

Banker and Financier.

The late Richard Tasker Forbes, of Chicago, Illinois, whose death occurred March 27, 1926, achieved success and won distinction in the fields of banking and finance, and had become well and widely known as one of the most influential and prominent business men of that city. From young manhood he had shown a decided interest in monetary activities, and his steady rise as a banker proved that his choice of a life's work had been well and wisely made. His success was achieved upon a strict code of professional ethics which he applied daily to his business, and chief among the ramifications of this code may be mentioned those prerequisites to success—no matter what the field of endeavor—of proved ability, efficiency, high integrity, perseverance, unflagging industry, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose and deed. His life was a distinct asset to his adopted city, and his death was a great loss.

Richard Tasker Forbes was a descendant of an ancient noble family of Scotland, whose history can be traced back to the early days when King Alexander ruled over the "Land of Hills and Heather." It has been said that "from the Forbes are descended the Lords of Forbes, of Newe and Craigiever, the Earls of Strathaves, Aboyne, and Pitsligo, and a host of minor (cadet) families." Suffice it to say that no patronymic stands higher in the colorful history of Scotland than does that of Forbes.

(I) William Forbes, a lineal descendant of one of the aforementioned noble families of Forbes, immigrated to America from his ancestral home in Inverness, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in the year 1795, and settled in Virginia. There he was married, but his wife, after bearing him two sons, died and left him a widower. He then married (second) Fannie Mitchell, the youngest of the eight children of Robert and Priscilla (Carter) Mitchell, and a granddaughter of King Carter, one of the most famous and autocratic of the wealthy cavaliers of Virginia. Fannie Mitchell was also a sister of General Robert E. Lee's mother. William and Fannie (Mitchell) Forbes were the parents of two children: 1. Robert Mitchell, of further mention. 2. Fannie Louisa, who married a Mr. Parker of Virginia, and they had five children.

(II) Colonel Robert Mitchell Forbes, eldest of the two children of William and Fannie (Mitchell) Forbes, was born in Kinsall, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in the year 1809, and died in Dallas, Texas, on December 7, 1886. "Colonel" Forbes, as he as well and widely known throughout the State of Texas, received his early education in the schools of his native community, following which he attended and was graduated from the University of Virginia. He then removed to Pensacola, Florida, where he engaged in business, and after a four years' residence was elected a Representative to the Legislature of the State of Florida. In 1836 he removed to Texas, and soon acquired such great popularity that (during a temporary absence from the State) he was

elected, in 1841, to the Congress of the United States, representing Brazoria County. In the struggle of Texas for independence he took a most active and influential part. While a Congressman, he served in the celebrated war session of 1842, standing as "a prudent counselor." In 1845 he was elected to the First Constitutional Convention and became a dominating member of that august body. At the outbreak of the war between the United States and Mexico, he transferred his business to Lavaca, which had been selected by the government as an entry port for military stores and ammunition of war, and there his business prospered until the Civil War "flapped its dark wings of destruction over the South." In 1873, Colonel Forbes moved from Lavaca to Cuero, where he remained until he was stricken with paralysis in 1879. He then removed to Galveston and stayed there until 1885, when he went to Dallas to spend his remaining days in the home of his eldest daughter, Fannie Louisa (Mrs. William G. Sterett). Colonel Robert Mitchell Forbes was married, in Port Lavaca, Texas, to Mary James Read, also of Scottish ancestry. She was a daughter of James and Pamela Jane (Ewing) Read. James Read, who died six days after the birth of his only child (Mary James Read Forbes), was born in Virginia, a son of Francis Read, and removed to Missouri, where he married Pamela Jane Ewing, a daughter of the famous Presbyterian divine, Rev. Finis Ewing. Colonel Robert Mitchell and Mary James (Read) Forbes were the parents of the following eleven children: 1. Rea Gordon, born in 1849, died in infancy. 2. Fannie Louisa, born in 1850; married William G. Sterett. 3. Mary Alice Bladen, born in 1852; married Wales J. Townsend. 4. Cammie Florence Jeanette, born in 1853, married William Albert Blackwell. 5. Robert Gordon, born in 1855, died in 1858. 6. Clarence Wilson, born in 1857, died at the age of seventeen years. 7. Robert Ewing, born in 1859. 8. Margaret Lee, born in 1860; married Otto Staerker. 9. George Finley, born in 1862, died at the age of eleven years. 10. Oliver Carter, born in 1865, died in infancy. 11. Richard Tasker, of further mention.

(III) Richard Tasker Forbes was born in Port Lavaca, Calhoun County, Texas, on March 4, 1868, the youngest of the eleven children of Colonel Robert Mitchell and Mary James (Read) Forbes, and a great-great-grandson of King Carter, of Corotoman, one of the most picturesque figures in Colonial history, an autocratic nobleman who ruled his vast estates with an iron hand, a haughty aristocrat whose picture shows him be-wigged, be-ruffed, and dressed in the silks and satins of the eighteenth century, and a man who served with great distinction as treasurer of the Virginia Colony under the appointments of four British sovereigns, as Governor of Virginia, rector of William and Mary College, member and president of the Council of Virginia in 1726, and as Speaker of the famous House of Burgesses. From such progenitors did Richard Tasker Forbes spring. He received his education in the public schools of Port Lavaca and Quemel, Texas, and in 1885 accompanied his brilliant, aged and crippled father to Dallas, where the latter died in the following year. The son, Richard Tasker Forbes, remained in Dallas, Texas, until 1887, having meanwhile familiarized himself with all phases and ramifications of the banking business while employed by the American National Bank of that city. In 1887 he was called to the National Bank of Commerce, in Kansas City, Missouri, and shortly after entered the

employ of the private banking concern of Ritter & Doubleday, of Columbus, Kansas. He then was offered and accepted a position with the First National Bank of Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he remained until 1891. In that year he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and purchased a substantial interest in the Stevens Lithograph Company, and as president of this successful enterprise, piloted it safely through the memorable panic of 1893. In the year 1896 he sold out his holdings and established the American Trust and Savings Bank at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he also served as cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, subsequently becoming vice-president of the latter institution. He also served as president of the American Trust and Savings Bank in 1907. The latter year marked his advent into Chicago and its financial life, when he became vice-president of the Drovers' Deposit National Bank. In June, 1908, he was made president of that bank, holding this position for two years. In 1910 he became president of the First National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1920 returned to Chicago to take up his duties as vice-president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank. When that bank was absorbed by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, he went to the latter institution as vice-president, serving in this high executive capacity until his sudden death in 1926. Mr. Forbes was a careful and astute financier, whose broad knowledge of all monetary matters was hardly to be equalled by any other banker of Chicago.

Politically, Mr. Forbes was a staunch Republican; while his religious affiliation was given to the Episcopal faith. Fraternally, he had been especially active in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, Past Master, Past High Priest, Past Commander of the Knights Templar, and Past Captain-General of the Grand Commandery of Iowa—truly a notable record in this ancient fraternity. He was a member of the Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and an ex-president of the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and also held active membership in the Union League Club, the Chicago Automobile Club, the Kenwood Club, the South Shore Country Club (of which he was treasurer in 1908 and 1909 and later governor), the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Homewood County Club, and the Olympia Country Club, of which he was serving as treasurer at the time of his death. Mr. Forbes gave valued service to his country during the Spanish-American War as first lieutenant of the 5th Battery, Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery, having been commissioned at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, Iowa, on July 5, 1898, mustered into Federal service on the same date, and mustered out on September 8, 1898. Whether in military service, in fraternal or club circles, or in his professional life, Mr. Forbes always evinced an all-absorbing interest and an almost indefatigable energy. In business he devoted himself almost entirely to banking, and aside from his identification as president of the Stephens Lithograving and Engraving Company of St. Louis, Missouri, from 1891 to 1896, his only other outside connection was an important directorate with the John C. Squire & Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a singularly well read man; in fact an omnivorous reader of everything that was of a high literary plane. This love of literature had been inculcated in him at an early age.

The death of Richard Tasker Forbes occurred at his home on March 27, 1926, having celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday

only three weeks before. His death, at the very prime of life, while at the height of his usefulness, and at the very apex of his physical and mental abilities, was a distinct loss not only to his immediate family, his many friends and business associates, but also to the financial circles of Chicago. Funeral services were held on April 1, following, from St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The following "In Memoriam," which appeared in the Chicago "Motor News," shows in what high esteem Mr. Forbes was held in just one of his many fields of activity:

As "Motor News" goes to press, word of the death of Richard Tasker Forbes comes to us. Mr. Forbes, who for two years had been a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Motor Club, died of apoplexy March 27, and his sudden death has been a shock to his associates on the board who held him in high esteem. . . . The death of Mr. Forbes is a great loss both to his friends and his business associates. His broad business experience gave his advice on business matters a value not to be computed in terms of money. He was an extremely active member of the board of directors and his sound ideas and practical viewpoint were immensely valuable. His place is not easily filled, nor will he be forgotten when it is filled. To his bereaved family, the board of directors of the Chicago Motor Club extend heartfelt sympathy.

Richard Tasker Forbes was married, at Algona, Iowa, on June 28, 1910, to May Coudrey Palmer, who was born on March 17, 1885, a daughter of Frederick and Nellie (Hall) Palmer. Mrs. May Coudrey (Palmer) Forbes, who survives her husband, also comes from ancient and distinguished ancestry. She is a representative of the tenth generation of the Cowdrey family on American soil, her paternal grandmother having been a member of that family. The first Cowdrey to come to America was William Cowdrey, a descendant of an ancient armigerous family of England, who was born at Weymouth in 1602, and died at Reading, Massachusetts, on November 10, 1687. He sailed from Southampton, England, in 1630, and upon his arrival in the New World settled first at Lynn, Massachusetts, a part of which was later set off to form the town of "Redding" (Reading). One of his children was Nathaniel Cowdrey, who in turn had a son Samuel, and from the latter the line descends as follows: His son Nathaniel, whose son was Thomas, whose son was Nathaniel, whose son was Loren, whose daughter was Abigail Anne Cowdrey. She married Osiah Palmer, a son of Ozias Emmerson Palmer, and they had a son Frederick Palmer, who married Nellie Hall. Of this last-named marriage, Mrs. May Cowdrey (Palmer) Forbes was born.

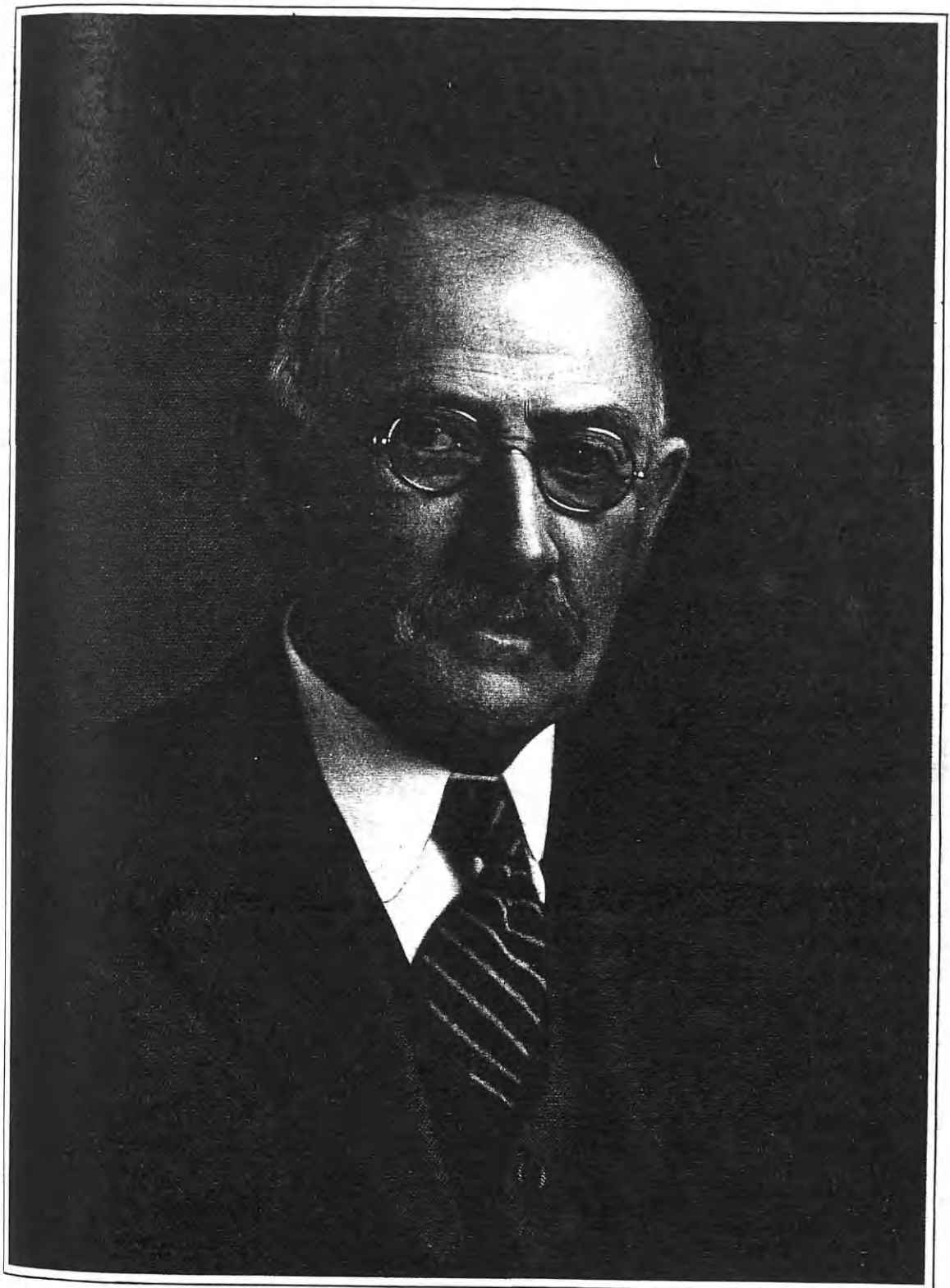
Richard Tasker and May Cowdrey (Palmer) Forbes were the parents of three sons, as follows: 1. Richard Tasker, Jr., born on March 30, 1912. 2. Robert Palmer, born on December 11, 1913. 3. Randolph Mitchell, born on September 12, 1915.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died the late Richard Tasker Forbes, a most successful banker and financier, a public-spirited citizen, a fraternalist of many important affiliations, a true patriot and soldier in the service of his country, and, best of all, an upright American gentleman—than which no greater honor can be paid to the memory of any man.

JOHNSON, Lieutenant Ezekiel Thomas,

Oil Operator, Civil War Veteran.

When the Civil War called Ezekiel Thomas Johnson from his Vermont home to service with the Union Army in the field, there was set in motion a train of events that placed him, at the close of the war, in an entirely new field of endeavor,



Engr'd by Campbell N.Y.

E. D. Johnson

This was the oil industry, in Pennsylvania and other fields, in which in his day he was one of the heaviest operators. He is a highly esteemed resident of Bradford, where he has lived for the past half-century and more. He is a descendant of Captain Edward Johnson, born in Canterbury, County Kent, England, who came first to Charlestown, Massachusetts, with the first emigrants, returned to England, and came again in 1636 or 1637 with his wife and seven children. He was a man of influence in the community, active in the affairs of the first church, and captain of the first military company at Woburn, Massachusetts. The line of descent is through his son William, his son William, his son William, his son Thomas, his son John, his son Haynes, his son, Captain Haynes (2), who had a son Ezekiel, of whom further.

Captain Ezekiel Johnson, son of Captain Haynes (2) Johnson, and father of Ezekiel Thomas Johnson, of this review, was born in Bradford, Vermont, September 26, 1803, and died there October 9, 1880. He was educated in the Bradford school, spending all his life as a farmer, and was captain of a military company in early life. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, February 27, 1827, Nancy Corliss Rogers, born in Newbury, Vermont, Decemebr 12, 1807, died September 11, 1850, descendant of Rev. Thomas Rogers, "the martyr," some of whose children settled in Wales, where a century later, Stephen Rogers, the founder of the family in America, was born, settling in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and later in Hampton, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Stevens) Rogers, being one of nine children. Children of Captain Ezekiel and Nancy Corliss (Rogers) Johnson: 1. Mary Elizabeth, who married Honorable Roswell Farnham, attorney, lieutenant-colonel in the Civil War, Vermont State Senator, and two years Governor of Vermont. 2. Ruth Ann, who married Benjamin B. Chadwick, a lumberman of Bradford, Vermont. 3. Jane, who died at the age of two years. 4. Nancy Jennie, who married John H. Ruckel, of Buffalo, New York. 5. Harriet, who married Mortimer Bradley, both now deceased. 6. Ezekiel Thomas, of whom further. 7. William Henry, who married (first) Virginia Hartley, daughter of Dr. W. H. Hartley, of New York City; married (second) Mary Adelia Lord; married (third) Mary Hill, of Buffalo, New York.

Ezekiel Thomas Johnson, son of Captain Ezekiel and Nancy Corliss (Rogers) Johnson, and tenth in line of descent from the earliest recorded ancestor of his family, was born in Orange County, Vermont, May 19, 1839, and received his education in the public schools of Bradford, Vermont. He was still in his "teens" when he obtained employment on the "Windsor (Vermont) Journal," where he learned the printer's trade and became a full-fledged journeyman. He followed his trade on that paper until the outbreak of the Civil War, with the exception of about a year and a half, which he spent in Boston. He enlisted, August 6, 1862, as a private in Company H, 10th Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and soon was promoted to corporal. He was promoted to sergeant December 28, 1862; to first sergeant March 4, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant December 19, 1864, and assigned to Company E, but for some reason not given for this record, he was never mustered; commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, and trans-

ferred to Company E, 10th Vermont Regiment.

Lieutenant Johnson made a good soldier, seeing particularly hard service with the grand old 10th Vermont, in which he received special mention for bravery and efficiency. Some idea of the ordeals through which this brave regiment went may be gained from the fact that out of one hundred and one men who enlisted with Lieutenant Johnson, but thirty-five returned to their homes. The 10th Vermont, with the 14th New Jersey, the 106th and 151st New York and the 87th Pennsylvania, formed the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division, 6th Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac. Lieutenant Johnson with his regiment participated in the following engagements: Kelley's Ford, November 7; Orange Grove, November 27; Mine Run, November 30; the Wilderness, May 5 to 8; Spottsylvania, May 10 to 17; North Anna River, May 23 to 26; Hanover Court House, May 30; Totopatomy Creek, May 31; Cold Harbor, June 1; Cold Harbor, June 3, and 6 to 12; Bermuda Hundred, June 17; Weldon Railroad, June 22 and 23; Monocacy, July 9, 1864; Petersburg, March 25; Petersburg, April 2; Deatonsville Road, April 6; Sailors Creek, April 6; Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

At the battle of Monocacy Junction, Maryland, July 9, 1864, Sergeant Johnson had charge of the skirmish line on the north bank of the river, under the command of Captain George E. Davis, and was performing such duties, a rank for which he already had been named, and while thus engaged he was severely wounded by a minie ball in the top of his head, the missile cutting through the scalp and scraping the bone, causing an ugly wound. He was confined to a hospital for several months, but eventually rejoined his regiment, then in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, in November, 1864. He continued in active service until the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox and then participated in the Grand Review and parade of the victorious Union troops before the President in Washington. He was mustered out of the service with honor June 22, 1865, and went to live in Buffalo, New York. Subsequently, he removed to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the oil producing business. His operations ranged through most of the oil fields in West Virginia, Ohio, Oklahoma, Kansas, and in a considerable part of the Pennsylvania field. He saw his enterprises attended with success, and he became president of the Test Oil Company, Bradford, of which he was one of the organizers. He continued his operations in Oklahoma, and his operations in Pennsylvania, covering the period of 1878 to 1920. He was also one of the organizers and is now the president of the Holding Oil Corporation of Bradford, established April 1, 1920. For many years he has been looked upon as one of the most expert men in the oil-producing field, and has been a close student of the industry in all its ramifications as it affected his department of activity. The prominence and wealth he attained are principally the results of his intuitive capacity for the oil business, his ability to manage the affairs of a large industry, and his personal integrity.

Lieutenant Johnson is a firm follower of the Republican political persuasion. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bradford, which he has served as treasurer for many years. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and never since the memorable days of the War of the Rebellion has his interest been allowed to lag as relating to all that concerns his old comrades.

Lieutenant Ezekiel Thomas Johnson

A. E. Sisson.

married, January 31, 1867, Sophia Louisa Bayley, of Newbury, Vermont, who died May 17, 1870, at Buffalo, New York, daughter of Colonel Jeffrey Amherst Bayley, a descendant of an old English family, and Melissa (Stevens) Bayley; and a great-great-granddaughter of General Jacob Bayley. The members of Oxbow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, commemorated the two-hundredth birthday of the general on Monday, July 19, 1926. A pilgrimage went from the Chapter House to his grave. Lieutenant Ezekiel T. and Sophia L. (Bayley) Johnson had two children, who died in infancy. Mr. Johnson maintains his town residence at No. 55 South Avenue, Bradford, and spends his summers in his native Orange County, on the bank of the Connecticut River in Vermont.

SISSON, A. Elverton,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Shortly after the start of his legal career Mr. Sisson's friends called him to public service, first in the affairs of his home county and later in the wider interests of the State of Pennsylvania. Outstanding attributes of mind—intellectual acumen and notable fairmindedness together with honesty of purpose, and willingness to serve, early marked his character. Placed through successive years in positions of weight and wide importance, honored by high office at the behest of his contemporaries, he has carried into all his early high purpose, and brought to successful issue the weighty matters entrusted to his judgment.

The family from which A. Elverton Sisson is descended traces back in Old England to the days of William the Conqueror, and came to that land from the old city of Soissons. The first American ancestor, who emigrated to America, was Richard Sisson, born in England in 1608, settling first at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, was later a large land owner in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He died in 1684.

Nathaniel Sisson, the great-grandfather of A. Elverton Sisson, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 11, 1765, and died at Queensbury, New York, near Glens Falls, May 10, 1840. He married Grace Gifford, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

Benjamin Sisson, son of Nathaniel and Grace (Gifford) Sisson, was born in Queensbury, New York, January 22, 1791, and died at Brant, New York, where he had established his home in 1874. Of Quaker birth, Benjamin Sisson forfeited his right to membership in the Society of Friends because of his marriage to Sally Ferris of another faith.

Nathaniel Sisson, son of Benjamin and Sally (Ferris) Sisson, was born in Erie County, New York, in 1821. A farmer by occupation, in 1854 he removed to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he remained for five years. From there he removed to Springfield, Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1885.

He married Salina Phillips, born near Glens Falls, New York, in 1819, died in 1851. She was the daughter of Samuel D. and Hannah (Wing) Phillips. The Wing family was of old Quaker stock, and settled in New York State during Revolutionary times, coming from Massachusetts. The family dates in America to 1632, when Deborah Wing and her four sons came from England, settling later, 1673, in Sandwich, Massachusetts. Nathaniel and Salina (Phillips) Sisson were the parents of A. Elverton Sisson, of whom further.

A. Elverton Sisson was born in Dayton, Cattaraugus County, New York, January

12, 1851. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools, following which he was a student at the Old Kingsville Academy in Ohio and later in the West Springfield Academy and the North East Seminary in Pennsylvania. After his graduation his first occupation was that of a teacher, then followed a period in which he was engaged in business. However, he soon made the decision that he would follow the legal profession as a life work and after due process of time and considerable study he was admitted to the bar in Erie County in 1881. He showed unusual promise in his new profession and rapidly became known as a rising young attorney. The needs of the community and his interest therein soon drew him to political life and in 1885 and 1886 he became chairman of the Republican County Committee. For the two terms, 1888-92, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Erie County, this term of office marking two successive elections being unprecedented in the history of Erie County.

His record and force of character displayed in the various undertakings of his position brought him further forward in political preferment and he was elected State Senator in 1900, reëlected in 1904-1908, and 1920. Important and pressing matters were before the senatorial body during these years and Mr. Sisson served on several very active and leading committees. As a member of the committee for the investigation of the State Insurance Department in 1906, and as chairman of the Committee on Railroads, he rendered valuable service, displaying the sagacity and the integrity which have always characterized his judgment and his actions. In 1909 Senator A. Elverton Sisson was a member of the commission whose duty it was to investigate all transactions in connection with the building and furnishing of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. The Republican Party made Mr. Sisson its unanimous choice as nominee for the position of auditor-general of Pennsylvania and this selection was enthusiastically confirmed by his election in November, 1909, to this prominent and highly regarded place, the duties of which were ably performed by him for the years 1910 to 1913. Mr. Sisson was treasurer of the Interstate Commission which built Perry's Victory Memorial at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, in commemoration of the defeat of the British by Admiral Perry, which took place there on September 10, 1813, and is now vice-president of that commission.

Throughout this long record of achievement Senator A. Elverton Sisson has carried forward to completion many noteworthy projects for the benefit of the Commonwealth which is his and which honors and holds him in high regard. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Sisson married, at Providence, Rhode Island, on December 13, 1888, Lena L. Spencer, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and they have a son, Spencer Alec.

ATKINSON, Charles Andrew,

Attorney and Insurance Executive.

A prominent lawyer, nationally esteemed in insurance circles, in whose interests he specialized during his later years, Charles Andrew Atkinson ended a long and successful legal career as vice-president and general counsel for the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Atkinson was born in South Webster, Ohio, February 9, 1852, son of Louis A. and Amanda (Long) Atkinson. His father was born in Jackson County. The

son attended the Athens (Ohio) public schools and graduated from Ohio University with the degree of Master of Arts. Having completed a course in reading law, he served as prosecuting attorney at Jackson, Ohio, from 1876 to 1880, and for six years longer continued to practice law there. In 1886 he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he became city attorney and held the office for six years. An appointment to the post of district attorney for the United States in Illinois, conferred on him by President McKinley, then brought Mr. Atkinson to that State to live, and he was re-named for the office for a five-year term. The rest of his life was spent in Chicago, and he was identified with the progress and development of the city along every worthwhile line.

In 1899 he was one of the salient organizers of the Federal Life Insurance Company, of which he was vice-president and to which he was elected counsel annually for twenty-six consecutive times, until his death. Thoroughly informed on insurance law, the major, an honorary title bestowed on him quite generally, always gave good sensible advice, based on knowledge, not guess work. Insurance lawyers throughout the country spoke with great respect of the sterling qualities and sound principles he represented. He was in close touch with the executive policy of the Federal Life, because he had been in partnership with its president, Isaac Miller Hamilton, before the organization of the company. His interest in the legal phase of insurance extended far beyond the limits of his immediate company. He was active for years in the legal section of the American Life Convention and in the Association of Life Insurance Counsel, at whose meetings he was a familiar figure. Mr. Atkinson died at the age of seventy-three, still actively engaged in the work to which he had devoted his life, October 9, 1925.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Atkinson represented the highest ideals of that party. He was a member of South Park Lodge, No. 662, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the chapter, commandery, and Shrine, at Lincoln, Nebraska. His professional affiliations were with the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association. He was a member, also, of the Ohio Society of Chicago, the Hamilton Club, and a former member of the Kenwood, and Chicago Athletic clubs, also of Chicago. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving St. James' Church in Chicago as a member of the official board and as an active Sunday School worker.

Mr. Atkinson married, in Jackson County, Ohio, December 25, 1876, Florence B. Gilliland, born in the same county, June 6, 1857, daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Slaven) Gilliland. Her father was born in Jackson County, February 5, 1824, and died in 1897; her mother was born in Pike County, Ohio, September 12, 1827, and died in 1897. The Gilliland family is of distinguished ancestry and bore arms in Ireland. James Gilliland, a native of Ireland, came to America in the early 1700's and located in Chester County, Pennsylvania. "Faggs Manor" was the home of the family in Chester County. James, a son of the immigrant ancestor, fought in the Revolution and was an officer under General Washington. It was from this family that Hugh Gilliland was descended. To Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson was born a son, Louis H. Atkinson, February 21, 1878, who died December 30, 1893, before he completed the course at the Nebraska Wesleyan University. Mrs. Atkinson survives her husband.

A verse quoted by Mr. Atkinson himself at a Federal Life Club meeting in Chicago gives a suggestion of the real personality of a man both good and great:

That day is best
Wherein we give a thought to others' sorrows,
Forgetting self . . . we learn to live,
And blessings born of kindly deeds,
Make golden our tomorrows.

The major's tomorrows were golden to the last day of his life. With superabundant energy, both mental and physical, he filled every day full to overflowing with deeds of kindness and with the accomplishment of worth-while work for humanity. He filled an important place in his family, his church, his community, his profession, and in the Nation.

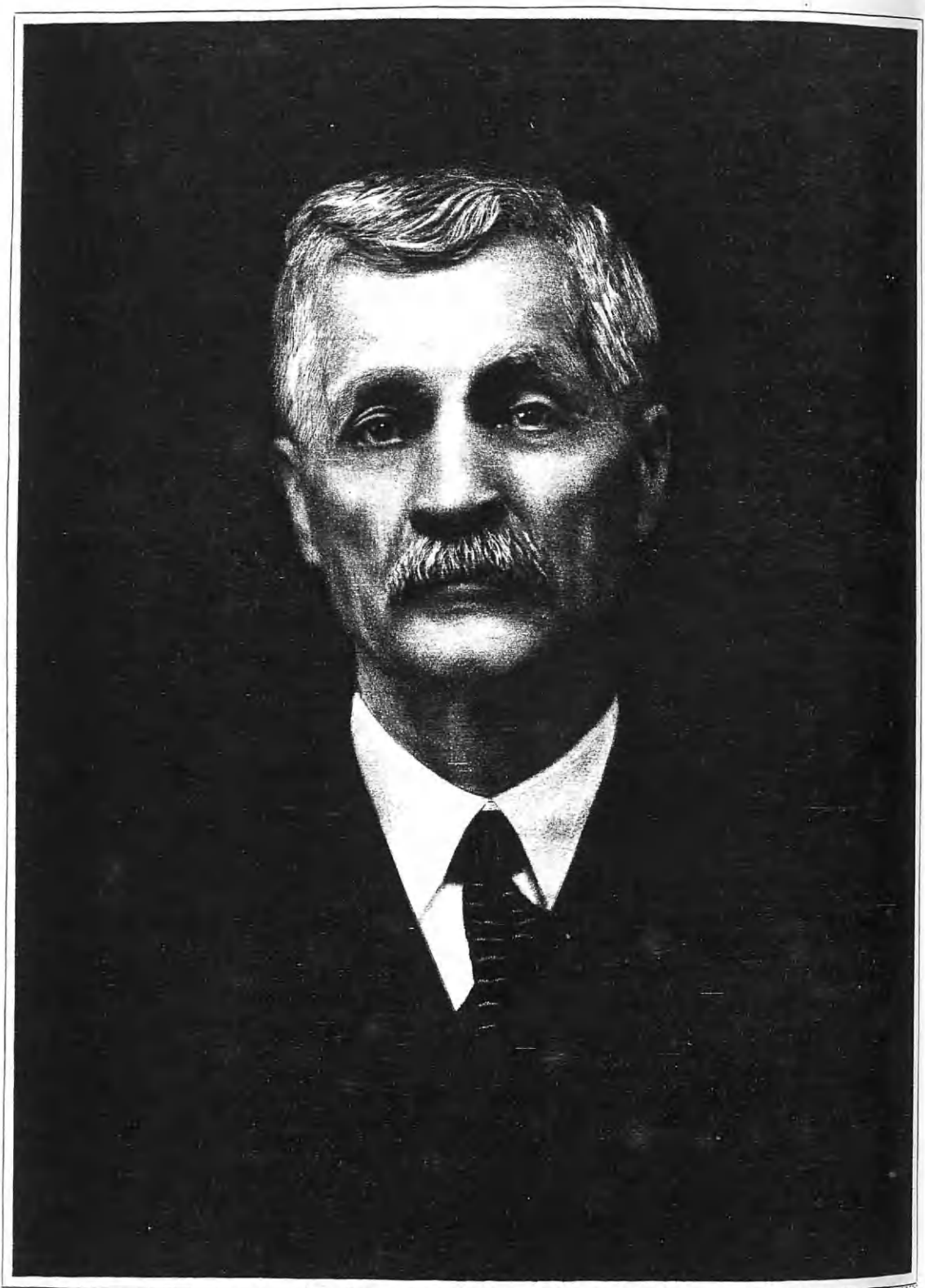
HOOPER, John A.,

Oil Operator.

John A. Hooper, who is now practically retired from active participation in the affairs of the business which he built up, is one who can look back over his life with a feeling of satisfaction, for the success which he achieved was the result of his own efforts. He was born in England on December 20, 1848, a son of John and Sarah (Pike) Hooper. The family came over to Canada when John A. Hooper was six years old, and here he first attended school. He began to learn the machinist's trade, and when nineteen years of age he came to Buffalo, New York, to make his home, where he attended night school. After a time, he went as engineer and mechanic on the boats of the Great Lakes, and for three years he gained experience in this line. On July 29, 1876, he located in Bradford, but before finding employment, he first made a trip to Philadelphia to visit the Centennial Exposition. His first position after he returned to Bradford was with the late Lewis Emery, where, being a mechanic, he was employed repairing machinery. But he had made up his mind to learn the drilling business, and when he was prepared to operate on his own responsibility, he purchased his first oil base on the Pike Farm, just south of Bradford. He had operated here only a short time when he had an opportunity to sell, and outfitting himself with the necessary tools, he next became a drilling contractor. After two years as a contractor, he again purchased an oil base in Oil Valley, and again, in a short time, he sold it, selecting his next base at Bordell. This property he still holds, his lease covering about two hundred and fifty acres, but his interests are managed almost entirely now by his two oldest sons. Mr. Hooper went to Bradford to make his home there in 1912, his residence being at No. 61 South Kendall Street. In 1889, Mr. Hooper was appointed postmaster of Southard during John Wanamaker's term of office as Postmaster-General, and this office he filled for fourteen years.

Mr. Hooper became a member May 7, 1897, and is Past Grand Master of Foster Lodge, No. 333, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rew, Pennsylvania. He is active in church work, and is a member of the official board of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bradford.

John A. Hooper married, in 1891, Bella F. Smith, of Ashtabula, Ohio, who was taken from him by death on August 7, 1923. Mrs. Hooper was a woman of beautiful Christian character, and her loss was keenly felt by her family and by a large circle of friends to whom she had endeared herself. To Mr. and Mrs. Hooper six children were born: 1. Ruth, wife of H. F. Abbott, who is a graduate of Otterbein College. 2. John E., who resides on his father's lease at Bordell; he married



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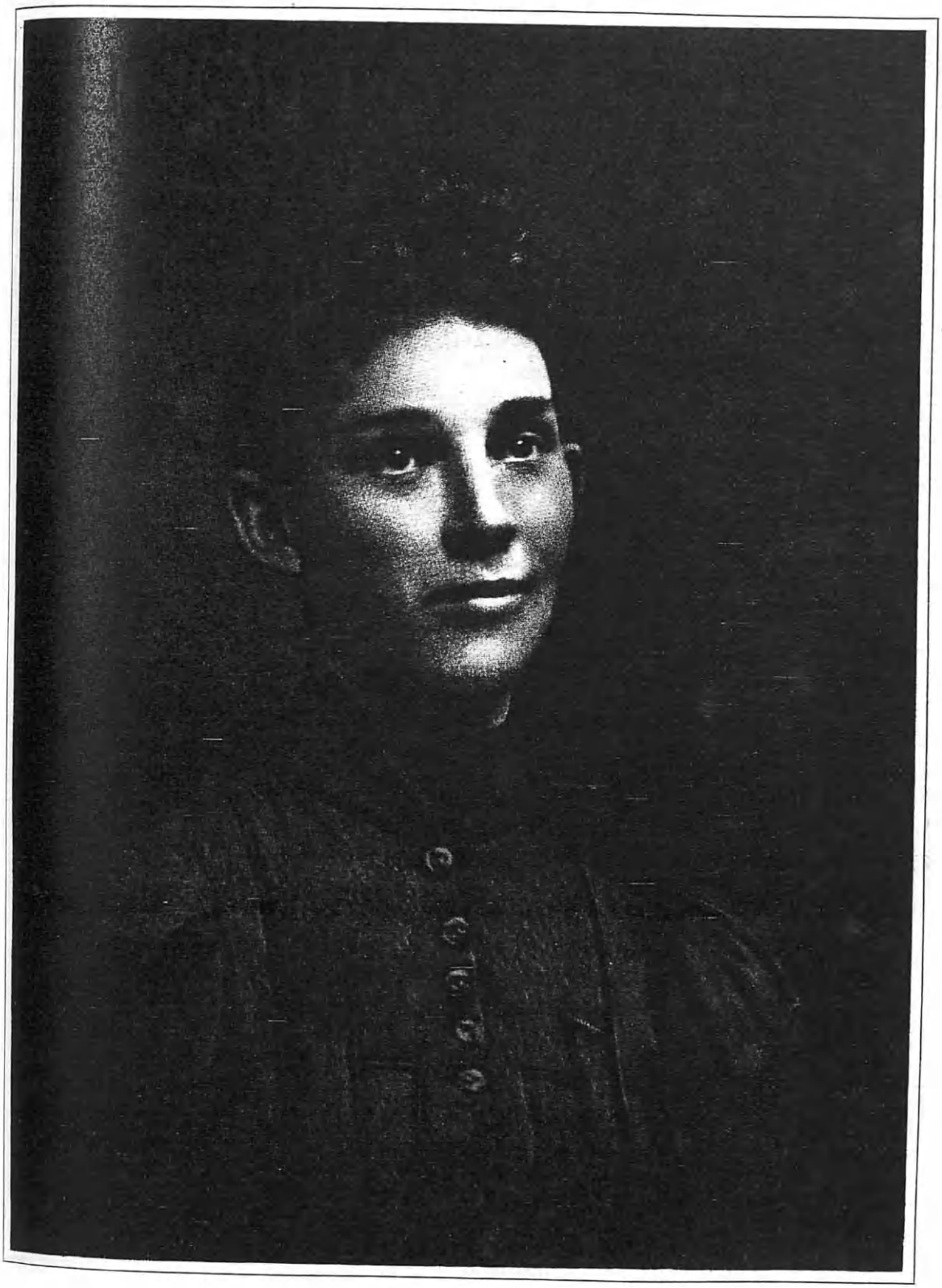
J. A. Hooper



Mrs. J. a. Hooper.

Louise Abbott. 3. Edna, who is the wife of Walter Schutz, both missionaries of the United Brethren Church in Africa; she is a graduate of Otterbein College. 4. Elsie, who resides at home; she attended Otterbein College. 5. Albert, who married Thelma Sortore, and is employed on his father's oil lease at Bordell; he also attended Otterbein College. 6. Frances, who attends school in Bradford.

BRISCH, Thomas,

Industrialist, Financier.

During the thirty-five years of his residence in America, Thomas Brisch, of Chicago, Illinois, made for himself a place on the list of prominent American business men who have carried through a constructive industrial program. Enlightened and broad-minded, he was a power for progress. At the same time he entered enthusiastically into the activities of the Knights of Columbus, doing more than his share in their altruistic enterprises, and into the plans of various organizations of German-Americans.

Born in Riel, on the River Mosel, Germany, January 5, 1868, Thomas Brisch was the son of John and Katherine (Kramer) Brisch, his father born likewise at Riel and his mother at Aldegund. Five children comprised the family: 1. Thomas, of further mention. 2. John, died about 1924. 3. Andrew, in business with his brother. 4. Michael, likewise associated with his brother in his early enterprises. 5. Mary, deceased. 6. Katherine, with whom Thomas resided until his death. The family, including the father, came to America, arriving on Easter Sunday in 1890.

With his brothers, Thomas Brisch started his business career as a building contractor, very soon commanding general respect and confidence through his business ability and strict integrity. His education was largely self-acquired, though he had a little schooling in the German schools, and he attended night classes in America. His business throve, and gradually he began to specialize in building materials, establishing the Brisch Brick Company in 1925, of which he was president until his death, and president of the Rockwell Lime Company for many years. He was a director of the Guardian National and the Crawford State banks, and treasurer of the Silver Leaf Building and Loan Association. He also found time to serve as treasurer of the German Old People's Home.

His participation in Catholic and German organizations was varied. He was a member of the Chicago Council, of La Salle Assembly Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus; of Babdil Caravan, Order of the Alhambra; and the Catholic Casino, for which he was a delegate to the United "Männerchöre." He was enrolled also in the Guardian Angel Orphan Home Society. He was a member of the German Club, the Germania Club, and the German Society. He was also a member of the board of directors of "Kolping House," of Chicago, a Catholic Home for Catholic young men. To every trust imposed on him Thomas Brisch was faithful, and his manifold charities were continuous, though he kept them and his visits to the sick and those in distress a matter of comment to himself alone. He never married but resided with his sister until the end of his life. Death from heart failure came to him suddenly on January 8, 1926, in Chicago.

Thomas Brisch was a pleasant man to know, genial, kindly, virile. "Clean of mind and of speech," as described in the "Columbian" by one who knew him well,

"intensely upright in all his dealings, with a heart so full of unostentatious charity for his fellowmen and of reverence for his faith . . . he was indeed a true Knight, a sterling Catholic gentleman." When a man of broad outlook and kind heart was needed to head a movement, he was sought and never refused the responsibility. Success came to him according to his merit, for he had great business ability, keen insight, guided always by the strictest honesty, and universally respected in business circles.

MENGEL, Ralph H.,

Attorney, Business Man.

The history of the Mengel family in America is a record of persistent effort, guided by rare courage and faith, and its trend determined by mental power and a discriminating taste in the accumulation of knowledge. Ralph H. Mengel, a distinguished member of this family, has for many years borne a noteworthy part in professional advance in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and a review of his activities is essential to the complete survey of professional progress in Reading.

(I) The Mengel family dates back many generations in Germany, and early in the eighteenth century Nicholas Mengel crossed the Atlantic, settling in Pennsylvania. He made the voyage with two young friends, also of German birth, and in accordance with a custom frequently followed in those days among passengers who were too poor to raise funds, bound themselves out on their arrival in America to cancel the debt thus incurred. Nicholas Mengel became a servant of John Gernant, a farmer, who lived in Maiden-Creek Township, in what was then known as Philadelphia County, now Berks County. No less than three or four years of faithful service was the span of time exacted of the young man in payment of his debt, but he was given such fair treatment, according to the standard of the times, that he remained with Mr. Gernant for some time thereafter. Thereby accumulating a small competence, Nicholas Mengel was enabled to purchase a farm of three hundred acres in Maiden-Creek Township.

(II) Peter Mengel, son of Nicholas Mengel, was born on this homestead farm in Maiden-Creek Township, but when he became of an age to establish his own life interest he removed to Fritztown, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and there founded a saw mill, which he conducted for some years. When the American Revolution broke loose, Peter Mengel enlisted and served in Captain Nagel's company at Cambridge before Boston. In the year 1789 Peter Mengel removed a second time to Caernarvon Township, also in this county, and there bought three hundred acres of land. The heavily wooded slopes of his many acres determined him upon converting this virgin property into a profitable business and here again he conducted a saw mill. He married a worthy young woman of the community and they became the parents of a large family of children, the father and mother living out their lives on the home farm.

(III) Henry Mengel, son of Peter Mengel, was born in 1784, and throughout his life followed farming activities. Industrious and respected, he became a force for progress in the community. He married Hannah Schoener, born in 1788, died in 1868, and they were the parents of a number of children of whom those who grew to childhood or maturity were as follows: Matthias, of whom further; Peter; Christiana; Hannah; Eva; and Amelia Ann.

(IV) Matthias Mengel, son of Henry

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Ralph H. Mengel

and Hannah (Schoener) Mengel, born January 31, 1814, on the homestead in Caernarvon Township, became one of the distinguished members of the family. His thirst for knowledge led him to add to his early education at the subscription schools a course in study under private tuition. On January 30, 1838, he registered in the law office of Elijah Dechet, Esq., in the capacity of student. Admitted to the bar of Berks County on April 9, 1840, Matthias Mengel became a largely inuflential man of his period. His public service was significant of much good to the community, for he served for thirty years and a half as alderman of Reading, his first election occurring in 1845. Two terms immediately succeeded the first, and from 1868 he was elected for many successive terms. He was also active at various times as water commissioner, treasurer of the School Board, and notary public. A Democrat by political convictions, he set aside his party principles when the opposing forces brought forward a worthy man as candidate for any important office. He was considered one of the most prominent men of the city of Reading during his lifetime. Matthias Mengel married (first) Mary Ann Phipps, daughter of Jonathan Phipps, a prominent citizen of Chester County, Pennsylvania; she died August 19, 1860, leaving two children: Henry and Jonathan P., both now deceased. Matthias Mengel married (second) Amelia M. Soder, their two children being Matthias, a well known physician of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Levi W., a teacher at the High School for Boys at Reading, Pennsylvania.

(V) Jonathan P. Mengel, son of Matthias and Mary Ann (Phipps) Mengel, was born in Reading, in 1849, and died in 1879, passing away in the flower of his manhood. He was a young man of great promise, and his death was the source of great regret among all with whom he had mingled. He married Alice V. Hain, and their three children were: Ralph H., of whom further; J. Hain; and one who died in infancy, a daughter.

(VI) Ralph H. Mengel, son of Jonathan P. and Alice V. (Hain) Mengel, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania. He attended the public and high schools of his birthplace, and was graduated from high school in 1890. He read law under the Honorable H. Willis Bland. The elevation of Mr. Bland to the bench in his State forbade further continuance of Mr. Mengel's study in that connection, and he pursued his legal preparations under Cyrus G. Derr. Mr. Mengel was admitted to the bar of Berks County, November 6, 1893; to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, February 27, 1899; to the Supreme Court of the United States on January 25, 1926; to the Superior Court, December 2, 1902; and to the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the Third Circuit, April 17, 1911; he is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Mengel's progress in his profession has been steady from the first, and his success has been ample vindication of his choice of his life work. Mr. Mengel's attention, however, has been more or less divided between his professional activities and business affairs. In association with his brother, J. Hain Mengel, Mr. Mengel purchased, in 1896, the real estate and insurance business of their deceased uncle, George P. Zieber, theretofore conducted at No. 60 South Sixth Street, Reading. Organizing the firm of Mengel & Mengel, they purchased the old Times Building in 1903, and making very extensive alterations and improvements in that property

they have since maintained their headquarters as a business firm at this location, No. 9, North Sixth Street. Their rooms are handsomely and conveniently equipped for the accommodation of their large patronage, the firm being one of the best known business concerns in the city. They have the largest business of the kind in Reading, and give employment to a large corps of clerks and assistants. Both members of the firm rank among the most progressive citizens of Reading, are members of the Chamber of Commerce, and are giving substantial aid toward making the city one of the foremost in the Commonwealth.

Applying the most modern business principles to their real estate and insurance activities, and realizing the benefit of Mr. Mengel's legal training and experience, the brothers have won high rank in these allied fields and are numbered among the foremost executives of Berks County. In addition to the interests already mentioned, Mr. Mengel serves as the attorney for the Reading Realty Company, the Mengel Realty Company, and the New Home Savings and Loan Association of Reading, Pennsylvania, which he helped to establish. As may be judged from the important affairs entrusted to him, Mr. Mengel is one of the best known young business men of Reading, and he has won his way to the front rank of successful citizens by the exercise of a rare degree of tact and ability.

Mr. Mengel is a Democrat in politics. He is active in the religious life of the community, being a member of the Second Reformed Church of Reading, Pennsylvania, of which institution he has served in the capacity of trustee and treasurer for a number of years. He is well known and popular in fraternal and club circles, being a member of Lodge No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons; Reading Chapter, No. 152, Royal Arch Masons; De Molay Lodge of Perfection; Reading Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Vigilance Lodge, No. 194, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Friendship Commandery, No. 247, Ancient and Illustrious Order, Knights of Malta; Washington Camp, No. 89, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Reading Lodge, No. 155, Loyal Order of Moose, and he is a member of The Berks County Historical Society, Reading Alumni Association, Reading Country Club, and Masonic Temple Club.

Mr. Mengel married, October 6, 1904, Deborah D. De Turck, of Reading, daughter of Lewis P. and Sarah P. (DeTurck) De Turck. To this marriage one child was born, Ralph H. (2), born May 28, 1916. The Mengel residence is at No. 532 Walnut Street, Reading.

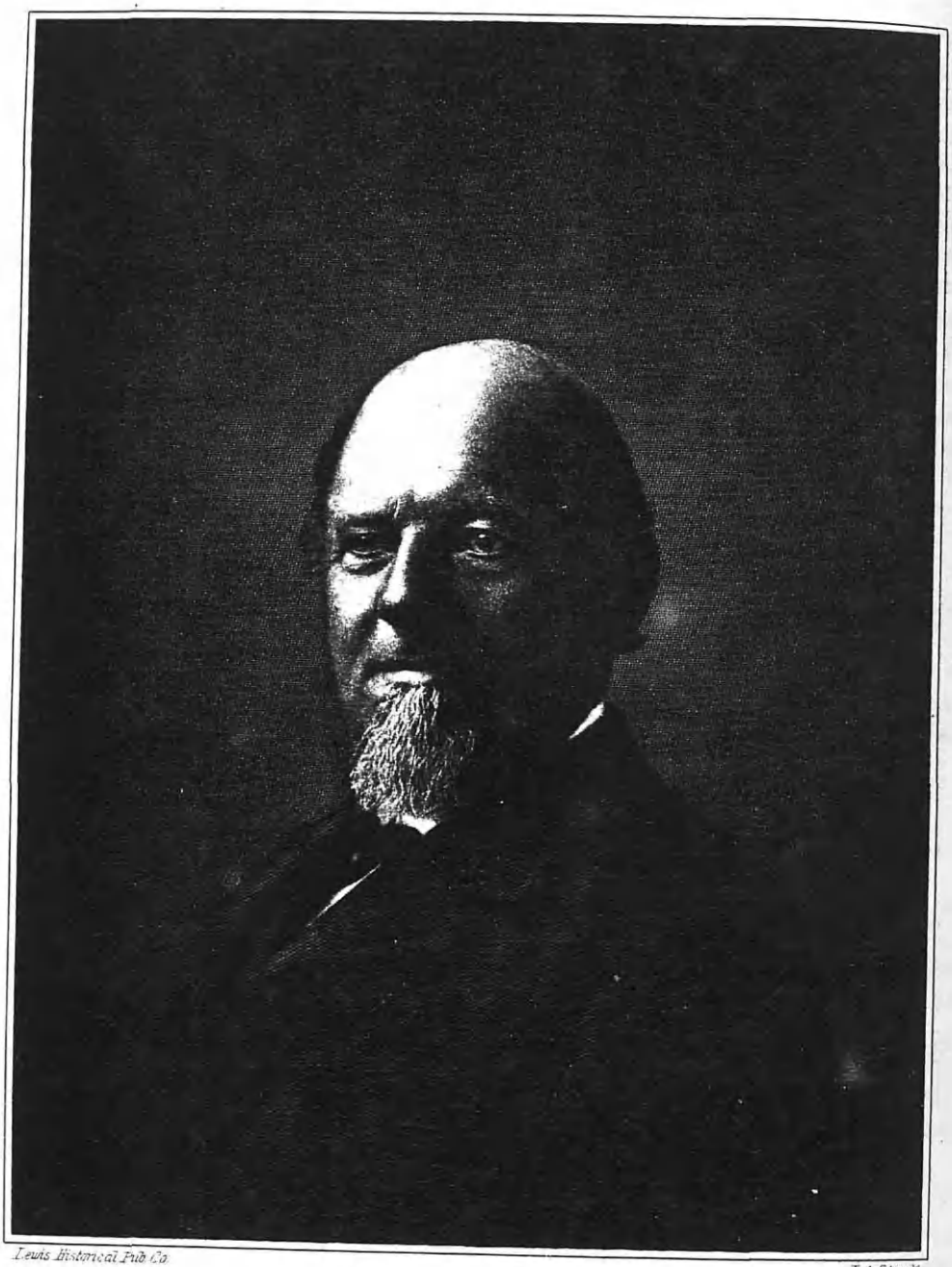
REESE, Isaac,

Business Man.

The surname Reese originally came from the Welsh Rhys and means "to twist," "to change." Cambrian history of the Tenth Century states that "the family of Rhys has for many generations enjoyed preëminent rank in the principality of Wales, and is second to none among the Cambrian families in terrestrial possessions and political influence."

Arms—Gules, a fess ermine, in chief a label or.

Rhys of Twednor, King of South Wales, married Gladys, daughter and heir of Redwallon, Prince of Powis, and their son, Griffith ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, married Gwellaine, "of ye daughter of Griffith Konan, King of North



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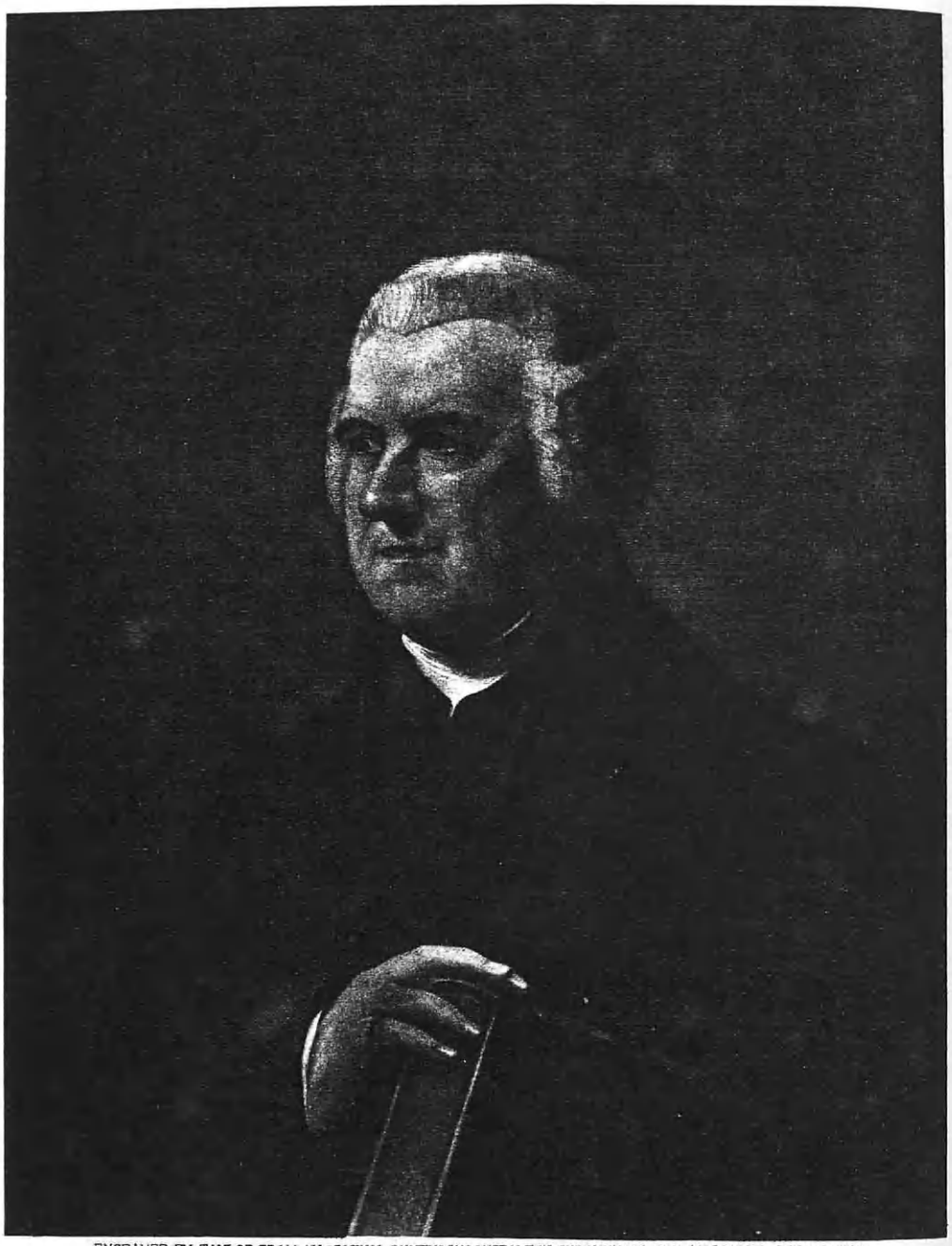
Isaac Reese

Elizabeth Jones Reese



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Abraham Rees D.D.

F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. &c.

Wales," thus uniting the northern and the southern branches of the house of Rhys. The coat-of-arms of Rhys was sculptured on the western front of Llanwenog Church in Cardiganshire and "on the tombs of ye ancient dead." The family of Rhys, descended from the south house of Rhys, emigrated from Wales to England in 1599 and changed the spelling of the name to Rees, as did also most of those who came to America. The final "e" was added by the branch traced below to distinguish them from others in Pittsburgh and vicinity who spelled the name *Rees*.

The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded by Burke for Rees of Wales.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Reese, son of ——— ———, was born in Southern Wales in 1787. He was a cousin of the encyclopædist, Dr. Abraham Rees, F. R. S., F. L. S., both great-grandsons of the old Welsh clergyman of the Church of England, who held the living of Penderyn, in Breconshire. Dr. Abraham Rees was a Presbyterian minister. He was president of the Presbyterian Board of London for many years, and an active member of most of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. In his youth he was mathematical tutor at Hoxton, when Dr. Kippis was classical tutor, and later at Hackney with Drs. Kippis, Price and Priestly. He edited "Chamber's Encyclopædia" for ten years before his own, the "Rees Cyclopædia," the pioneer of "The Britannica" and "The Century"; it contains forty-five volumes, quarto. He presented the address of the dissenting denominations on the accession of King George IV to the throne of England, and was present at a similar address to the king in 1760. His portrait by Lonsdale is in the National Art Gallery, London, and his portrait by Opie was taken from the British Museum some years ago to Dr. Williams' private library in Redcross Street, London. He was a great favorite of the Duke of Sussex, who associated his portrait with that of Dr. Parr in his principal library at Kensington Palace. He took his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Edinburgh University at the express desire of Dr. Robertson, the historian. Dr. Abraham Rees is buried in a vault in Bunhill Fields.

Like his father before him, William Reese was an iron worker, and he was engaged in that line of work in his native land until after the birth of his seventh child. The invention of the locomotive opened a new era in the iron industry, and realizing that in the New World to the westward there was wider opportunity and fewer restrictions upon manufacturing industries, he crossed the ocean in the ship "Twin Brothers," which carried on this trip the first railroad iron, flat bars, ever brought to the United States. With his wife and seven children he landed in Philadelphia in 1832, and went to Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, where he became practically the pioneer iron worker of the State. Later he erected a forge in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, which he managed for some time. Subsequently he moved to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, where he built the first sand-bottom furnace, used for puddling, in the United States, and where the first "bloom" under the boiling process was made. In 1837 he came to the Southside, in Pittsburgh, to the mill then known as the Fifteenth Street Mill, where he remained for about five years. Next he managed for fifteen years the Spang Rolling Mills in Pine Creek, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and at the end of that period he took over the management of the business of Reese,

Graff & Dull, in which concern his son Jacob was senior partner. Except for about a decade devoted to farming in the West, William Reese spent the greater part of his business and retired life in Pittsburgh. When he laid down the active responsibilities of the work in which he had achieved so much the employees of the Fort Pitt Iron Works made him a present of a beautiful gold-headed cane and presented his wife with a silver tea set. The cane was inscribed as follows: "William Reese, from the Employees of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, 1871." He was a man of deep religious faith and communed with the Baptist denomination, his good wife sharing his activities in the church and assisting him in establishing Sunday schools and prayer meetings wherever they lived, if such organizations were not already in existence. He lived to the great age of one hundred and four years, his death occuring at Bolivar, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1902.

William Reese married, in Wales, Elizabeth Joseph, a native of Wales, who died at Apollo, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-six years. Children, all except the three youngest born in Wales: 1. Rachel, deceased, who remained at home. 2. Isaac, of further mention. 3. Leah, deceased, who after the death of her husband, became engaged in mercantile interests in Sharon, Pennsylvania, in which she became so prominent that at the time of her funeral all business places in Sharon were closed in her honor. She married Reese Williams, and they had four children: i. Elizabeth, who married Malin Ewing, of Sharon. ii. Mary, married Samuel Buckwalter. iii. Daniel. iv. Benjamin, who married ——— Burman, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. 4. Jacob, of whom further. 5. Rebecca, married Oliver Henderson. 6. Abram, of whom further. 7. Joseph, who was killed at the charge on Stone River, during the Civil War. He enlisted from Youngstown, Ohio, in the Twenty-third Volunteer Infantry, the same regiment and company to which William McKinley, who in later years was President of the United States, belonged. William McKinley certified to assisting the wounded after this charge into a vacant house, and that one of the wounded was Joseph Reese. The home was burned by the enemy and the wounded perished. 8. Mary Ann, married David Post, of New England Puritan ancestry, and they had two daughters: i. Katherine. ii. Harriet. 9. Benjamin Franklin, resides in Bolivar, Pennsylvania. He was active in the Civil War, and for forty years has been associated with the brick business, both as an employee and employer in leading concerns. He married Dora Berkey, of Bolivar, Pennsylvania, who died in 1914, leaving one son, William. 10. Elizabeth, married Rev. Joel V. Stratton, a Baptist minister of Pittsburgh, and they had children: i. Anna R. ii. William C.

(II) Isaac Reese, son of William and Elizabeth (Joseph) Reese, was born in Llannelly, Southern Wales, April 29, 1821, and died January 1, 1908. He was eleven years of age when the family came to this country. He was the last of the family to add the final "e" to his name and first used that form to record the birth of his son Benajmin in 1862. His naturalization papers bore his name without it and all the other births and deaths in the family Bible which were entered in his handwriting were inscribed in the old form of Rees. When only seventeen years of age Isaac Reese had mastered the trade of "hammering" and was in charge of two assistants. Active thus for about ten years he opned a blast furnace in Clarion

County, but the historic financial panic of 1849 left him a poor man. In those early days his trade was one in great demand and well paid for the time. He soon saved enough to establish himself in another business enterprise and joined his brother, Abram, in the distribution of coal. The financial returns of this interest were more or less uncertain, and Mr. Reese accepted an invitation to join the firm of Johnson, Taylor & Company, manufacturers of fire-brick.

This was a notable transaction not only in the life of Isaac Reese but in the history of the manufacture of fire-brick in America. From the moment of his connection with this industry he turned his untiring attention to the improvement of this product. Going back to first principles he achieved the discovery of a new clay and from this material he made a fire-brick distinctly superior to any ever before produced. It is perhaps most readily understood how exceedingly important the work of Mr. Reese was to the industry when the statement is made that the brick was used principally for the crucible furnaces in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The most intense heat was required of these furnaces which melted steel, glass and other mineral products. Mr. Reese brought out his new brick under the trade-mark of "Woodland," and three years after becoming a member of the firm he bought out the entire interest. After controlling this enterprise for some fourteen years, he lost every dollar in the panic of 1873. Concerning this and other losses Mr. Reese said just before his death: "I have failed several times in my life, but my credit never failed me once. I borrowed five thousand dollars at sixty years of age, with only forty dollars cash in the world." It was just prior to this misfortune that he made his first experiment in the production of a silica brick for furnace linings, required in metallurgical work. When his plant was closed by the sheriff the bricks were still in the kiln and were sold at a nominal price to a contractor in Pittsburgh, who found them unusually excellent in their endurance.

By 1878 Mr. Reese had developed a fire-brick which offered great resistence to intense heat and was quickly recognized by steel manufacturers as a much needed equipment. From 1863 fire-brick for open hearth steel furnaces had been imported from Europe at great cost, and in 1882 Mr. Reese sent his son, George W., across the Atlantic to learn in Wales the most economical methods of burning or preparing the brick. Following the return of his son, Mr. Reese produced in Manorville a brick which endured five thousand degrees of heat, a temperature two thousand degrees higher than any other had ever been known to resist. The Reese Silica Brick, as the product was called, soon proved to be superior to even the imported brick and its marvelous freedom from expansion and contraction under the most exacting tests brought about its universal adoption in America within a very few years. For furnaces for the production of glass, open hearth steel, copper, and various metals, the Reese Silica Brick was practically universally adopted in every part of the United States, including the gold, silver and copper smelting districts of Colorado. Perhaps its greatest superiority in these industries was the fact that while the old brick, when used in the cup, or arch, of the glass furnace would inevitably lose "slack" or drippings, which would run into the molten glass, but cups made of Reese Silica Brick leave the outfit of the furnace perfectly clean. Mr. Reese founded a great plant at Manorville, and a second at Cowanshannock, and

these were known as the Phœnix Fire-Brick Works, Mr. Reese being sole owner. He produced a brick known as the "Globe," especially made for rolling mill purposes and blast furnaces, later adding two other plants at Retort, Center County, Pennsylvania, known as the "Retort Works."

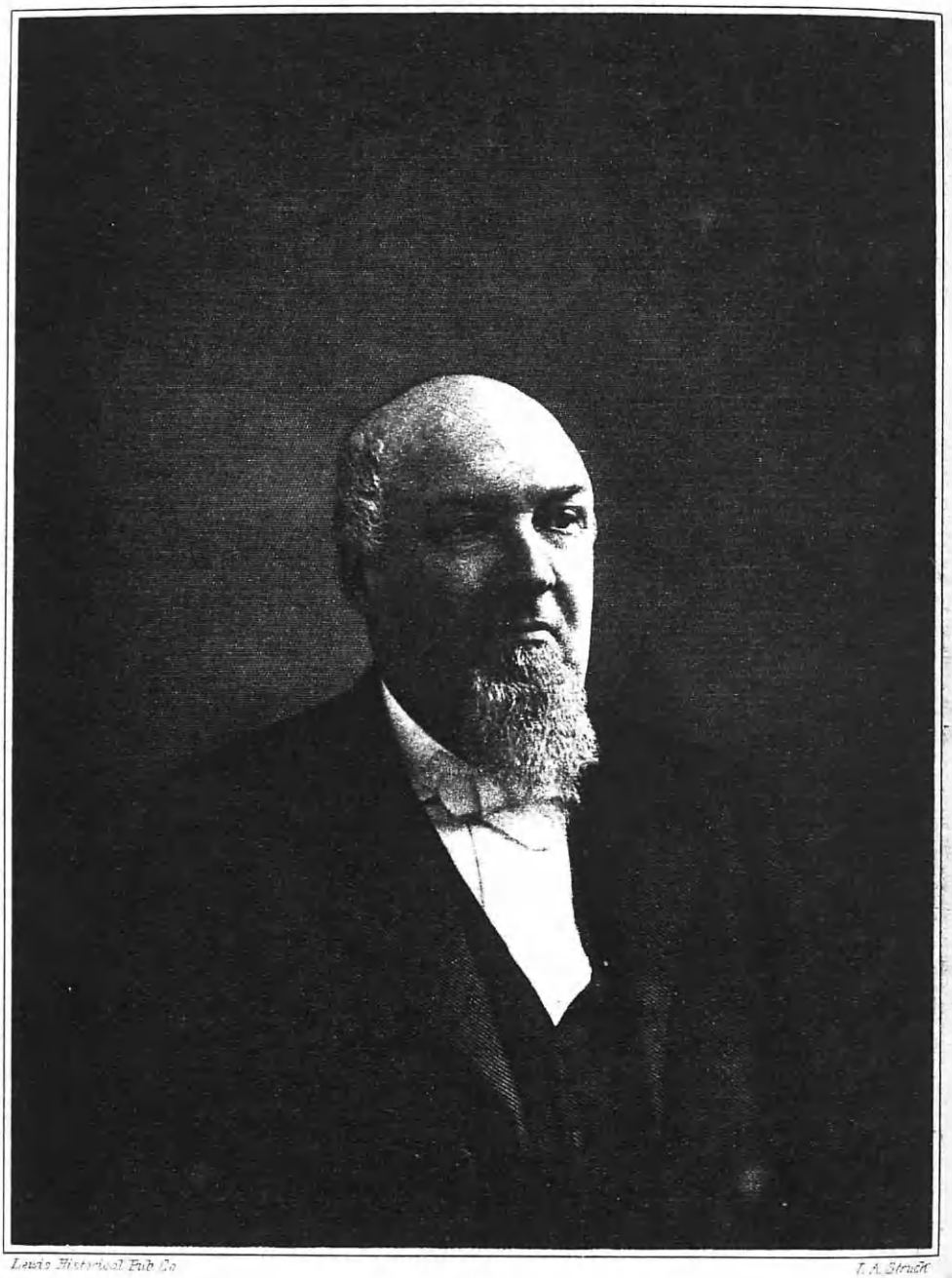
In 1896 Mr. Reese received into the firm his sons, George W., Benjamin F. and Walter L. Reese, the firm name then being changed to Isaac Reese & Sons, and later changed to Isaac Reese & Sons Company. In 1900 the business was incorporated under the latter name with Isaac Reese as president and general manager. Continuing thus until 1902 the concern then sold its entire interest to the brick trust at figures determined by the Reeses, father and sons themselves. They retained stock on the merger which included thirty-four brick plants and became known as the Harbison Walker Refractories Company. The Reese plants were the only ones to retain their own offices and name. Mr. Reese was always generous in his appreciation of favors or kindness done him and he frequently took occasion to express his gratitude to a group of men who had at one time or another assisted him. These included Joseph B. Seaman, Joseph Sleeth, and J. B. Young, for financial backing; Dr. C. G. Hussey for erecting his first furnace on the word of Mr. Reese that his brick was all that he claimed; and to William Johns and David Harris for practical coöperation and faithful tending of furnaces.

Mr. Reese was a prodigious worker from the age of eighteen years until his retirement at nearly eighty-two. He took his first vacation at the age of seventy, and gave this devoted attention to his business activities with the entire understanding that he would in a large measure wear himself out. Conscientious in all his business dealings, he was also thoughtful and appreciative of the labors of others and it is recorded that no "strike" ever "marred the relation between employer and employed where he had controlling direction. He was known as a just man, faithful to trust and obligation and loyal to his friends. He never expected to live to the great age that other members of his family had attained, but like them was active practically to the last. Like them, also, his mentality was brilliant as long as he lived and his interest in passing events never failed.

Of Mr. Reese, Orr Buffington, a close friend, and his attorney, wrote:

Without capital other than that which one or two of his friends, recognizing his integrity and ability, supplied, Isaac Reese ventured to make and market a new and untried line of refractory brick for furnace linings. He came a stranger into Armstrong County for this purpose. To appreciate the gravity of the undertaking it must be realized that these bricks, designed for use in costly furnaces, with their more costly contents to be fluxed, must prove the most perfect success, otherwise, the entire proposition became a total loss to the purchaser. The bricks were produced as designed, but the customers had to be convinced. This involved untold patience and persistency through a series of years, against the strong and bitter opposition of wealthy competitors. The excellent and uniform character of this product and his fair dealing overcame the obstacles in his path, and not many years before his death, his competitors were compelled to buy his interests at his own figure. The instances are few of record where at sixty years, when most workers are preparing to lay aside life's work and rest, a man alone and apparently defeated in life's struggles, grappled a new and great problem and in spite of his years and adversity compels success to surrender.

I knew Mr. Reese intimately during these nearly thirty years, and in all these years saw no change in the man himself; the same genial nature, the same patience, the same absence of personal pride, the same fairness in his methods of business, the same extreme care for his family, his friends, and



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Jacob Reese

his church, bespoke his manliness and goodness of heart.

When abundant results rewarded his work there was perhaps the usual elation always present in man, but it did not take the form of boastfulness, but rather only added to his pleasure in seeing those around whom his interest centered enjoy the fruits of his victory. Many quiet unknown gifts to those who had aided him were bestowed. His was esentially an honest and trusting nature. Once his confidence was won it remained unshaken, and once lost could never be regained. His mind was wholly constructive—he was a builder; his work a public service—he made the world better and his memory deserves perpetuation.

Isaac Reese married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1844, Elizabeth Bebb Jones. (See Jones III.) Children: 1. George W., born in Pittsburgh, October 13, 1858, was educated in the public schools and Iron City Business College. His father's most important assistant, the older man was known to say of him that he "could smell clay through a mountain." He married (first), in 1877, Mary M. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, who died leaving one daughter, Margaret. He married (second) Juanita Truby, a descendant of Colonel Christopher Truby, of Revolutionary fame, and daughter of Simon Truby. The only child of this marriage, George, is deceased. 2. Benjamin F., born in Pittsburgh, February 16, 1862, attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, and then assisted his father, whose reverses had swept away the family prosperity. He secured work with Miller, Barr & Parkin, as his great-grandfather had done when left an orphan at ten years of age in the historical community of Brecon, thus first allying the family with the iron industry. Benjamin F. Reese remained with the same concern until his father became established in Manorville, then served as foreman in his father's plant. Although he was more interested in gas and oil fields he gave his sincerest loyalty to the family enterprise and was later one of the founders of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, of which he became president and general manager. In February, 1911, he organized the Fort Pitt Powder Company, of which he became president. He married Eleanor Mathias, daughter of David Mathias, of Chicago. Benjamin F. Reese died October 14, 1904. 3. Walter Lawrence was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1868. He married Titzah Thomas, daughter of David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. They reside in Pittsburgh. 4. Elvira, has been a discriminative reader of literature, the interest which has been so markd in both branches of her ancestral lines. A discriminating reader and critic she is also a writer of no inconsiderable ability and has compiled a literary calendar entitled "Showers of Blessing," which was published by the Pilgrim Press, of Boston, and assigns choice quotations to every day of the year. This is considered one of the most beautiful and remarkable books of its kind, containing four hundred pages of rare literary gems. 5. Emma, married F. L. Snowden, of Pittsburgh, and they have two sons: Reese Oliver, who married Minerva Burke, of Pittsburgh; and F. Laird, who married Cora Thomas, daughter of David Thomas, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Snowden died December 26, 1921.

(II) Jacob Reese, son of William and Elizabeth (Joseph) Reese, was born in Llannelly, Wales, July 4, 1825, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1907. He was seven years of age when the family came to this country, and his education was limited to the advantages of the common schools, but being a member, as he was, of the family of highly-educated men, prominent in professions

and celebrated in literature, his home environment was in itself an education. Nevertheless, he had inherited from his immediate line of ancestors who had become famous in the early and tentative efforts in the iron industry, both in Wales and during his childhood in America, the fearless spirit which dominated the men of his family and expressed itself in Jacob Reese in his independence of effort. As a mere lad he assisted his father in making the first "bloom" under the boiling process. He was still a young man when he built and became general manager of the first iron works in Sharon, Pennsylvania. He built and was the first superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and in his activities for the perfection of Bessemer steel preceded the work of John Fritz, who was many years later awarded the gold medal of the British Iron and Steel Institute. Mr. Reese was manager for a time of the Clinton Iron Works, of Pittsburgh, a plant at that time owned by the firm of English, Bennett & Company, and it was in this mill and under the direction of this talented pioneer that the first iron rails made in Pittsburgh were produced. Mr. Reese erected and conducted the Fort Pitt Iron Works, of Pittsburgh, in which he held large financial interests, and during the Civil War he produced one-inch armor plate for the United States Government. His earliest consignments of ore were shipped to him from the lake regions and this special ore he used as a "fix" for the "boiling" furnaces, then taking the place of the old puddling furnace. This was prior to the existence of any blast furnace in Allegheny County.

Mr. Reese conducted the Fort Pitt Iron Works under the firm name of Reese & Graff, which firm had previously owned and operated the Petrolite Oil Refinery of Pittsburgh, the largest plant of its kind in the State, in which one of the tanks, the largest in the world, up to that time, held one thousand barrels. Mr. Reese discovered and invented many devices and processes connected with the steel industry, and it is of the greatest interest to note that he found use for one of the important by-products of this industry. Through his experiments he learned that the basic slag from the basic Bessemer process produced, when properly ground, a fertilizer of excellence and value, and he developed a considerable industry in the production of this fertilizer. This and other experiments gave Jacob Reese eminence as a metallurgist and scientist, yet he was compelled to engage in tedious legal contest to establish beyond dispute his claims as originator of the open-hearth process of steel manufacture. He was considered one of the most important engineers and practical iron workers of his day. During his lifetime he took out about one hundred and seventy-five patents in the United States, and he had a record of more than five hundred records and discoveries.

I was born in Llannelly, Wales, July 14, 1825. My father, William Reese, and my mother, Elizabeth Reese, with their family emigrated to the United States and landed in Philadelphia on the 14th day of May, 1832. William Reese obtained employment at Phoenixville, and moved his family there. While at Phoenixville he made the acquaintance of John Savage and George Thompson, who owned property in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and there William Reese was engaged to build an iron works at Trough Creek, and the family moved from Huntingdon. A blast furnace and forge were built, and cast and wrought iron were produced in 1834. I spent most of my time with my father at his works, and received my earliest impressions in metallurgy and mechanics. At Chillcott's, a little town three miles away, was the nearest store for domestic supplies. I was often required to go there through the woods, and learned

to avoid wild animals, for the woods were full of them.

In 1835 the family moved to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and father built a furnace and introduced the boiling process for the Valentines. There were no fire brick to be had in this country, so father ordered fire brick from Scotland to build a furnace. Unfortunately, the vessel carrying the brick sunk, so father built his furnace of sandstone. He lined the sides with forge conder, and the bottom with limestone. When the furnace was ready and my father was working at it a number of prominent men from Bellefonte and Philadelphia were present to see the new departure in making iron. When the heat was ready I pulled up the door, and father, with a long tongs, drew a large red hot ball out of the furnace and threw it under the hammer; my brother, Isaac, pulled down the gate and let the water on, the big wheel turned and the hammer came down and smashed the iron ball into "smithereens." I saw that it was a failure. My father was cool. He said: "Don't cry, Jacob; shut the water off Isaac; pull up the door, Jacob; I know what's the matter." Then he drew another red hot ball out, and let it lie on the standing, and, taking the ladle, he poured about a quart of water on the hot ball; a great blue flame arose as high as father's head; the ball was put under the hammer, the gate raised, the hammer pounded on the ball, which father turned with the tongs, while the cinders flew in all directions. And thus was made the first bloom by the boiling process in the United States.

The balance of the iron was treated in the same manner, and the new process was pronounced a success. I then asked father how it was that cold water made the iron good, and he said that the lime bottom had made the iron too dry, and that you must make the "blue blazes" come out of dry iron before it will work properly. I asked father what "blue blazes" was. He replied: "You will find out when you go to school." About a week after I was fishing with a fly on Spring Creek, when Judge Burnside came along and asked me to let him fly a few for me. I replied: "If you will tell me what 'blue blazes' is I will." He said: "Oh, you are Mr. Reese's son who made the good iron by making the 'blue blazes' come out of it; that, son, was a wonderful thing to me; it belongs to the realm of chemistry, of which I am not familiar; but I am going down to Philadelphia next week and I will bring you a book that will tell you all about 'blue blazes.'" He fished awhile, and then went away. About two weeks after that Judge Burnside came to our house and gave me the Oxford edition of Chemistry, which, he said, if I would carefully study would lead me into a wonderland that is full of delightful pleasure and profit. With my grateful thanks he departed, and I laid aside Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and commenced to study the wonderland of chemistry. The panic of 1837 closed the works at Bellefonte, and father moved the family to Pittsburgh, and there at the works of Hogg, Bealer & Company, father, Isaac, and I were employed until 1839, during which year we were in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In 1840, being then fifteen years of age, I obtained employment as hammerman at the works of Spang & Company, which was located at Pine Creek, about five miles from Pittsburgh. Here I had practical demonstration of both the puddling and the boiling process, and saw the great advantage chemistry was to the manufacturer of iron, and I continually compared the book chemistry with the mill practice.

In 1850 I saw an advertisement offering $1,000 for the best plan of a nail factory. I made the drawings of a works to produce twenty tons per day. My drawings were accepted, and I assisted in building the works at Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. I there introduced an improvement which made the blue nail. I took out a patent on it which brought me considerable revenue. In 1852 I was employed by English, Bennet & Company, and moved to Pittsburgh and altered the Clinton bar mill to a rail mill, after making 1,000 tons of railroad iron for the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company. I was employed as engineer for the Cambria Iron Company, and spent 1854 and 1855 in the construction and management of the Cambria Iron Rail Mill at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. After making several thousand tons of rails for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, I returned to Pittsburgh and was engaged in the sale of rolling mill supplies during the years 1858-1859. In 1860 I engaged in the petroleum business, and built the Petrolite Oil Works at Thirty-second Street, Pittsburgh. The works was composed in part of two stills of 300 barrels capacity, two stills of 500 barrels capacity, and one still of 1,000 barrels capacity, and a thousand-barrel agitator by means of which I purified the oil by blowing a blast of air through it. In 1862 I built the Fort Pitt Iron Works at Thirty-second Street and the Allegheny River in order to make hoop iron for binding the oil barrels for the refinery. In 1864 I built an addition to the Fort Pitt Steel Works. In 1865 I built the South-

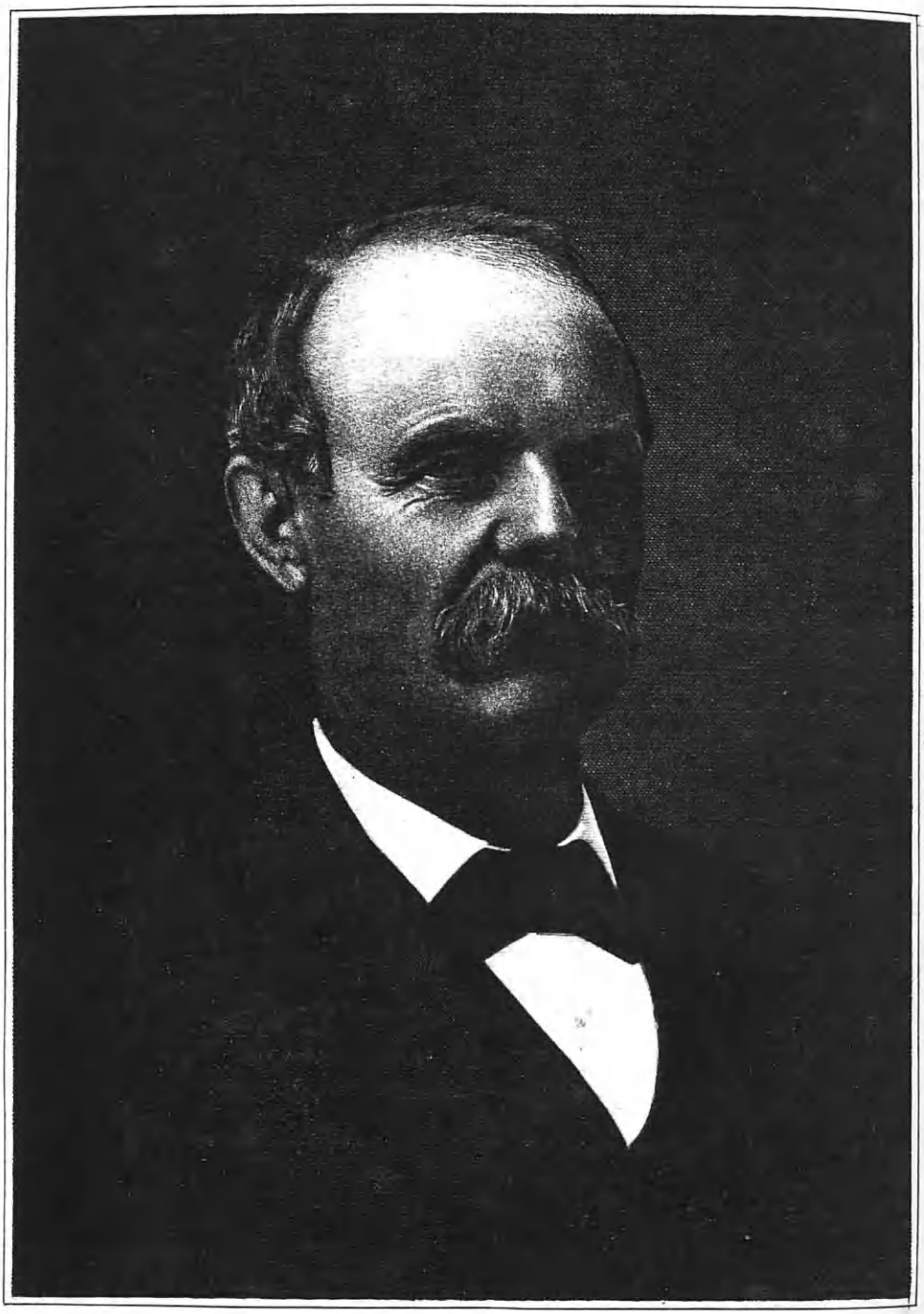
side Rolling Mill and Tube Works. In 1866 I built a metallurgical plant at Thirty-second Street and the Allegheny River, Pittsburgh. The plant comprised in part a cupola thirty-six inches in diameter and thirty feet in height; two converters and an open-hearth, each having a capacity to operate on five hundred pounds of metal at each heat; a root blower for the cupola, and a direct acting blowing engine for producing the pressure blast for the cupolas; also an apparatus for producing carbonic oxide, and a hydro-carbon vapor at a high temperature and a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. The construction and operating of this plant cost me over $50,000. It was here that I indurated lime by intense heat, mixed it with tar and formed an indurated lining with which I lined the converters and the open hearth. In this plant I melted pig iron that was high in phosphorus in the cupola, poured it into the converter having a basic lining and a basic bath, then blew the molten metal with an air blast until the silicon and carbon were eliminated, and then continuing the blow until the phosphorus was oxidized to phosphoric acid and it united with the lime in the basic bath forming a phosphate of lime for agricultural purposes, then pouring the steel into ingots. It was there that I melted cast iron in a cupola, poured it into a basic lined open hearth, and, in the presence of a basic bath, converted the crude iron into dephosphorized steel. It was there that I demonstrated and perfected my invention of Lime Lining, Lime Additions and the Over Blow, as shown in the testimony in the case of Reese *vs.* Thomas, *et al.*, decided in the United States Patent Office, November 26, 1881. In 1868 I had built the Fort Pitt Steel Works. With others I also built and operated the Grafton Blast Furnaces at Latonia, Ohio.

In 1877 I was so impoverished by loss by fire, explosions and creditors, that I was unable to proceed and failed. Having lost every dollar, I was compelled to start anew. In 1879 I sold some patents to Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie transferred the agreement to the Bessemer Steel Company, and they transferred it to the Steel Patents Company. After years of expensive litigation they were by mandamus, compelled to pay.

In 1879 the United States Patent Commissioner declared an interference between Jacob Reese, Sidney G. Thomas, Henry Harmet, Philip Osan and Henderson. After a vigorous contest the Commissioner of Patents decided that Jacob Reese was the prior inventor of Cases A and B, which cases covered the Lime Lining, the Basic Bath, and the Over Blow, the essential conditions of the Basic Process for the manufacture of steel. The last patent that comes under this agreement was issued in April, 1906, and expired in 1923.

It was in a way inevitable that his tireless attention to a practical line of work and his ability in the prosecution of his own activities should bring great reward. Mr. Reese became one of the most successful men of his day and held substantial financial interests in many of the most important concerns of the period. A resident of Pittsburgh for more than half a century he later, in 1892, removed to Philadelphia, and having retired from active participation in the iron industry, gave his time and energies to various branches of benevolent and welfare work. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years and it is interesting to note that at the time of his death he was working on a system of language for deaf mutes. He was an effective public speaker and an authority on "parliamentary law." Jacob Reese was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Franklin Institute, and the Philadelphia Academy, Philadelphia; Past Master of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Master Mason for fifty-two years, and was also a Knight Templar. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist Church, which he served as deacon for sixty-one years.

Jacob Reese married (first) Eliza Matthews, of Pittsburgh; (second) Jessie McElroy, of Philadelphia. Children of the first marriage: 1. George. 2. Frank. 3. Walter. 4. Harvey. 5. Daughter, who



Abram Reed

married John L. Everson, of Pittsburgh. 6. Daughter, who married Burton Kinne, of New York.

(II) Abram Reese, son of William and Elizabeth (Joseph) Reese, was born in Llannelly, Wales, in 1829, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1908. As he was three years of age when he came to this country with his family, his education was received on this side of the Atlantic, but was limited to the common schools of the day. His genius which carried him to outstanding rank in his field, was not dependent, however, upon extensive classical knowledge or familiarity with the arts. The talent of Mr. Reese was an active force in the progress of the iron industry of his day. His father, having erected the first sand-bottom furnace for puddling in the United States, at Bellefonte, and made the first "bloom" by boiling there in the childhood of Abram, the lad was interested in work of this nature from the time that he first came to realize the responsibilities and opportunities which lay before him in the future. When only a young man he began turning his attention to the devising of new and improved products or methods and one of his first inventions was a bolt machine, so effective and efficient that it shaped in one operation both head and spike of the bolt. This machine was operated for years in the Lewis, Oliver & Phillips Mill in Pittsburgh, and the principle upon which it was based is still (1925) in universal use. Mr. Reese was also the inventor of the machine, which is believed to be still the only one in existence, which rolls shaped metal with one roll, for instance, making a horse-shoe complete in one operation, or making an axe in one operation with the hole for the helve, and other examples of this general type. The machine was used in the mills of Reese & Graff, in Pittsburgh, over a long period of time before it came into general use in other plants, and it has been adapted to the production of many specialties. Mr. Reese invented the Universal Beam Mill, also the gas conduit, now in general use; a machine for rerolling old rails; a safety stove for heating passenger cars, the only fuel available and adaptable then being coal; a railway brake; and various devices of great importance to agriculture and animal husbandry. One of the last-named group was for feeding livestock in transit, another a special garden hoe. He was also the inventor of corrugated sheet iron roofing. From the time when he was employed in the rolling mills of Pittsburgh, as a lad, through his first foreman's position in the Cambria Iron Works, in Johnstown, to his eventual importance and success, he was always a leader. He puddled the first "heat" in the Cambria Iron Works, and for some years was manager of the Fort Pitt Iron Works in Pittsburgh, when it was still known as the Reese & Graff Mill. During the Civil War his work there was so important that he was induced to remain active rather than offer himself for service at the front. Thereafter he was active manager of the Excelsior Iron Works, located where now the Schoen Steel Car Company plant stands at Woods Run. He was also superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works of St. Louis for a time, and in the days of his influence and prominence he established a mill in Louisville, Kentucky, for the rerolling of old rails. He was affiliated with the Petrolite Oil Refinery, of Pittsburgh, as manager, and became one of the pioneer oil operators of the time, his most noteworthy interests being connected with the historic boom of Oil City. Abram Reese superintended some of the

earliest shipments of ore as well as iron mines. When superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works, in South St. Louis, he rolled, in June, 1871, the first rail west of the Mississippi River. A piece of this rail is still preserved at Jefferson City, Missouri. At this time General Grant, later President, visited the plant and offered his cordial congratulations to owners and superintendent for the achievement. Mr. Reese retired from active business affairs some years prior to his death, but nothing interested him so much as productive or mechanical affairs, and just before his death, at the age of seventy-eight years, he was working on plans for a flying machine. Mr. Reese was a man of large ability and definite achievement, recognized in his own time for his brilliant mentality and his practical application of his talents to the most important industries of the country. He was one of the pioneers in this endeavor which has meant so much to American industry, towards simplifying the various operations required in the manufacture of iron and steel products.

Abram Reese married Mary Godwin, of Hiworth, Wiltshire, England. Mrs. Reese's brothers were pioneer potters of Ohio and West Virginia. Abram and Mary (Godwin) Reese were the parents of the following children: 1. Harry W., of Pittsburgh. 2. Arthur B., of Pittsburgh. 3. Stanley C., of Pittsburgh. 4. Charles, of New York. 5. Cara, deceased.

(The Jones Line).

Arms—Argent, a cross flory engrailed sable, between four choughs proper, quartering, gules, a lion rampant within a border indented or, for Owen of Rhiwsaeson; gules, three lions passant argent; sable three roses argent (the arms of Cinedda Wledig).

The surname Jones is the second most common name in the English language, Smith only taking precedence in point of numbers of individuals bearing it. In Wales the Jones family of Esgair Evan, Llanbrynmair, was connected with the Llewelyn family, being descended from Edwin, Prince of Tegeingl, founder of the 12th Noble Tribe of North Wales, and through Edwin from Edmund Ironside, King of England. From Edwin, Prince of Tegeingl, descent of the Jones family of Esgair Evan is indicated by the following pedigree:

(I) Edwin, Prince of Tegeingl, founder of the 12th Noble Tribe of North Wales, was fourth in descent from Hywel Dda, and flourished about the middle of the eleventh century. His mother was Ethelfleda, daughter and heiress of Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and relict of Edmund Ironside, King of England. He married Gwerydd, or Ewerydda, sister of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, by whom he had three sons—Owain (who died in 1103), Uchdryd, and Hywel.

(II) Uchdryd ab Edwin, Lord of Cyfeiliog and Meirion, married (first) Agnes, daughter of Llewelyn Audorchog ("of the golden torque"), Lord of Ial, who bore him Iorwerth, Idnerth Benfras, Llawdden, and Philip, of Cyfeiliog. By his second wife, Angharad, daughter of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, he had a son, Meredydd, ancestor of the Owens of Llynlloedd, Tedsmore, Woodhouse, Condover, and Bettws Cadewain, Powell of Nanteos, and Bromfield of Bromfield.

(III) Philip of Cyfeiliog, married Jones, daughter of Prys ap Howel ap Trahaiarn, by whom he had a son,

(IV) Hywel of Darowen, who married Angharad, daughter of Llewelyn Fychan, Lord of Main, who bore him a son,

(V) David of Darowen, whose wife was Jane, daughter of Hywel ab David ab Fycham of Trefor. By her he had a son,

(VI) Iorwerth of Abergwidol, who married Arddun, daughter of Trahaearn ab Kynrig ab Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, and had a son,

(VII) Llewelyn of Abergwidol, whose wife was Jonet, a daughter of Sir John Scudamore, Knight, of Kentchurch, by his wife Alice or Elizabeth, a daughter and co-heir of Owain Glyndwr. Their son,

(VIII) Griffith of Abergwidol, married Dyddgu, daughter of Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Gwyn ab Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Merioneth, and they had a son,

(IX) Llewelyn, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Llewelyn ap Madoc ap Tudur of Penegoes, who bore him

(X) Madog, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Owen ap Meredith ap David ap Griffith Fynchan of Neuaddwen. Their son,

(XI) David Bwl, married Alice (or Tangwystl), daughter of Llewelyn Gogof, of the house of Mathafarn, and by her had a son,

(XII) Griffith, who married Jane, daughter of Evan ab Madog ab Gruffydd ab Evan ab Meredydd ap Hywel Goch of Darowen, by whom he had three sons—David Gethin (ancestor of Morgan, Caelan), Llewelyn of Llanbrynmair, and Hywel, of whom further.

(XIII) Hywel ap Griffith married Mabel, daughter of Evan Fychan ab Evan ab Cadwgan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Meredydd ab Philip ab Uchdryd (see above). Their son,

(XIV) Gwilym, married Gwen, daughter of Evan David of Wenallt, descended from Edwin of Tegeingl, and by her had a son,

(XV) Morgan, who married and had issue.

(XVI) John of Esgair Evan, who married a daughter of Edward Gwyn of Dolbachog, ap Morris ap John ap Evan ap Lewis Gwyn or Wyn of Dolbachog, by Catherine, daughter of John Pugh of Mathafarn. He had a son,

(XVII) Thomas ap John, who was a Grand Juror at the Great Sessions held at Pool 11th May, 1 Charles I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Randle Owen of Gellidywyll, son of Morris Owen of Rhiwsaeson (see *ante.*, p. 44), and by her had a son,

(XVIII) John Jones, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey ab Thomas ap Morris of Machynlleth. He died March, 1675, leaving issue.

(XIX) Thomas Jones of Esgair Evan. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Evan Evans of Cwmyranel, Carno (descended from Evan Llwyd, Lord of Carno), by Catherine, daughter of Lodwick Lloyd of Gwestydd, and they had a son,

(XX) John Jones of Esgair Evan, who was baptized 30th June, 1705. He was on Grand Jury, 1744. He died at Cwmbychanbach, June 1, 1787, aged eighty-two, but was buried at Llanbrynmair. His wife was Jane, eldest daughter of Humphrey Jones of Esgair, by Jane, sister of Henry Davies of Abernant, near Llanfyllin. She died February 9, 1786, aged seventy-five, and was buried at Llanbrynmair. They had nine children, namely: 1. Thomas. 2. William, a clergyman, who died without issue. 3. John, of Cwmbychanmawr. 4. Humphrey, of whom further. 5. Jane, who married Richard Pritchard, of Ceniarth. 6. Ellen, who married Titus Evans, a printer, of Machynlleth. 7. Ann, who married Randal Evans. 8. Richard, of Cwmbychanbach. 9. Mary, who married the Rev. Robert Parry, vicar of Eglwysfach.

(XXI) Humphrey Jones, son of John and Jane (Jones) Jones, was baptized

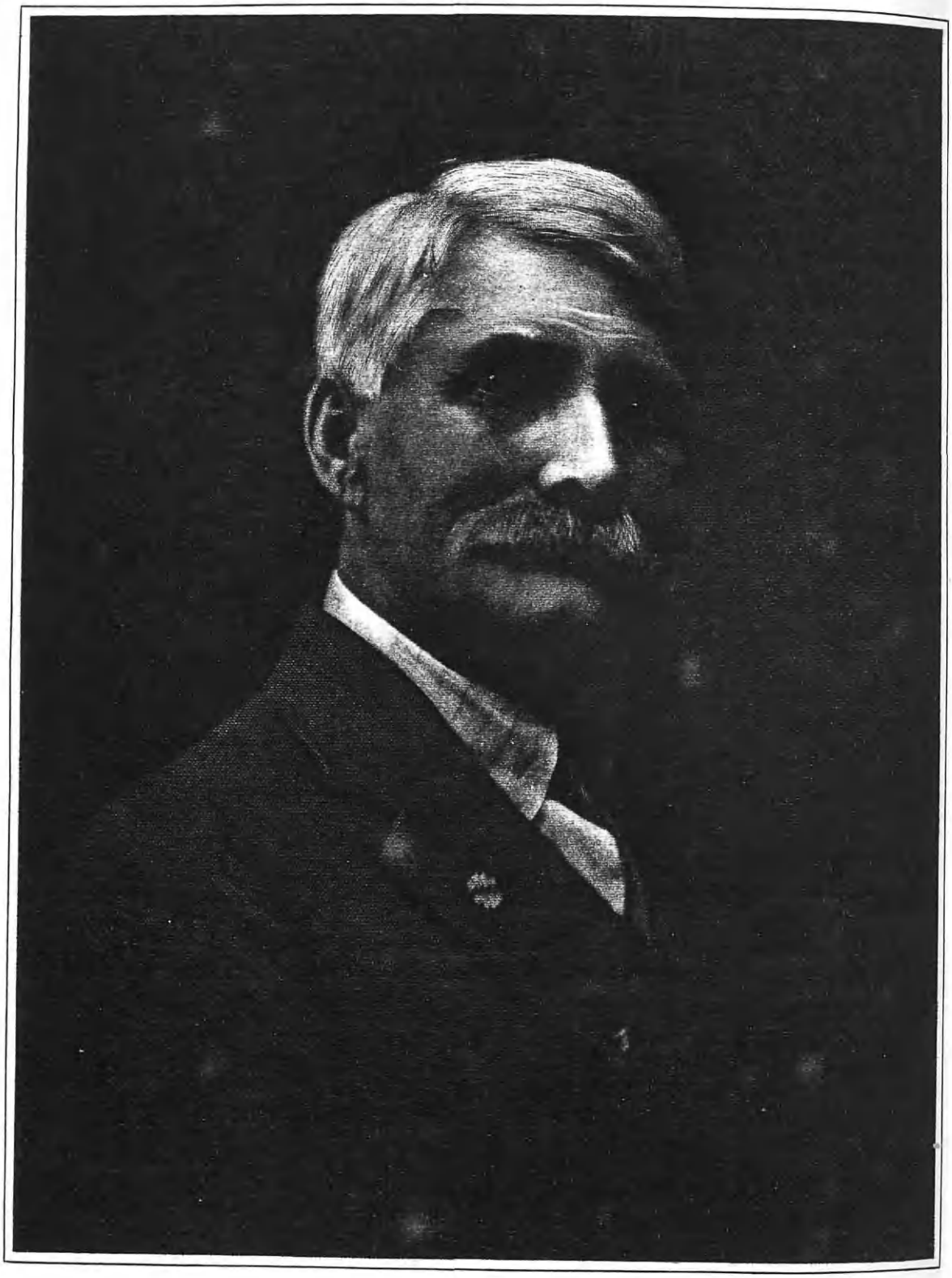
May 19, 1732. It is possible that this was the Humphrey Jones mentioned below. The name Humphrey was a favorite in this branch of the Jones family, however, and this particular connection has not been definitely established. The armorial bearings described herewith are those recorded in the History of the Parish of Llanbrynmair for Jones of Esgair Evan.

(I) Humphrey Jones, of the ancient house of "Esgair Evan" of Llanbrynmair, Wales, possibly the Humphrey mentioned above, was a resident of Belam, Llanbrynmair, North Wales. He married Mary Roberts, who was a member of the "Old Independent Chapel" at Llanbrynmair. History says that Llanbrynmair was the Predmont of Wales in the Seventeenth Century, and that next to Palestine, no other name is so revered. The house is still standing there, where during the religious persecutions of the Seventeenth Century, the Roberts, Jones, and other families kept the Covenant for sixty-four years before they dared build the "Old Independent Chapel" in 1739. For seventy-four years after her first commission Mary (Roberts) Jones was a member of that congregation. Among the children of Humphrey and Mary (Roberts) Jones, was Robert, of whom further.

(II) Robert Jones, son of Humphrey and Mary (Roberts) Jones, was a native of Llanbrynmair, Northern Wales. In 1841, with his wife and two children, Elizabeth and John, he came to America, whither the two older children, Thomas and Mary, had come the previous year with Dr. Chidlaw, a personal friend of the Jones family. He married Mary Bebb.

Both the Jones and Bebb families figure in the parish history of Llanbrynmair as far back as 1663, as vicars, church wardens and overseers of the poor, and in the churchyard of the "Old Independent Chapel" is the tomb of Edward Bebb, Quaker, died April 23, 1740, the ancestor of Mary (Bebb) Jones and her brother, Edward Bebb. Mary Bebb was related to Josiah Jones (*non de plum* Brynmair), the old Welsh bard and religious writer of Wales. Judge William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor of Ohio, was a cousin of Mrs. Reese. He tutored the children of old General Harrison (of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" fame), when he was twenty years of age, in mathematics, Latin, French and German, living in the Harrison family one year. He afterwards started an academy at South Bend, Indiana, and through the influence of General Harrison the leading families of Cincinnati sent their children to the institution. He then studied law, became Judge and later Governor of Ohio, through the appointment of the President, and according to history he was the first Governor to take the stump against slavery. He afterwards held other offices under the United States Government. He was the intimate friend of Thomas Corwin, and their portraits in the State House at Columbus, Ohio, are called the "David and Jonathan" of the Ohio bar. Children of Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones: 1. Thomas. 2. Mary. 3. Elizabeth Bebb, of whom further. 4. John. Possibly others.

Elizabeth Bebb Jones, daughter of Robert and Mary (Bebb) Jones, was born in Llanbrynmair, Northern Wales, February 21, 1824, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1898. She came to this country with her parents in 1841, and was a faithful and respected member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for fifty-four years. It is recorded of her that she was a tower of strength to her husband during the dark days of his business life, and a most loving, devoted mother, whom "Her chil-



Jno C Looker

dren rise up and call blessed," a loyal friend in the hour of adversity. She married, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1844, Isaac Reese. (See Reese II).

REFERENCES—(Reese) "Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. VII, p. 2411. M. E. Reese: "Genealogy of the Reese Family in Wales and America." Burke: "General Armory." (Jones) "History of the Parish of Llanbrynmair." "Collections, Historical and Archaeological, of Montgomeryshire and Its Borders," Vol. XIX, 1886.

LOOKER, John C.,

Oil Producer.

In Bradford, Pennsylvania, have transpired many of the epoch-marking events of the oil industry, and in that region John C. Looker has spent a lifetime in oil production. He was born at New Richmond, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1854, a son of Henry and Louisa (Hatch) Looker. His grandfather, John Looker, was a farmer in Crawford County when he died. Henry Looker, father of John C. Looker, was also a farmer in that county, and died while living with his son, at the age of eighty-four years, his wife dying at the same age, and both are buried at Lyona, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

John C. Looker attended the public schools at Lyona, and had to walk a mile and a half to school. He was reared to the work of farming with his father, and remained at his home until nineteen years of age, when he was employed with Fred C. Peck for two years, doing farm work. He then went to Tidioute, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and began to work about the oil wells. After a year of this employment, on September 20, 1877, he came to Bradford and was employed as a rig builder for six months. He first came to Bradford with two dollars in his pocket, and recently he has returned to that city, having built his two dollars up to a fortune of $1,500,000. He then went into the work of pumping wells and remained at that for three years. In 1881 he began producing oil in partnership with J. M. Winger, at Smith Hollow, Otto Township, on a five-acre lease, and after two years he bought out his partner. Since that time he has been alone in the industry. He purchased additional property at different times, and at one time had 1,000 acres of valuable oil lands with two hundred and forty-three producing wells. Most of his property was located in Otto Township, but he had some leases in Foster Township. Mr. Looker has been very successful as an oil producer, and some of his best property was in the Bradford fields. On August 19, 1925, he sold all of his oil leases, and has recently removed from Dallas City to Bradford, Pennsylvania. He also owns two valuable farms in Crawford County, one of which is the old Looker homestead.

Mr. Looker is an independent Republican, and was active in getting the improved road built on Route No. 100, from Corwin Center to Rixford, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Bradford Club, the Oil Men's Club, the Bradford Automobile Association, the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and other associations. Mr. Looker is one of the best-known men in this section and has done much for the community.

On July 4, 1876, John C. Looker married Sarah E. Putnam, who was born near Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. She is a granddaughter of Leonard Putnam and daughter of Alfred Putnam. Leonard Putnam was born in Connecticut, and was a descendant of General Israel Putnam. He left Connecticut and located for a time at Mayville, Chautauqua County, New York, and later removed to Crawford County, Pennsyl-

vania, where he followed farming. He died from an accident, at the age of forty-nine. His son, Alfred Putnam, was fifteen years old when his parents left Mayville for Crawford County. He followed farming there, and died, aged seventy-nine years. He married Sarah E. Beardsley, and she died at the age of thirty-two. She was a daughter of William and Harriet Beardsley, and they had children: Amanzo, Edwin A., William A., and Sarah E., wife of John C. Looker, above mentioned.

John C. and Sarah E. (Putnam) Looker are the parents of the following children: 1. Fred C., who died aged two years. 2. Louise Althea, wife of Charles Lewis, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and they have children: Marjorie Althea, Sarah Helen, and Edna Louise. 3. James W., who is an oil producer of Rixford, Pennsylvania. He married Christine Ekas, and they have children: James E., Francis W., and Gloria June. 4. Myrtle E., wife of S. T. Dennis, living at Dallas, Pennsylvania; they have children: Ronald, Leith L., Lucile M., Sarah Thurley, and Ida Louise. 5. Ida May, wife of Glenn Burt, residing at Whittier, California; they have one adopted child, Don.

Mr. Looker has recently purchased the historically famous Captain John Brown farm, situated in Richmond Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and consisting of ninety-eight acres. This historic farm he intends to present to the John Brown Memorial Association.

WOOD, Arthur Edwin,

Business Executive.

By the force of his personality and keenness of business ability, Arthur Edwin Wood won for himself and for the firm of which he was a member, E. W. Bailly & Company, grain brokers of Chicago and environs, financial success and a widespread reputation for probity and good judgment. The same qualities entered into his social and fraternal life. He was one of those men destined to lift himself to preëminence in every direction and to retain the liking and esteem of his associates in his upward progress.

Arthur Edwin Wood was born at Green Valley, Illinois, January 28, 1864, son of William St. Clair and Margaret (Russell) Wood, both of whom were born in Scotland and lived an the Firth of Forth. The son was educated at Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Illinois. In 1896 he came to Gibson City, Illinois, where for three years he was associated with his brother-in-law in the grain trade. Thereafter, all his energies were devoted to advancing the interests of the E. W. Bailly Company, with whom he remained for the rest of his business life. For twenty-seven years he was engaged by E. W. Bailly & Company, and established branches at Gibson City, Monticello, and Decatur, Illinois, keeping them profitably operating. During the last six years he was a member of the firm and acted as secretary of the company. Dependable in every respect, with a wide understanding of men and business conditions, particularly as relating to the grain industry, Mr. Wood was the finest type of American business man.

In Masonry, he climbed as high as in the business world. He was a member of Gibson Lodge, No. 733, Free and Accepted Masons; Gibson Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mt. Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar, Paxton, Illinois; Bloomington Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Ansar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Springfield, Illinois. In

Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Leander Trautman

Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

1911, in Saratoga, New York, he was made a thirty-third degree Mason, in company with Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of the State of Illinois. He was Past Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons from 1918 to 1922, and Grand Master of Illinois, 1923-24.

In 1896, Arthur Edwin Wood married (first) Flora Topliff, daughter of Edward A. and Ella Topliff, of Clifton, Illinois, who died June 21, 1912. A son, Percy S. Wood, was born to them, January 28, 1902, at Gibson City; he married, on September 6, 1924, Catherine Coffey, of Decatur, Illinois. Arthur Edwin Wood married (second) Mrs. Etta (Jordan) Fish, on September 10, 1913, at Gibson City, Illinois. Mrs. Wood survives her husband, and resides in Chicago.

The many prosperous branches of the well-established firm with which he was so long associated stand as a monument to the industry and business acumen of Mr. Wood. He contributed much also to the dignity and activities of the Masonic bodies in Illinois. As a citizen he was dependable and interested in all progressive movements, and as a man he was so kindly, so generous, so companionable that he compelled friendship from all with whom he came in contact. His home life was happy and complete, and his whole career furnished a desirable plan on which Young America might model itself.

TRAUTMAN, Leander,

Attorney.

Leander Trautman, one of the best-known members of the bar now living in Pittsburgh, was born February 17, 1865, at Canton, Ohio, a son of the Rev. Louis Trautman, who, although of German parentage, was born at Montpelier, France, and was a minister of the Lutheran Church. He married Katherine Wismer, daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Keil) Wismer, and granddaughter of Jacob Wismer, who bore him three children, of whom the eldest died in infancy, and the others were twins, Leander and Alexander L., the latter of whom married Emma May Reep, by whom he had three children: Louis L., Marion G., and Ralph E. The Rev. Louis Trautman died March 22, 1865, at Canton, Ohio, where he was pastor of a Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Katherine Trautman, who subsequently married J. B. Nobbs, was the daughter of Solomon Wismer and the granddaughter of Jacob Wismer, who was twice married, his first wife being the mother of all his children. Solomon Wismer was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and all his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died at the age of fifty-four, and his wife, Katherine, lived to be eighty-two. Their daughter Katherine became the wife of the Rev. Louis Trautman, as mentioned above. After the death of Mr. Trautman she moved, in 1869, to Pittsburgh, where, in February, 1871, she married Josiah Benjamin Nobbs. Mr. Nobbs was born in 1828, in London, England, and was brought to this country at the age of four years. Mr. Nobbs was twice married. His first wife was Mary McCurdy. Mrs. Trautman, the second wife of Mr. Nobbs, became the mother of seven children, five of whom died in infancy.

Leander Trautman, son of Louis and Katherine (Wismer) Trautman, was but six weeks old at the time of the death of his father, and was four years old when his mother moved to Pittsburgh. He received his education in the O'Hara School and the Pittsburgh High School. On

leaving the latter institution he was obliged to go to work in a mill, but after earning sufficient money he applied himself to the study of stenography. He never entered college, but took a complete classical university course by private tutoring under the best professors in Allegheny County. As a stenographer Mr. Trautman has achieved a reputation, having kept up his speed all these years, and therefore ranks as one of the oldest stenographers in the county. It is claimed that he has reported as many conventions and speeches of famous men of Pittsburgh, during the last twenty-five years, as any one man in the vicinity, having also reported in every court of the county, as well as in the United States courts. While practicing stenography in the courts he read law under Judge Jacob F. Slagle, and early in 1893 was admitted to the bar. He has offices in the First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh.

In politics Mr. Trautman is a Republican, but not a partisan. He has voted with and supported the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, whenever he thought that by doing so he could serve the best interests of the community. He has made numerous political speeches throughout the county, but has always refused to become a candidate for any office. Mr. Trautman is a stockholder and director in various Pittsburgh corporations, which he is serving in the capacity of attorney. He affiliates with the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights Templar. He is a regular attendant of the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Trautman married, April 16, 1896, Minnie, daughter of George and Mary Abel, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Katherine, Anna Louise, and Florence Wilhelmina. Mr. Trautman is very domestic in his habits, and is devoted to the study of history and science. He is the possesor of one of the finest libraries in Pittsburgh, including works on history, science, constitutional law, constitutional history, and general literature.

HEMINGWAY, Alfred Tyler,

Man of Varied Interests.

When, in 1922, Alfred Tyler Hemingway passed away, the "Kansas City Star" said editorially:

In every American city the great difficulty is in finding men of affairs who are ready to give time and interest to community matters. The average man is absorbed in his own business. It is an effort for him to take a hand in outside things, and he is often disposed to evade such responsibilities if he can. Yet the whole progress of our common life depends on men recognizing their obligations and accepting the duties that come to them.

Alfred Tyler Hemingway, who died last week, was an example of the good business man who is a good citizen as well. Engaged as he was in important private affairs, he was always ready to do his share in outside activities. He was not too busy to serve his church, to serve the cause of education, to take part in municipal progress; was a driving force in the Westminster Forum, in its men's club, and in all its organized work. He was a trustee of Drury College and Kidder Institute; entered heartily into the anti-boss campaign of two years ago and refused the urgent request to be the nominee for alderman in his ward only because his business kept him so much out of town.

Yet none of these things did he make a burden. He did all his work with gayety and good humor. His fine loyalty to his ideals never lost the human touch. He loved life in all its manifold phases. He lived fully and abundantly.

Such personalities as his live on in the lives they have touched, in the activities they have influenced, a permanent possession not only of their friends but of the whole community.

Finer eulogy could not be written of a man, but Mr. Hemingway excited such comment from all who came in contact

with him personally, for he literally lived the advice which forms the concluding paragraph of his book, "How to Make Good," written originally for the benefit of his son, Franklin White, but later published and sent out on its mission of good:

So handle yourself that you may be in that large group of men who are making possible the finest development of individuals and communities through making accessible the comforts of life, the fostering of the arts, the promotion of institutions for physical, intellectual and spiritual training and the spreading of the propaganda of peace and goodwill.

The Hemingway family of which Alfred Tyler Hemingway was a worthy twentieth-century representative was founded in New England by Ralph Hemingway, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633. The line of descent from Ralph Hemingway is through his son Samuel; his son Abraham; his son Abraham (2); his son Jacob; his son Jacob Streel; his son Allen; his son Anson Tyler; his son Alfred Tyler Hemingway, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Lieutenant Anson Tyler Hemingway, of the eighth American generation, was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, August 26, 1844. Lieutenant Hemingway won his military title during four years of service in the Union Army, 1861-1865. He was a student at Wheaton College, and there met Adelaide Edmonds, daughter of John Wesley and Margaret (Mellor) Edmonds. They were married August 27, 1867, and for two years thereafter Chicago was the family home. They then moved to their own new home at Oak Park, near Oregon, Illinois, where they resided for fifty-three years, when the mother died in her eighty-second year, survived by her husband and five children: Anginette, married F. B. Hines; Dr. Clarence E. Hemingway; Willoughby A. Hemingway, of Tai Ku Shansi, China; George R.; and Miss Grace Hemingway. Her fourth son and fifth child, Alfred Tyler Hemingway, preceded her to the spirit world, the first break in the family circle.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hemingway joined the First Congregational Church of Oak Park in September, 1869, and for fifty-three years worked side by side in its departments, Mr. Hemingway as Sunday School teacher and now deacon emeritus, Mrs. Hemingway as Sunday School teacher and president of the Woman's Society.

Adelaide (Edmonds) Hemingway was born at Light House, Ogle County, Illinois, August 17, 1841, died at her home on Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, February 5, 1923. Her parents, in 1839, moved to Ogle County from Syracuse, New York, and settled on the farm they owned for many years, lying between Oregon and Dixon. They were the parents of nine children, of which she was the third, all intensely patriotic, her brother Hiram serving in the Union Army. She shook hands with President Lincoln, and when she wed it was to a soldier boy. She and her sister formed the graduating class at Wheaton College in 1867 and presented a full commencement day program with essays, class prophecy, poem and valedictory. Two years after graduation she married, and as children were born to them she made their upbringing the business of her life and lived to rejoice in their successes, and also was called upon to mourn the loss of one son, Alfred Tyler Hemingway.

Alfred Tyler Hemingway, son of Lieutenant Anson Tyler and Adelaide (Edmonds) Hemingway, was born at Oak Park, Illinois, in the family home, corner of Superior Street and Oak Park Avenue,

December 4, 1877, and died at his home in Kansas City, Missouri, No. 3629 Warwick Boulevard, February 23, 1922. All his early associations centered around Oak Park, where he completed public school study with graduation from high school in 1897. At the age of thirteen, November 30, 1890, he joined the First Congregational Church at Oak Park, and all through his school years was an active worker in that church. In 1902 he was graduated from Oberlin College and there he was an intellectual, social and religious leader. From college he passed at once into the business upon which he had decided, and in the yellow pine forests of Louisiana, in hip boots and measuring instruments, he made his first beginning, ranking as timber land estimator at one dollar daily wage. It was there that he learned to know timber and lumber and there was no detail of the business, from estimating the value of standing timber to the finished product, that he was unfamiliar with. He was also an expert in wholesale and retail distribution of lumber, and, best of all, he understood and was in sympathy with the human side of the lumber industry and he brought out the best physical, moral and social qualities of the men with whom he worked.

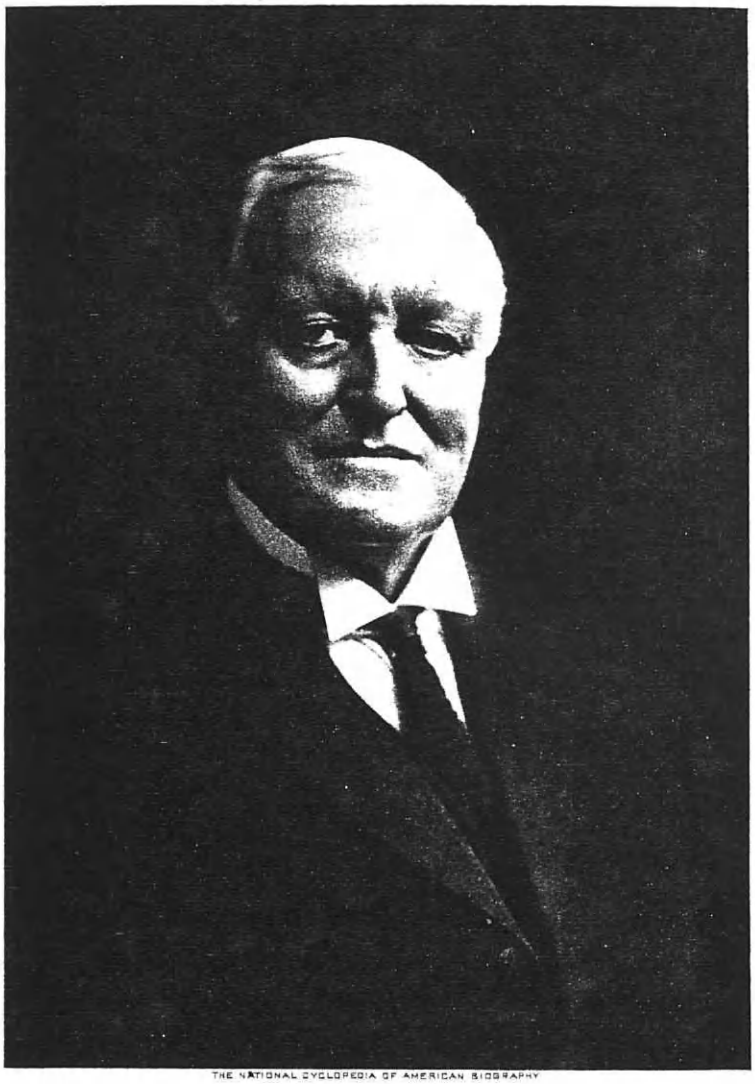
Mr. Hemingway made rapid advance to official position, and at the time of his passing he was secretary and general manager of the Forest Lumber Company; secretary of the Louisiana Central Lumber Company; White-Grandin Lumber Company, Inc.; Oakdale & Gulf Railway Company; Leesville, Slagle & Eastern Railway Company; Forest Oil & Gas Company, Inc.; Exchange Sawmills Sales Company; assistant secretary of the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company; treasurer of the Louisiana Sawmill Company, Inc.; director of the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company; a trustee of Kidder Institute, Kidder, Missouri, and of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri.

He was a hard worker but he knew how to play, and he had a wonderful capacity for making friends. He loved music, literature, poetry and wholesome fun, nothing delighting him more than golf, fishing and hunting. During his sixteen years of residence in Kansas City he was a devoted member of Westminster Congregational Church, serving for several years as a deacon and later was elected president of the Westminster Men's Club. He was a member of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Mission Hills Country Club, Knife and Fork Club, City Club and the Kansas City Club.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the directors of the various companies in which Mr. Hemingway was interested:

Gathered together at our first meeting since the recent death of our close friend and co-worker, Alfred Tyler Hemingway, his absence and our great loss is keenly borne in upon us. We, the directors of the White-Grandin Lumber Company, Louisiana Saw Mill Company, Forest Lumber Company, Louisiana Central Lumber Company, and the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, desire to place on records of these companies an expression of our high regard for him as a true friend and associate and our deep sympathy for all the members of his family. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the sad and sudden death of Alfred Tyler Hemingway, we, the directors of these companies who have been privileged to know and work with him (resulting in a sincere and deep regard for his energy, ability, faithfulness and above all his high standard of Christian citizenship) are not able to express in feeble words our heartfelt loss. A true friend, strong and aggressive, never hesitating to champion the cause of right, living in the sunshine of life, has been taken from our midst. His immediate family and friends have our warmest sympathy, and the wish of each of us as individuals is to be of any possible service at any time. We who have sons can surely hope for them no more than this we hope for Franklin, his son, that they and he may



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John B White

have as clean, useful Christian lives as did our friend.

We, the directors of these companies, are better men for having known Alfred Tyler Hemingway.

Resolutions by the Men's Bible Class of Westminster Church:

The members of the Men's Bible Class of Westminster Church are very sorrowful indeed over the death of Alfred T. Hemingway, who for many years past has been an active member of the class. For many months he was president of the Men's Organization of the church. At all times he has been active in the class, present at its exercises when in the city, full of suggestions as to plans for more efficient work and larger membership, taking an earnest, active part in the lesson discussions from week to week, eager in securing new members for the class, active in seeing that new members were made to feel at home, in every way administering to the interests of others of the class membership, having a kindly interest in all, and beloved by all in return. He was a thoroughly conscientious Christian man, possessing high and noble ideals. He was a warm-hearted friend, attractive companion and, naturally, a leader. He was willing at all times to make sacrifice and render such service as he saw could be rendered. We feel that in his going we have suffered a great loss. We shall, through the days and months and years to come, remember him, what he was and what he did, with sincere affection. To those of his household we extend our most sincere sympathy. Our prayers go with them, every one, and with all those of our fellowship, who with them suffer in his loss.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of the class and delivered also to the family.

On April 8, 1903, Mr. Hemingway married Fanny Arabell White, born in Youngsville, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1876, a graduate of the Kansas City High School, class of 1896, and of Oberlin College, in 1902. She is a daughter of Captain John Barber White (q. v.), of Kansas City, and his first wife, Arabell (Bowen) White, both born in Chautauqua County, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway two children were born: Franklin White and Jane Tyler, who, with their mother, survive their husband and father.

It was to give his son, Franklin W., the benefit of some of the experience his father had gained in the hard school of business life that Mr. Hemingway wrote and published in 1915 his admirable work, "How to Make Good," a book that met with a wonderful demand, individuals and firms giving away copies by tens and hundreds to friends, employees and customers. Two letters are appended, the first from E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System, the other from Edward Hines, president of the Edward Hines Lumber Company. Mr. Ripley said:

I have just finished reading your book "How to Make Good." Permit me to congratulate you on condensing so much sense into so small a compass. It is a book which is especially valuable to young men, but which can also be profitably used by older men. It shows very clearly that you are speaking from experience and have traveled the path you are indicating to others.

Said Mr. Hines:

You may send me one hundred copies of "How to Make Good," together with invoice, for which I will remit at once and after I have them distributed it may be that I will have you send me some more.

I read your book very carefully and per the advice on your first page I read it with a purpose, trying to get all the good out of it. I want to compliment you on how much you produce in so few pages. I am going to send these books to some of our men, together with a letter calling their attention to the importance of their taking to heart everything in it.

The little booklet has accomplished a wealth of good, and it was a great pleasure to Mr. Hemingway to give it to the world as well as to his son, for whom it was written.

WHITE, Captain John Barber,

Pioneer in Lumber Industry.

Often during his lifetime Mr. White was asked how he acquired the title of "Captain." His own version of it was as

follows: "Years ago I built a summer home in the Ozarks. It had two chimneys. Other houses around had only one. The mountain folk began callin me 'captain,' and as summer colonists came, many from Kansas City, the name stuck. The title was won through smoke, but not through battle." If one's deeds of bravery and usefulness to his fellowmen and great achievement in the world of business count, he would have been awarded the highest title. He was a pioneer in the lumber industry of Missouri, and one of the most widely known lumber men in the United States.

Captain White was known as a business man of keen vision, accurate forecast, and as a master of detail. There was a spirit of tolerance and forebearance in this captain of industry. His philosophy was based on the certainty of the good in human nature and the reward of endeavor. He believed in a second chance for those who had failed at the first chance. As an organizer he was conspicuously successful. He organized lumber plants to convert timber to lumber, and then organized conservation associations for reforestation. He was president of the National Conservation Congress in 1911, and the story of his election shows one of his characteristics. Favored for the presidency, Captain White's election was delayed largely by the "rumor squad" that spread propaganda of his close association with Edward Hines, retail lumber magnate, then involved in the United States Senator Lorimer probe in the Illinois Legislature The rumor was that Captain White intended to appoint Hines as chairman of the executive board. A committee called on Captain White and asked him for his pledge not to appoint Hines to any office, in the event of his election. His reply was: "It would be beneath the dignity of a man worthy to head this great organization to pledge himself to appoint, or refuse to appoint, any man to office whatsoever. As proud as I would be to receive the honor, I would not make such a pledge even if the Presidency should hang in the balance. I am sorry, gentlemen, but I cannot and will not make any pledge."

These facts and incidents give the reader good side-lights upon this man, who came from a Chautauqua County schoolroom to the highest places in the lumber industry. His genealogy is of interest, and again proves that "blood will tell."

(I) John White, the founder of this branch, son of Robert White, and grandson of Robert White, was of South Petherton, Somersetshire, England, where he was baptized in 1602. His ancestor was church warden at South Petherton in 1578; and members of the family have held positions of honor and trust in both England and America for several centuries, many having rendered valuable public service. John White came to New England and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, but ten years later he returned to England. In 1653 he came again to New England, settled at Lancaster, Massachusetts, and there died in 1673. John White had a grant of sixty acres at Salem in that part now known as Wenham, and there built the first saw and grist mill on Mile River. He married Joan West.

(II) Josiah White, son of John and Joan (West) White, was baptized in the First Church at Salem, June 4, 1642. He was a private in King Philip's War, and in 1704 was sergeant in command of a garrison on the west side of the Penicook River. He married Mary Rice.

(III) Josiah White, son of Josiah and Mary (Rice) White, was born in Lan-

caster, September 16, 1682, and became an important man in town and church, being tythingman, moderator, deputy to the General Court, selectman, and a deacon of the church, from 1729 until his death in 1772. He married Abigail Whitcomb. Josiah White served in the Colonial War, and his eldest son, Jonathan, was an officer of the Revolution, holding the rank of colonel.

(IV) Josiah White, son of Josiah and Abigail (Whitcomb) White, was born January 3, 1714, and lived later at Leominster, Massachusetts, where he built the first sawmill, his dam being still in use. He married Deborah House.

(V) Luke White, son of Josiah and Deborah (House) White, served in the War of the Revolution in Captain Warner's company, Colonel Marshall's regiment, later serving as clerk in the commissary department. He married Eunice White, a granddaughter of Colonel Jonathan White, the Revolutionary officer.

(VI) John White, son of Luke and Eunice (White) White, was a school teacher in earlier life, but in 1843 moved to near Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, where he became a manufacturer of veneers used in furniture manufacturing. He married Rebekah Barber.

(VII) John Barber White, son of John and Rebekah (Barber) White, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, December 8, 1847, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, January 5, 1923, having been a resident of that city and prominent in its business life for thirty-two years. He was educated in the public schools and at Jamestown Academy, then for three years taught school during the winter months, and worked in the lumber camps during the summer season. He was eighteen when he began teaching and twenty-one when, in 1868, he bought a tract of pine timber near Youngsville, Pennsylvania. That was the beginning of his business career, and for twelve years thereafter he steadily engaged in manufacturing and retailing lumber. The detail of those twelve years is interesting. After two years spent in clearing the tract Mr. White opened a lumber yard in Brady, and another in Petrolia, Pennsylvania. In 1874 he bought the Arcade sawmill in Tidioute, Pennsylvania, started a lumber yard in Scrubgrass, Pennsylvania, the same year, and in 1878 bought a sawmill in Youngsville, equipped for manufacturing staves and headings for barrels, also for the making of shingles. He was peculiarly successful in all these undertakings, which he continued until 1880.

These twelve years of successful business had not only inspired in Mr. White a confidence in himself and the business he had chosen, but his success had attracted the attention of men of capital. This resulted in an association with E. B. Grandin, J. L. Grandin, Captain H. H. Cumings, and Jahu Hunter, out of which came the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, organized in 1880, one of the pioneer lumber companies of the Southwest. The offices of this company were located at Grandin, Missouri, for several years, then were moved to West Eminence, Missouri. Mr. White was the first general manager of the company, and in 1892 he established headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri, which became his permanent home. Later he became president of the company as well as its general manager.

In 1899 Mr. White assumed new responsibilities in association with Oliver W. Fisher and others, they organizing the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, of which Mr. White was secretary and director from its organization. The

mills of that company were at Fisher and Victoria, Louisiana, the offices and sales headquarters in Kansas City. In 1901 Mr. White organized the Louisiana Central Lumber Company, of which he was president, the mills of that company being at Clarks and Standard, Louisiana. He was also president of the Forest Lumber Company, which operated a chain of retail lumber yards in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oklahoma; was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Missouri Lumber and Land Exchange Company, which later was renamed the Exchange Sawmills Sales Company, John B. White, president. He was vice-president of the Grandin Coast Lumber Company, a corporation having extensive holdings in the State of Washington.

Mr. White remained in active charge of the business he had developed until 1920, when his son, Raymond B. White, became his assistant, relieving him of much responsibility. During the last year of his life he withdrew from active participation save as chairman of the boards of the different companies, having been continuously in the lumber business, with constantly widening responsibilities, for over half a century. Just three years prior to his death his associated companies bought from the Gould heirs a tract of 100,000 acres of timber land, on which they established two large lumber plants —the Louisiana Sawmill Company at Glenmore, and the White-Grandin Lumber Company at Slagle, Louisiana. He was connected with and active in organizations to promote the interests of the lumber industry, and the author of several articles on forest conservation. He was particularly active in conservation movements during the Roosevelt administration, and during the terms of Governors Folk and Hadley of Missouri.

Great as were his lumber interests, Mr. White's activities were not confined within their limits. In 1874 he founded the "Warren County News" at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, but later moved to Tidioute. During the years 1886-1907 he was president of the Bank of Poplarbluff, Missouri. He was director of the New England National Bank of Kansas City. He was vice-president of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, a corporation with mills at Seattle, Washington, and Belgrade, Montana. As he was one of the pioneers in the development of the yellow pine industry in the Southwest, so, too, in 1882, he organized the first lumber manufacturers' association in the Southern States, and during the first three years of its existence served as its president. Later, that association became the Southern Pine Association. He was a member of the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

His connection with public affairs was long continued, beginning in 1875, when he was chosen president of the Board of Education of Youngsville, Pennsylvania, an office he held until 1883. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1878-1879 was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and one of a committee of seven appointed by the Legislature in 1879 to prosecute bribery cases. That, however, was his only elective office, although a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, and a Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, honored him with their confidence, and appointed him to public offices of importance. He served under appointment of President Roosevelt, in 1907, as a member of the Commission on Conservation of Natural Resources, in connection with the Forestry Department, and under President Wilson he

held appointment as a member of the United States Shipping Board, until forced to resign on account of ill health, in 1917. His resignation came at the time of the Denman-Goethals controversy, and was held up by the President for a long time in the hope that Mr. White could adjust the difference, but the latter insisted that he be allowed to retire to private life. He served the State of Missouri on the State Forestry Commission in 1907 and 1908, under appointment of Governor Hadley, and later became his aide-de-camp on his personal staff, with the rank of colonel. He was chairman of the executive committee of the First and Second National Conservation Congresses, and elected president at the Fourth Congress held at Kansas City in September, 1911. He delivered numerous addresses on conservation of the forests and other natural resources, some of these being published in pamphlet form and freely circulated by the Conservation Congress, the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and the lumber associations.

There were many interests in the life of this unusual man which can be estimated by his society memberships. He was intensely interested in history and genealogy, possessing a valuble genealogical library, and he shared his books and his records with patrons of the Missouri Valley Historical Society, also sharing his time, patience, and fortune during the nine years of his presidency of that society. He was constantly in receipt of requests for information concerning genealogy from persons unknown to him, and it is not known that any such request was ever refused. In 1909 he published "Genealogy of the Ancestors and Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1574-1909," in four volumes; "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Gleason of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1607-1909," and "The Barber Genealogy, 1714-1909." Mr. White was a deputy governor of the Missouri Society of Colonial Wars; fourth vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution from Missouri; member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society; the Heath (Massachusetts) Historical Society; president and life member of the Missouri Valley Historical Society, the "Old Northwest" of Ohio, and the Harleian Historical Society of London, England. Other societies were: The American Academy of Political and Social Science; trustee of Kidder Institute and Drury College of Springfield, Missouri; member of the National Geographic Society; the American Society of International Law; International Society for the Promotion of Rivers and Waterways, and the American Academy of Political Science of New York City, and the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Mr. White's recreation was in travel and in study. He visited every part of the United States and toured extensively abroad. He was generous in proportion to his means, and responded liberally to all demands made upon him. He was a strong supporter of the various "drives" and "campaigns" of the World War period, and served as a member of the Liberty Memorial Executive Committee. But to many he was more than a man of large affairs, student, writer, citizen—he was their friend, and in his kindly personality they found a great joy.

Captain White married (first) July 22, 1874, Arabell Bowen, daughter of Daniel Washington and Eliza (Smith) Bowen, of Chautauqua County, New York. Mrs. White died, leaving two children: 1. John Franklin, now deceased. 2. Fanny Arabell, who married Alfred Tyler Hem-

ingway (q. v.), formerly general manager of the Forest Lumber Company of Kansas City. Captain White married (second) December 6, 1882, Emma Siggins, daughter of Benjamin Baird and Elizabeth (Walker) Siggins. To them three children were born: 1. Ruth, who married W. Malcom Lowry, of Kansas City. 2. Jay Barber (deceased). 3. Raymond Baird, his father's business associate in his later years. Mrs. White survives her husband, her home being at No. 1230 West Fifty-eighth Street, Kansas City.

Captain White always retained a great love for his native State and for many years he maintained a summer home at Bemus Point, on beautiful Lake Chautauqua, New York, not far from his birthplace. There he bought sufficient land to support a herd of Holstein Friesian cattle and a model dairy, also a large grove where he established a sugar camp, in both of which he took great pride. In his boyhood days his ambition was to become a lumberman on a large scale, but his modest dreams never equalled the position he came to occupy in that industry. At his death one of his associates expressed the sentiment of all who knew him by the following telegram: "A mighty Pine has fallen."

HETRICK, Hon. Clarence Eugene Francis,

Public Official.

A leading citizen of his community always, Clarence E. F. Hetrick, now Mayor of Asbury Park, uses his office and influence in behalf of city betterment. Few men in municipal office throughout the country have had more thorough political training, and few have achieved the reputation for integrity, high ideals, and splendid accomplishment in office which characterizes Mayor Hetrick.

Mr. Hetrick was born in Van Wert, Ohio, August 1, 1873, son of Colonel Joel Warren and Almira Frances (Evers) Hetrick. Colonel Hetrick served his country with conspicuous gallantry during the Civil War as a member of the 22d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after the war he served in the Ohio National Guard, with the rank of Colonel of the Second Regiment. He was an ardent Republican, and influential in his party so long as he lived in Ohio. In 1887 the family moved to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where Clarence E. F. Hetrick continued his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in June, 1891. He then entered the Freshman class of Rutgers College, receiving a scholarship won in competitive examination. Owing to injuries received in athletic activities, he was compelled to give up his college course.

In 1896 Mr. Hetrick entered the realty field and shortly after joined his father, who had for some time been thus occupied, forming the firm of J. W. Hetrick & Son, dealing in insurance and real estate. After his father's death in 1899, Mr. Hetrick continued the business alone, retiring only in order to devote himself fully to the duties of Mayor in 1915, at the time of his first election to that office. Mayor Hetrick had all his life taken a keen interest in politics, serving for six years as chairman of the Monmouth County Republican Committee and a member of the New Jersey State Republican Committee. In 1904 he was elected receiver of taxes for Neptune Township; in 1906 he was elected treasurer of Asbury Park, from which office he passed to that of sheriff of Monmouth County in 1908. In 1912 he supported Roosevelt, having been elected as a delegate to the National Republican Convention from the Third Con-

C. E. G. Hetrick

gressional District of New Jersey. When that forward looking leader formed the Progressive Party, Mr. Hetrick became chairman of the Monmouth County Progressive Committee and a member of the New Jersey Progressive State Committee. Mayor Hetrick was elected in 1915, to the Mayoralty of Asbury Park, and he has since continued to fill the office of Mayor and director of the Department of Public Affairs of the city, which is under the commission form of government. In 1916 Mayor Hetrick was one of the organizers of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities and since has been a member of the Executive Committee of the League, and in 1924 he became president of that organization.

It is through his reputation as a city-builder that Mayor Hetrick is perhaps best known. Such positions as president of the New Jersey League of Municipalities and Associated New Jersey Coast resorts, as well as membership on directorates of other organizations which have as their goals the betterment of American municipal government, were the result of many years of intensive training in the conduct of the affairs of the city of Asbury Park. Under his leadership the town grew almost overnight from a small seaside village to a thriving city with a peak summer population of 100,000. Grasping the vital necessity of improving transportation service, he launched a vigorous campaign among the railroads for better service into Asbury Park, and connecting lines which serve as feeders to the systems catering to the shore. It was through his unceasing efforts that the splendid railroad station of which Asbury Park now boasts was erected. A leader in devising ways for the protection of the beach front, Mayor Hetrick made an intensive study of various forms of jetties, and succeeded, by persistent enterprise, in securing a large State appropriation to augment Asbury Park's jetty building fund. As a result of this move, an extensive beach area has been built up and erosion along the entire beach front virtually stopped.

During his administration property values trebled. He was one of the first workers to bring new year-round hotels to Asbury Park, interesting foreign capital in his city. Indicative of the progress of the municipality under his administration is the fact that many business properties advanced five hundred per cent in value, and beach front lands correspondingly. Believing that good roads spell success, he entered energetically into a road building campaign, and ultimately outlined a traffic relief system covering a radius of seventy-five miles which the State Highway Department considered one of the most practicable ever submitted. A million-and-a-half dollar high school was built during his third term in office, and a traffic control system, costing $160,000 installed. He was one of the sponsors of an amusement pier, convention hall and board-walk theater destined to give the city world-wide eminence as a watering place. His advocacy of "sane reasoning" in Sunday amusements and his persistent agitation for repeal of archaic blue laws has repeatedly brought him into the national eye. He has dealt with public questions during his incumbency in a broad-gauged manner, proving himself a progressive in supporting woman suffrage and the appointment of women to suitable public departments and offices. His position as president of the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce has strengthened him in achieving his projects for the betterment of the city in general, and his work has benefited the entire North Jersey coast region.

During the World War, the Mayor was chairman and in the front rank of every

sort of patriotic activity. His plan for housing the ten thousand war workers of government plants in Asbury Park during the war period was adopted by the Federal Government. He was vice-president of the executive committee of the New Jersey State Council of Defense, and acted as instructor of the Draft Boards for the Third Congressional District of New Jersey, under appointment by Governor Edge. Throughout these years filled to overflowing with public activities, Mayor Hetrick has been interested in many business concerns and president of various realty development propositions which definitely looked to the extension and improvement of Asbury Park.

Mayor Hetrick's name is now prominently mentioned for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in New Jersey in 1928. He is affiliated with many fraternal organizations; Asbury Lodge, No. 142, Free and Accepted Masons; Standard Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Long Branch, New Jersey; Asbury Park Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; Asbury Park Lodge, No. 128, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Rutgers Alumni Association. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity of Rutgers and of the Rutgers Club.

On January 4, 1906, at Asbury Park, Hon. Clarence Eugene Francis Hetrick was united in marriage to Ida Louise Wyckoff, daughter of Charles and Anna (Brown) Wyckoff. She is a descendant of the Warnes, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, and linked with the most prominent families of the State.

GERAN, Charles Ackerman,

Successful Merchant, Horticulturist.

Charles Ackerman Geran, of Matawan, New Jersey, whose death occurred in 1921, was a resident of that town for more than half a century, and in that length of time he became well and widely known throughout the community and its environs as a pharmacist, a lumber and hardware merchant, as a gentleman farmer who specialized in the growing of rare flowers, choice fruits and vegetables, and as a public-spirited citizen who did everything within his power to give an added impetus to the progress of his adopted town. He was a splendid type of the "self-made man," in the finest sense of that often misused expression, and the distinct success which he achieved in the business circles of Matawan was both actuated by and predicated upon his own initiative, ability, efficiency, and perseverance. Death stilled for all time the activities of his long and useful life, but the fragrance of his memory still endures for those who knew and loved him, for to know him well was to love him and respect him for his many sterling characteristics.

Mr. Geran was born on March 21, 1845, in Marlboro Township, New Jersey, the youngest of the eight children of the late Thomas and Martha (Pease) Geran. He received his education in the local public schools, and was engaged in various lines of endeavor until the year of his marriage. In that same year, 1869, he brought his wife to Matawan to live in the old Woodward house on Jackson Street. Three years later they built a home on Broad Street, where they lived until 1900, when they bought and occupied the present family home. Mr. Geran embarked upon his business career as a clerk for the late Theodore Fountain, soon becoming prescription clerk in the drug store of the late Dr. Shackleton. He relinquished this position in order to enter the lumber and hardware business of the late Judge

Charles H. Goran

Spader, in which he soon became a partner, and about the year 1880 acquired the whole business. Over fifty years ago the lumber from this company's yards was hauled to Ocean Grove for the building there of that now fluorishing community's first house. Later, several people from Matawan built homes in Ocean Grove, hauling the lumber from Mr. Geran's lumber yard. Eventually, however, Mr. Geran dropped the lumber end of the business and handled hardware only. Since becoming the sole owner he took in as partners George M. Harris and Asher P. Woolley, to whom he sold the business in 1911. At the time of his retirement from active business life Mr. Geran bought a farm, and it became his deep interest and hobby to experiment in the culture of choice fruits and vegetables. The farm, named "Glen Geran," is now owned and occupied by his son, Elmer H. Geran

Mr. Geran always took a deep interest in municipal affairs. About 1885, at the time that Matawan first became a borough, a strong difference of opinion was manifest. The struggle was bitter to the very end, but the proposition was finally carrired by the scant margin of six votes. Mr. Geran was one of the leaders for the borough movement, and was also one of the forty-six signers to petition the Board of Freeholders to grant an election by a referendum vote. Only six of those signers are alive today (1926). After the election the borough was incorporated and was governed by what was then known as the Board of Borough Commissioners. The first commissioners were Charles A. Geran, John Bucklin, Charles H. Wardell, E. I. Brown (now all deceased), and James Van Brackle. The borough at that time was assessed at $405,600. The Borough Commissioners organized and elected Mr. Geran as the first secretary, and Mr. Brown as the first president. Mr. Geran was also a charter member of the Matawan Hook and Ladder Company, and one of the organizers of the First Building and Loan Association, continuing his active interest in the Matawan Building and Loan Association when it was formed later, of which he was president. Mr. Geran was always a booster for his home town, believing thoroughly in its possibilities and potentialities, and doing everything within his power to bring new manufactories into the industrial life of the community. In this, as in everything else he undertook, he was conspicuously successful, and among Matawan's new industries which owe their present location to him are shade, piano, steel, and iron factories. Politically, Mr. Geran was a member of the Democratic party, which he served faithfully and well as asssessor for many terms. Fraternally, he was an active and valued member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation was given whole-heartedly to the First Baptist Church, of which he was a regular attendant, a liberal supporter, senior deacon, and for many years the superintendent of its Sunday School.

Charles A. Geran was married in Middletown, New Jersey, on August 18, 1869, to Lydia Hendrickson, a native of that town. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter: 1. Laura, wife of A. B. Henderson. 2. Henry C., of Matawan, New Jersey. 3. Elmer H., ex-United States District Attorney for State of New Jersey, was also Congressman from the Third Congressional District.

The death of Charles A. Geran occurred at his home in Matawan, New

Jersey, after an illness of two weeks' duration, on October 3, 1921, in his seventy-sixth year. The funeral services, held at his late home on the Thursday following (October 6), were conducted by the Rev. W. W. Ludwig, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The bearers were his six nephews: John Geran, of Keyport; Carroll V. Geran, of Brooklyn; Winfield Geran, of Matawan; Thomas G. Van Kirk, of Metuchen; John P. Van Kirk, of Bradley Beach; and John L. Hendrickson, of Middletown. Interment took place in Fair View Cemetery. Thus was born, and thus lived, labored, and died, Charles Ackerman Geran, who achieved without a doubt the highest aim and ideal of mankind, *i. e.* that of leaving this world a better place than he found it. He was an able and astute business man, a sincere citizen, a true patriot, and, above all, an upright Christian gentleman—than which no greater tribute can be paid to the memory of any man.

KING, Frederick Curtis,

Prominent Business Man.

The name of Frederick Curtis King stands out from the roster of citizens of Syracuse, New York, because of his great and inspiring contribution to the development of that town. He was descended from English ancestry, who dwelt in London. The first Americans of the family settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, about 1660. In direct descent, Paul King, Sr., was a private in the Revolutionary War, serving in the Colonial Army, and his son, Paul, Jr., won the rank of lieutenant in that struggle, both having enlisted from Chesterfield, Massachusetts. After the war the son became a prominent figure in the early development of the industrial life of the young republic in that section of New England. The line of descent from Paul King, Sr., is through Asahel King, Sr., and his son Asahel King, Jr., who married Maria Green, with ancestry that reached back in England as far as the eleventh century. Russell Green King, their son, and Frederick C. King's father, married Malvina Abbott. This pair spent their lives on the farm homestead near the village of LaFayette. They were the parents of four children: Minnie, Clara, Frederick Curtis, of further mention; and Melvin L. King, architect.

Frederick Curtis King was born at LaFayette, New York, September 2, 1865. The incomplete education which his busy childhood allowed him he later supplemented by much reading, thought, and talking with many varieties of men. Responsibilities were early heaped on his young shoulders, and he was kept busy on man-size farm tasks. In 1888, a young man of twenty-three, he moved to Syracuse, where he took a position with the Farmers' Exchange for which he was eminently well fitted by his long practical experience at farming in that section. A part of his duties there related to the warehouse conducted by the organization, on the site of what is now Warehouse B, of King's Storage Warehouse, on West Water Street, which business he, with T. E. Andrews, of Syracuse, purchased, and conducted under the name of Andrews & King for several years before he entered the warehouse business. The firm did buy some farm products, but this was principally feed. They sold outright to the farmers their implements and other farm supplies. Here he learned to see affairs on a large scale, to understand the needs of men and to manage them amiably, and to offer constructive solutions of economic problems. It was

with much confidence, therefore, and great promise of success, that he organized a business of his own in 1897, in a building located on Tracy Street, opposite Leavenworth Avenue. Later in a building rented from the Merrell-Soule Company, and which was originally one of the largest salt warehouses in Syracuse, he established a storage warehouse business. The business became so extensive that he was rated one of the most prosperous men of his day in the city. For twenty years he remained in the building in which he began, absorbing into partnership with him his two sons, Raymond M. and Earl S. In 1918, dignity was added to prosperity for the farm, which was stabilized by incorporation. Frederick C. King was president; Charles Pack, vice-president; Raymond M. King, treasurer; William F. Canough, secretary; with Earl S. King acting as general superintendent. In that same year of expansion the spacious new building was completed. Designed especially for the purpose of handling expeditiously and in a safe and sanitary fashion the goods stored there, it is commodious, with its 60,000 feet of floor space, and very efficiently managed. The firm is an outstanding one of its class throughout Central New York. Mr. King took a lively and constructive interest in politics, both local and national, although he did not seek public office. He was trustee of the town of Elmwood before its incorporation with the city of Syracuse. He was a member of the American and National Warehousemen's associations and of several fraternal orders: Konosioni Lodge, No. 950, Free and Accepted Masons; various bodies of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second degree; also Tigris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs were the Citizens' and the the Optimist. For many years he was trustee of the church of which he was a communicant, the Good Will Congregational. In the best years of his adult manhood Mr. King passed away January 10, 1925.

Frederick C. King married, at Syracuse, October 24, 1888, Carrie B. Stolp, daughter of George and Lomira (Wolcott) Stolp. Mrs. King survives her husband and lives at the family residence on Summit Avenue, Syracuse. Her ancestry is an old and notable family of Syracuse pioneers. The founder in Onondaga County was John Stolp, who settled there in 1803. John Stolp was born near Hudson, New York, son of Peter Stolp, a native of Germany, who came to America with his parents and settled on a farm near Hudson. In the first census, taken in 1790, the name was spelled Peter Stollop. Peter Stolp married Catherine Chrisler, and they were the parents of seven children: George, John, Peter, Frederick, William, Joseph, and Elizabeth. John Stolp, his son, moved as a young man to a farm near Syracuse, and he and his sons acquired large holdings of land in the neighborhood, coöperating in farming until his death May 3, 1848, at the age of seventy-one. He was interred in Onondaga Valley Cemetery. John Stolp married Rebecca Gordon, at Florida, Montgomery County, New York, in 1802, a young woman of Scotch extraction. She died July 29, 1864, and was interred beside her husband's grave. Their children were: Eliza, Harriet, John, and George. The sons became quite prominent land owners of Syracuse, whose name was given to Stolp Avenue. John and George Stolp married sisters, Lydia and Lomira D. Wolcott, daughters of Martin and Nancy (Worth) Wolcott, of a prominent New England family in de-

scent, and living in Genesee Valley, New York. Martin Wolcott later moved to Jackson, Michigan, where he was among the pioneer settlers. George Stolp resided in Syracuse, where he died and was buried in the family lot in Onondaga Valley Cemetery. His wife died February 9, 1909, and was buried beside him. Their children were: 1. Amanda, who married E. J. Clark, of Onondaga Valley. 2. Gordon, who moved to San Francisco in 1908. 3. Harriet, who married Israel E. Britten, and resided in Onondaga Valley. 4. Lydia, who married Day E. Hoyt. 5. Edward J., who died in Syracuse in October, 1912. 6. William A., residing in Syracuse. 7. Carrie B., who married Frederick C. King, subject of this biographical record. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of three children: Raymond Maurice, Earl Stolp, and Frederick Curtis, Jr., who is studying architecture with his uncle, Melvin L. King, noted architect of Syracuse. Like most of the members of her family, Mrs. King is a loyal member of the Congregational Church.

It is difficult to overestimate the value to a growing community of a broad-minded, progressive citizen like Mr. King. As a business man he was highly respected, as a citizen honored, and a friend loved by a wide circle of friends, and a husband and father deeply loved and revered.

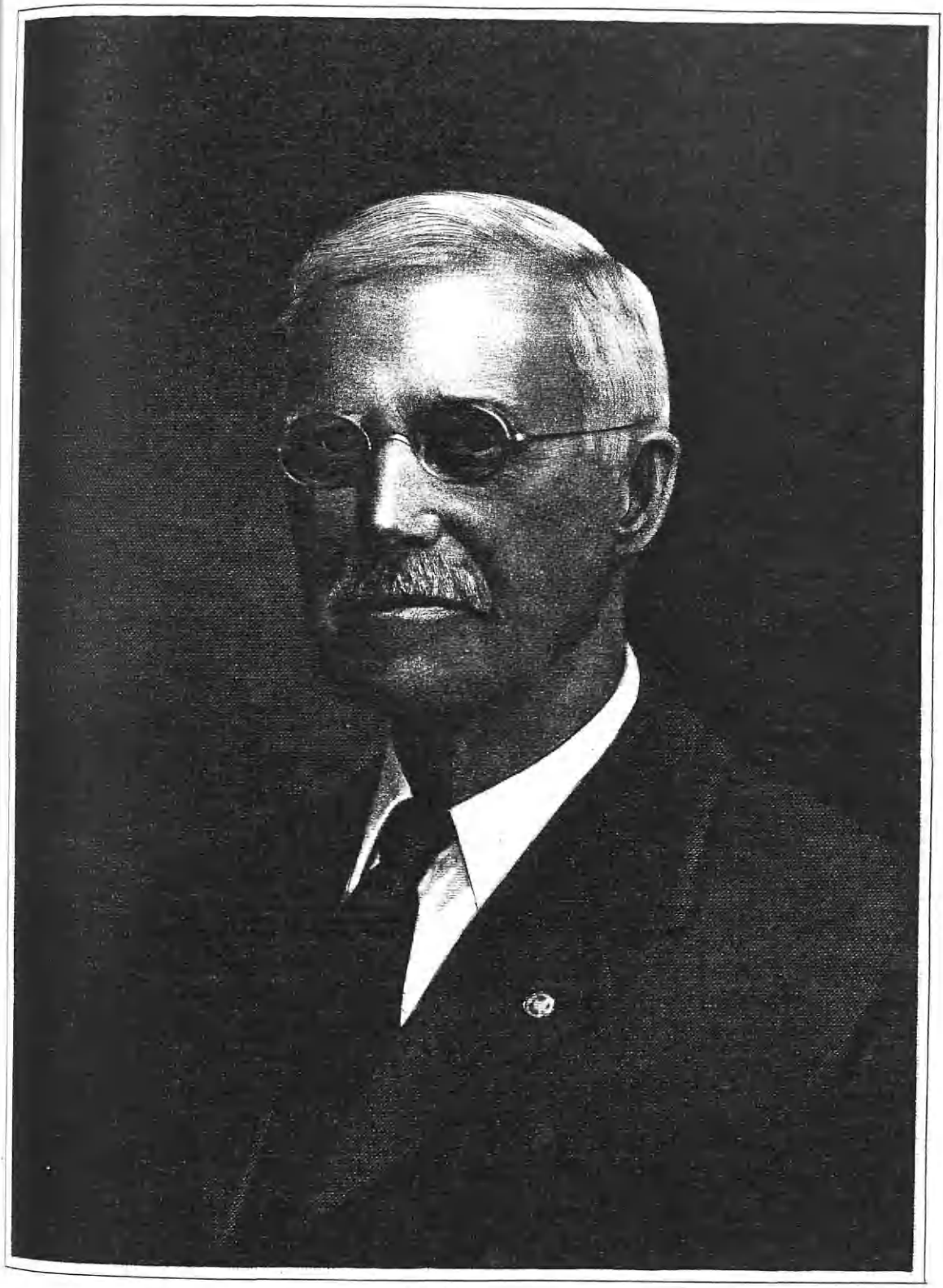
GIBSON, James Harvey,

Oil Producer.

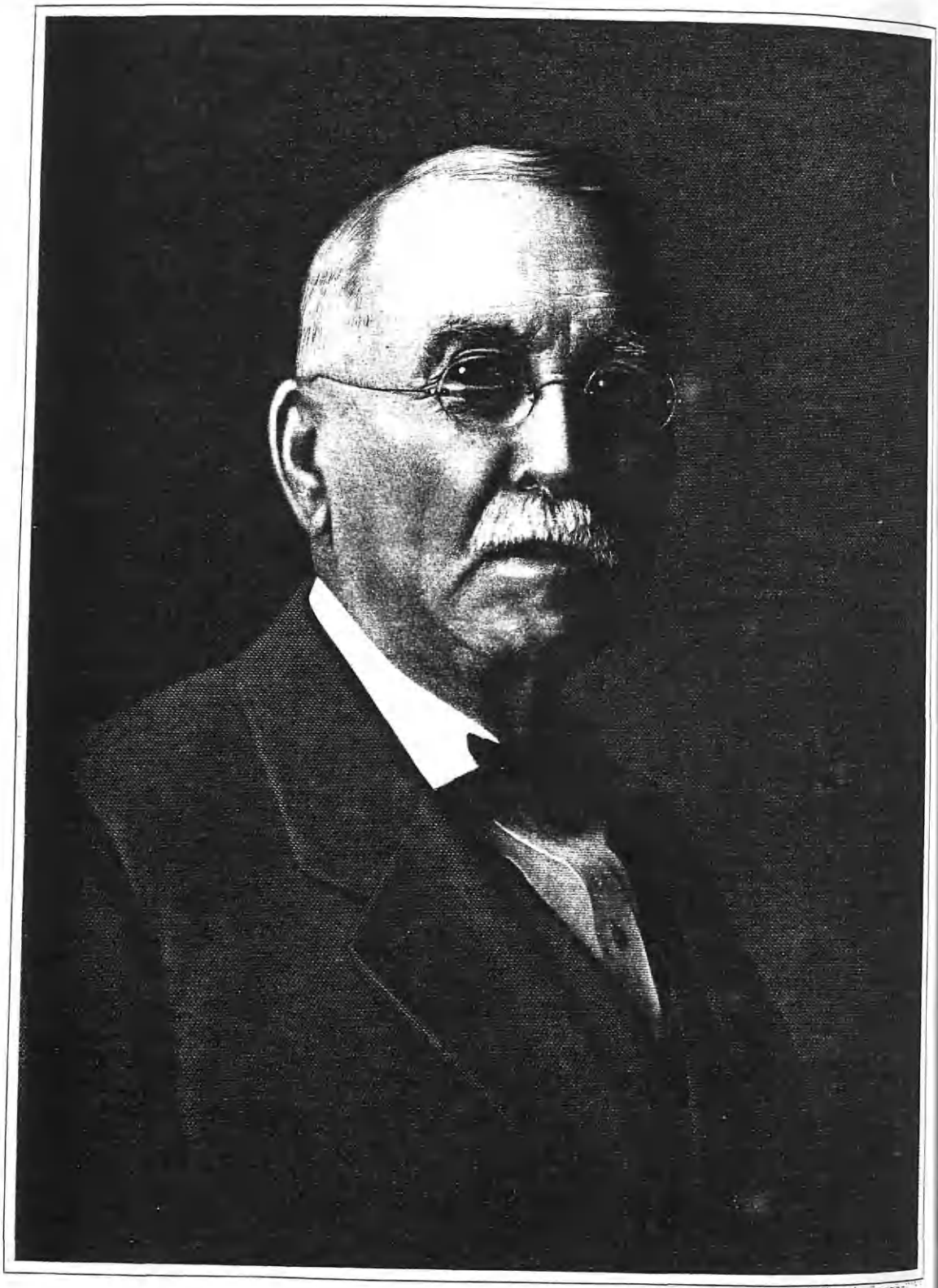
The romance of oil production has as its background a vast amount of scientific knowledge, technical skill, and courageous tenacity on the part of those who have been engaged in the actual working of the industry. In this background fits the figure of James Harvey Gibson, one of the most successful of the veteran oil producers of Bradford, Pennsylvania, who was born in Allegheny Township, Butler County, March 28, 1851, the son of George G. and Nancy (Anderson) Gibson. His father was a pioneer farmer of Butler County, where he owned a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, and was one of the widely known men in his neighborhood. He died in his eighty-fifth year. His wife, Nancy (Anderson) Gibson, died in her thirty-fourth year. He married a second time and was the father of the following children: Anderson, Walker, Abigail, Samuel, J. Harvey, Norman, Eli, Jane, George, William, and Elizabeth, the only survivors being J. Harvey, Norman, William, Anderson, and Walker, who were Civil War veterans, enlisting at the beginning of the war and serving until the end.

James Harvey Gibson attended the public schools of his native town, and was employed at his home until seventeen and one-half years old. He then pumped the first well in Butler County. He has passed his life as an oil producer. He came to Bradford in 1879, and was engaged as a pumper for a year. Afterwards he was employed with the Forest Oil Company, which is now the South Pennsylvania Oil Company. He was a foreman on the lease for this company for about ten years, after which he began to produce oil on his own account. His first lease was located at Dallas City, McKean County; and he now has valuable holdings in this section; and also in New York State. He owned a fine dwelling house in Dallas City, but in December, 1920, he moved to Bradford, where he has lived ever since at No. 38 Jerome Avenue.

Mr. Gibson is a member of the Brad-



J. H. Gibson



John B Moore

ford Club, and the Oil Men's Club, of Union Lodge, No. 334, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bradford, and is an independent Republican in politics. He is among the most successful oil producers of the Bradford fields.

Mr. Gibson married, November 14, 1883, Lydia Catharine Gilbert, born November 26, 1862, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and she has been a good helpmeet to her husband. She was a daughter of David Gilbert and his wife, Amanda (Wile) Gilbert. David Gilbert was a widely known farmer and teamster of Clarion County, having been among its pioneers. He was born in Berks County, and died in Butler County, at the age of eighty-four, while his wife died in her eighty-fifth year. They were the parents of: Abel; Sarah; Rachel; James; Ellen; Lydia C. (Mrs. James H. Gibson); Esabella; Marie; Pearl; and Love.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gibson were the parents of the following children: 1. Edith, the wife of Clifton Day, living in Franklinville. 2. Mabel A., wife of J. L. Thompson, living in Dallas City. 3. James G., living in Bradford. 4. Normand D., living in Dallas City. 5. Frank H., living in Dallas City. 6. Katharine, who is the wife of E. A. Walldorff, of Dunkirk, New York. 7. Beulah, at home. 8. Ruth, at home. 9. Fred, who died in his twelfth year.

MOORE, John B.,

Lumber Manufacturer, Financier.

When only a boy, working for a daily wage of twenty-five cents, John B. Moore, through the advice of his mother, made a rule, which he carried into practice—to save something from each day's earnings. Though one climbs slowly to wealth on a capital that of necessity is trivial at the outset, yet the principle laid down leads to ever increasing savings and, beyond a doubt, is one of the fundamentals of a successful career. Mr. Moore is a successful man. His first employment, at the age of fourteen years, was making rafts in the Brokenstraw Creek and Allegheny River and going to Pittsburgh and other places on them, for other people—later he rafted lumber for himself, before the railroads were ready to carry it. Although urged to attend school, by his mother and teachers, the excitement of rafting, coupled with ambition, would not allow him to continue—it is not difficult to imagine how such an adventure, in company with the jovial, hearty, river men, would appeal to a boy—after all, it may be the time of his life most pleasing to recall. Today he is a prosperous lumber manufacturer, officer of a bank, and one of the prominent men of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

John B. Moore was born at Oxford, Chenango County, New York, April 14, 1850, son of James J. and Lucina (Borden) Moore. His father joined the gold rush to the West in 1849, and never returned. When six years of age, Mr. Moore's family moved to Pittsfield Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and here he attended the Whitestown Public School until he was fourteen. Then he formed his first contact with the lumber business, in which he has been interested ever since. For several seasons he took lumber down the river in rafts, and was employed in the lumber woods of Pittsfield Township. In 1872 he was connected, for a short time, with the railroad. A year later he began, in a small way, to establish himself as a lumber manufacturer, farming at the same time. It is enlightening to note that, at this

time—1875—he sold fine hemlock lumber for $7 per thousand feet—and his business has steadily prospered until "J. B.," as Mr. Moore is familiarly called by his friends, is now one of the largest lumber dealers in the State. He has property holdings in Wisconsin and West Virginia, and is also interested in timber lands in Florida, California, New Mexico, and British Columbia. In Bayfield County, Wisconsin, on the shore of Lake Superior, he purchased a timber tract and established a post office there, which he called "Port Wing," in honor of the previous owner of the land. He personally supervised the dredging of the harbor, and the erection of a band mill, in the winter of 1893, by driving piling through the ice for foundation. This improvement covered a period of ten years and, at the present time, the harbor of "Port Wing" is one of the prosperous towns of Wisconsin. In West Virginia he secured several tracts of timber and built a mill at Gilman. Later he bought other areas, rich in forests of oak, poplar, and chestnut, and erected a large double-band saw mill at Ellamore, Randolph County, West Virginia, with firm name of Moore, Keppel & Company. His business operations here have covered a number of years, and at present he owns 50,000 acres of land and timber in this territory. He began a series of purchases in 1902, and on the first day of January, 1907, began to fell the timber. This mill is still in operation with timber sufficient for ten more years, at the present rate of manufacture—25,000,000 feet per year. On this tract he has opened a coal mine which produces an exceptionally high grade of soft coal, known as the "New River Seam." Here he established a post office, giving it the name of "Ellamore," in memory of his deceased wife. He has constantly added to his ownership of lands—and in Pittsfield Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, has 11,000 acres, of which 1,000 are cleared and the rich soil is under cultivation. Wishing to conserve the forests, for thirty years no timber has been cut on this property, and the new growth is most promising, and concerning all the property he owns his motto is "keep the axe and fire out," especially the fire. It is on these improved acres, in Pittsfield Township, near the village of Garland, that Mr. Moore's home is located, bearing the descriptive and appropriate name of "Fairfields." Here, in the beautiful Brokenstraw Valley, he has spent the greater part of his life. He maintains a large herd of Holstein cattle, which are registered, and as fine as can be found.

On January 23, 1870, John B. Moore was united in marriage to Ella D. Wade, of Pittsfield, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and they were within a few months of the celebration of their forty-second wedding anniversary when Mrs. Moore was taken from his side, having departed this life May 4, 1912. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born three children: 1. Charles R., born September 21, 1873; associated with his father in the lumber business; he married Medora McManus, and to the union were born five children: Marien Ellice, born September 4, 1911; Charles William, born August 7, 1913; Ella Lucile, born November 18, 1914; Jessie Medora, born August 4, 1916; and Robert Borden, born January 18, 1918; the family make their home with Mr. Moore on his Pittsfield estate. 2. Jessie L., born July 11, 1875; she married Carl F. Martin, who manages Moore, Keppel & Company's store at Ellamore, West Virginia, and is postmaster there. 3. Joseph B., born September 7, 1877; is as-

sociated with his father in the lumber business at Ellamore; he was united in marriage to Maud Bartholomew, to whom were born four children: Laone J., born February 7, 1905; John B., born December 15, 1908; Joan, born November 29, 1910; and William, born October 25, 1913.

Mr. Moore has always been a man of temperate habits and an industrious, substantial citizen, and, while so busily engaged in the vast work of his farm and superintending his ever-increasing lumber business, he is interested in all home-town improvements. He has acted as commissioner of his township, and takes time to be a "live wire" in politics, a staunch Republican. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. The life of J. B. Moore should serve as a pattern and striking example, particularly to young people, showing, as it does, how thrift, honesty, and perseverance bring a rich reward.

HAYES, George Burrell,

Business Man.

During a long life that spanned the years from 1842 to 1925, George Burrell Hayes gave the best that was in him to whatever he had in hand, all his dealings with his fellow-men being marked by that high sense of honor and fair-mindedness which won for him the respect of his business associates, while his genial personality and courageous optimism made fast friends of those whose good fortune it was to work with him or for him. "I've done the best I could, and that is victory," said an American whose "best" was a glorious triumph over barriers that would seem insurmountable. In this sense, the life of George B. Hayes was also victorious, for he trod no smooth road to the success that was his, but rather did he make his own path, step by step, always doing the best he could.

George B. Hayes was born in Rochester, New York, on October 1, 1842, the son of John Henry Hobart and Mary (Stebbins) Hayes, a descendant of old New England families. His father was a well known and successful merchant of Rochester, a dealer in furs, but when his son was but thirteen years of age he met with disastrous business reverses and the lad was thrown upon his own resources. Nothing daunted, he gathered together his few belongings and with no money to carry him through the days of getting a start, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he found an opportunity to learn telegraphy. He remained in this office until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Elkhart, Indiana, where he began his work, later came to Buffalo, and became manager of a local office for the Western Union Telegraph Company. This position of trust and responsibility he held from 1861 to 1868. During that time he sent his first message from Buffalo to San Francisco. Though deprived at so early an age of the undoubted benefits of school-room discipline and study, his education was not for this reason at an end. Indeed, he was a student as long as he lived, and though primarily a business man, he found time to indulge his love of art and nature, giving evidence of the breadth of his interests by his membership in the Academy of Fine Arts, the Society of Natural Science and the Buffalo Library, of which he was president.

It was in 1868 that he abandoned telegraphy and entered into the business with which he was thereafter connected until his retirement from active affairs. He entered into partnership with Mr. Brown and Solomon Drullard (his father-in-law), and the new firm of Brown, Drullard &

Hayes founded the Franklin Steam Forge on Chicago Street. In the meantime, his brother-in-law, Frank Drullard, had bought out his father's interest. After but two years, Mr. Brown dropped out of the business, and the firm continued as Drullard & Hayes, the location of the factory being changed to Exchange Street, and here they began the manufacture of iron pipe, using the Scotch method, then used by only four companies in the United States. In 1883, Mr. Drullard, the father, died, the son having died previously, and Mr. Hayes became the sole owner of the concern. A few years later he formed a stock company and a large plant was built at Box Avenue and the Belt Line Crossing. At this time Mr. Hayes became associated with Pascal P. Pratt in the Niagara River Iron Company. When the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company was formed Mr. Hayes became a member of its board of directors and remained on this board until his death. He successively filled the offices of treasurer, vice-president, and president, serving in the latter capacity from 1902 to 1911, when he retired from active participation in administration of the business, except as a member of the board of directors. An excerpt from the minutes of the first meeting of the board after his death attest the esteem and affection in which he was held by those who for many years had been intimately associated with him.

Mr. Hayes' practical knowledge of pipe founding, coupled with his ripened judgment, made him a valuable and dominating factor in the early development and growth of the company's plants and business. His genial personality and optimism made him many fast friends, and all with whom he was associated will miss him.

Whereupon, after discussion on motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously

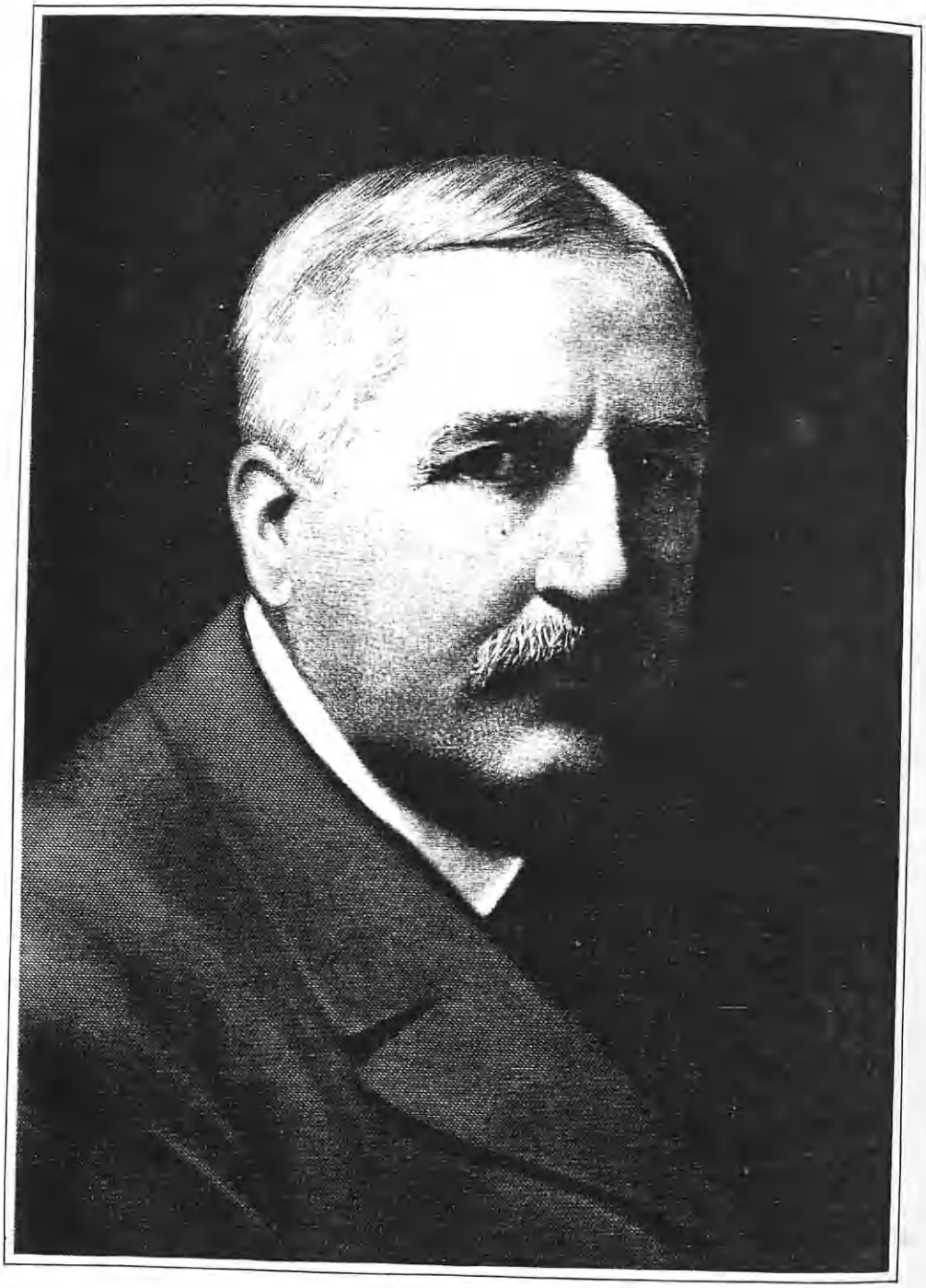
Resolved, That on behalf of the Board of Directors of this Company as such and individually it is desired to record the sense of great loss to the Company and their sorrow in the death of George B. Hayes. The Board will miss his practical experience, his cheery optimism and his kindly companionship; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy and condolence to the family of Mr. Hayes in their great loss, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent them.

N. S. Russell, President.
Charles R. Rauth, Secretary.

Public spirited, enterprising and progressive, Mr. Hayes was an asset to any institution or society to which he belonged. For over sixty-four years he made his home in Buffalo, and always took a very real interest in its affairs, never refusing to coöperate with those who were working for its advancement. For many years he was a director of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, and of the old Columbia National Bank. Besides his connection with the Academy of Fine Arts, the Society of Natural Science, and a life membership in the Buffalo Library, he was a trustee of the Buffalo Seminary. In 1896 he also was a member of the State Commission of Prisons. Politically, Mr. Hayes was found in the Republican ranks. In 1873 he joined the Ancient Landmarks Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and for fifty-two years held his membership in this fraternity, being the oldest Past Master of the lodge. Mr. Hayes' love of art and nature seemed but an outward expression of the beautiful spirit that guided his whole life, and when opportunity offered he loved nothing better than to get away from the city for days of quiet in the world that God made, where with rod and line he might enjoy his favorite pastime. Many were his fishing haunts in his own State and across the Canadian border.

George B. Hayes married Margaret Louisa Drullard, daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Ingalls) Drullard, both



Wm. Patterson

parents being members of prominent Buffalo families. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes eight children were born: 1. George Drullard. 2. M. Alice, wife of Dr. William H. Marcy, of Buffalo. 3. J. Arthur Hayes. 4. Florence Hayes, residing at home. 5. Margaret, wife of Lyman P. Hubbell. 6. Walter. 7. Louisa, wife of John Strubing, of Buffalo. 8. Hildah, wife of John Messersmith, of Buffalo. On the same day Mr. Hayes, his wife, and all his children were baptized and confirmed at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and in that faith he lived and died. For over sixty years Mr. and Mrs. Hayes lived together, the devoted companionship being severed by the death of Mrs. Hayes in October, 1923. Though an invalid for several years, Mrs. Hayes has left to her children the memory of a devoted Christian mother, who faced life cheerfully and bravely, even when it was her lot to suffer. The declining years of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were enriched by the love of the children who had grown up in their home, and especially by the tender watchfulness and care of their daughter, Florence Hayes. From the family residence on the corner of North Street and Elmwood Avenue, which Mr. Hayes had built more than half a century before, the mortal remains of Mr. Hayes were laid to rest beside his wife in the family burial ground at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo. A grand old man has passed to realms beyond, but of him it may truly be said:

For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

PATTERSON, Thomas,

Lawyer.

A member of the Allegheny County bar since 1880, and senior member of the law firm of Patterson, Crawford, Miller & Arensberg, Thomas Patterson has long held a position of prominence in his profession. In 1843 the family was first represented at the Allegheny County bar, and the legal record that stands in the name is one of usefulness and distinction.

(I) John Patterson, the first ancestor of the family of record, is known to have lived during the latter part of the seventeenth century in the North of Ireland.

(II) Robert Patterson, son of John Patterson, was born about 1685, and among his earliest recollections was that of the siege of Londonderry. He had two sons: Joseph, of whom further; and Robert.

(III) Joseph Patterson, son of Robert Patterson, was born March 20, 1752, and about 1773 came to the American colonies, settling in Saratoga County, New York. Later he removed to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he became a teacher in the schools. He was present at the first reading of the Declaration of Independence at the door of the State House, and thereupon dismissed his school and enlisted as a private in the Continental Army, serving in 1776-77. Afterward he migrated to York County, where he continued his work as a teacher, and also engaged in farming. In 1785, under the guidance of Rev. Joseph Smith, he began to study for the ministry, and on August 12, 1788, was licensed to preach. On November 10, 1789, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Raccoon and Montour Run churches, in Allegheny County. In 1816 ill health forced him to resign and he removed to Pittsburgh, where he continued to preach, also distributing Bibles and tracts. When General Lafayette, after an absence of forty years, visited the United States, he recognized Mr. Patterson, who was five years older than him-

self, as a companion-in-arms during the War for Independence. Mr. Patterson married (first), in Ireland, Jane Moak, a native of that country, and (second) Rebecca Leach, who was born in Pittsburgh. On February 4, 1832, he closed his long, useful and eventful life, having served his adopted country as educator, soldier, and minister of the Gospel.

(IV) Robert Patterson, son of Joseph and Jane (Moak) Patterson, was born April 1, 1773, in Saratoga County, New York, and in 1790 entered Canonsburg Academy, reciting his first lesson under the shade of large trees, the buildings being not yet ready for occupancy. In 1794 he entered the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania, where his Uncle Robert was professor of mathematics, and in 1796 he began the study of theology. In 1801, after tutoring in mathematics for about four years, he was licensed to preach, and during the next six years ministered to two churches in the vicinity of Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1807 he moved to Pittsburgh and took charge of the Pittsburgh Academy, an institution which later developed into the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. From 1810 to 1836 he was in business as a bookseller, publisher and manufacturer of paper. From 1807 to 1833 he supplied the pulpit of the Pennsylvania Church at Highland, seven miles north of Pittsburgh. It is worthy of note that the "Manuscript Found," supposed to have furnished the basis of the Book of Mormon, was left at Mr. Patterson's printing house. Mr. Patterson married Jane Canon, daughter of Colonel John Canon, founder of Canonsburg, the place named in his honor. In 1840 Mr. Patterson retired to the country, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred September 5, 1854, and two years later his widow passed away.

(V) Robert Patterson, son of Robert and Jane (Canon) Patterson, was born August 17, 1821, in Pittsburgh, and studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Thomas H. Baird. At the end of three years he was admitted, in October, 1843, to the Allegheny County bar, and for three years more practiced his profession as the associate of Judge Baird. In 1840 he had graduated from Jefferson College, where he later filled the chair of Mathematics. He was also professor in several colleges, including Oakland College, Mississippi, and Centre College, Kentucky. In 1863 he became joint owner and editor of the "Presbyterian Banner." At one period in his life Mr. Patterson performed military service in Kentucky, but during the Civil War his application for enlistment was rejected because of physical disability. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious belief a Presbyterian. Mr. Patterson died November 30, 1889. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of unblemished purity of character. He married, August 27, 1851, Eliza Baird, daughter of Judge Thomas H. and Nancy (McCullough) Baird, and the following children were born to them: Thomas, mentioned below; Jane; and Elizabeth.

(VI) Thomas Patterson, son of Robert and Eliza (Baird) Patterson, was born November 14, 1856, and received his preparatory education in public schools, afterward entering the Western University of Pittsburgh. After his course at the university, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1876, and Master of Arts in 1879, he taught for two years at Sewickley Academy, and in 1879-80 studied at Columbia Law School. On December 30, 1880, he was admitted to the Allegheny County bar, and has since been continuously and successfully engaged in practice in Pittsburgh. He is

Daniel W. Kaercher.

now (1921) senior member of the firm of Patterson, Crawford, Miller & Arensberg, a leading law partnership of Pittsburgh. In 1904 Mr. Patterson was a government delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis. In 1906 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania appointed him a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, a board composed of five members selected by the Supreme Court from the leading lawyers of the State, to pass upon the eligibility of applicants for admission to practice in that court; for some years he has been chairman of the board. Mr. Patterson was chosen and served for one year (1906-07) as president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He was also for a time president of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and is a member of the American Bar Association. He is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh; a member of the Pennsylvania Society; and adheres to the faith of his fathers as a member of the Leetsdale Presbyterian Church. He has done much to advance the best interests of his city, and his life has conformed to high standards in professional activity and citizenship.

Mr. Patterson married, June 2, 1892, Harriet W. Wilson, daughter of D. Leet and Mary (Williams) Wilson. Mr. Wilson, now deceased, was for many years president of the Fort Pitt National Bank and vice-president and director of the Central District Telephone Company. He was a descendant of Daniel Leet, a pioneer of Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wilson is descended from Dr. Francis Herron, a leading preacher of old Pittsburgh, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of one son: Robert Leet, born August 16, 1893.

KAERCHER, Daniel W.,

Attorney.

Daniel W. Kaercher was born February 28, 1867, a son of Colonel Franklin B. and Susanna C. (Huntzinger) Kaercher, at No. 421 South Centre Street, Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools in the borough of Pottsville, and graduated from the Pottsville Grammar School on June 17, 1880, and from the Pottsville High School on June 17, 1883. He entered Lafayette College in September, 1883, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, on July 3, 1887. He was a member of the Staff of the "Lafayette," and also a member of the staff of editors publishing the "Melange," or college annual. He took a prominent part in college life, and was a member of the college glee, mandolin and guitar clubs, and was salutatorian of his class at the class day exercises at his graduation. He was a member of the Washington Literary Society. On his graduation he entered upon the study of law as a student in the law offices of his brother, Samuel H. Kaercher, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and on July 1, 1889, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor in the several courts of Schuylkill County. On July 7, 1889, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Lafayette College, and, on February 15, 1892, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. On August 20, 1900, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit and District courts of the United States, and was also admitted to practice in the several courts of Union, Montour, and Columbia counties.

Mr. Kaercher is a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia. He was a char-

ter member of the Apollo Mandolin and Guitar Club, of Pottsville, and also a charter member of the Pottsville Club when it was organized in 1889, and later served as its president. He was one of the charter members and was active in the organization of the Outdoor Club of Pottsville, and its successor, the Schuylkill Country Club. He was a charter member and the first president of the Sphinx Club, of Pottsville. He is affiliated fraternally with the local Masonic organizations, and with the Royal Arcanum and Miners' Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On April 1, 1911, he was appointed assistant solicitor for the Girard Estate, and on December 1, 1913, was appointed solicitor for the Girard estate in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, and also counsel for the Girard Water Company and the Hammond Water Company, succeeding his brother, Samuel H. Kaercher, who died November 16, 1913. He is vice-president, solicitor, and a director of the Safe Deposit Bank of Pottsville, and served as a director of the Eastern Steel Company. He is engaged in active practice in all of the courts, representing many large corporations. He took an active interest in all World War work, and was a member of the executive committee for the eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and had local charge of the third, fourth, and fifth Liberty Loan campaigns. Under his direction more than $30,000,000 was raised. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and is secretary of the Schuylkill County Law Association, and served several years as a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He has served since 1914 as executive officer and treasurer of the Schuylkill County Taxpayers' Association, and is treasurer of the Pottsville Chamber of Commerce since its organization.

Mr. Kaercher was married, in 1891, by Rev. J. H. Umbenhen, to Mary Kohler Krebs, a daughter of the late Daniel L. Krebs. They reside at No. 1300 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville.

WILSON, William Alexander,

Man of Varied Activities.

For a full century the name Wilson has been associated with the commercial life of Wheeling, West Virginia, three generations having represented the family. For half a century William A. Wilson was the resourceful, energetic, and enterprising head of the firm of W. A. Wilson & Sons, he also taking a deep interest in the general welfare and progress of his city. He was progressive and public spirited, and always came promptly to the support of any movement tending to advance the public good.

His popularity among a wide circle of acquaintances was due not only to his fine qualities as a citizen but a winning disposition and straightforward manner. He possessed a very acute sense of humor, enjoyed a good story, and could always relate one. He liked the open air, and despite his advanced years, was a familiar figure on the Wheeling Country Club golf links, where he wielded his clubs quite frequently during the summer months. He would step aside to permit a more rapidly playing match to pass him and look on with evident pleasure at the enjoyment others were getting from the sport.

William Alexander Wilson was the son of William Penn and Sarah (Pennell) Wilson. The former of English family, was born in the State of Delaware in 1800.

Sarah (Pennell) Wilson was born in Wheeling in 1803, the daughter of George and Jane Pennell, and sister of Andrew Pennell, an influential citizen of Wheeling at the time of his death, in 1873. But twenty-four hours separated the death of William P. Wilson from that of his wife, and they were laid in the same grave on July 26, 1873, having been married a little more than forty years.

William Penn Wilson became a contractor and builder of Wheeling as his father had been before him. In 1852 he became associated with John McClure and Anthony Dunlevy in the firm of McClure, Dunlevy & Company, steamboat builders and owners. Later the firm became Wilson, Dunlevy & Wheeler, a firm that built the "Thomas Swan," the "Baltimore," and the "City of Wheeling," three of the finest steamboats of the old Union Line, plying the waters of the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. William P. Wilson was also one of the pioneer manufacturers of nail kegs in Wheeling at a time when one-third of all the cut nails manufactured in the United States were made in that city.

Mr. Wilson served the city for a number of years as councilman and as supervisor, was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a man highly esteemed. He was a Whig, later a Democrat in politics, and one of his sons was killed while serving as a soldier of the Confederacy. The last survivor of the children of William Penn and Sarah (Pennell) Wilson was William Alexander Wilson, to whose memory this review is offered.

William A. Wilson was born in the old family homestead on Fifth Street, Wheeling, West Virginia, July 8, 1842, died at his residence on Main Street, in the city of his birth, November 24, 1920. He received his education in the Wheeling schools, and while still a youth, gained much of the practical knowledge which stood him in good stead in after years. In 1866 he engaged in the lumber business with the incidental operations of a planing mill. This business had been established as far back as 1849, and in the purchase of the property he became associated with Clark Hanes, under the firm name of Hanes & Wilson. He also succeeded to the business interest left by his father, including a plant formerly devoted to the making of nail kegs, which he utilized as a packing box factory. In connection with his lumber yard and his planing mill, Mr. Wilson engaged in contracting, handling extensive contracts involving large buildings. As a branch of the business of Hanes & Wilson a retail paint and oil store was opened in 1875, and that was the nucleus of what is now the main business of W. A. Wilson & Sons, a business both wholesale and retail, with a trade extending over five States. With this important business William A. Wilson continued actively identified until the entrance of his sons, William P (2) in 1894, Arch A. in 1900, in the business relieved him of the burden of personal management. The firm became W. A. Wilson & Sons, with main headquarters at No. 1409-11 Main Street, for many years and now.

William P. Wilson was for several years president of the Commercial Bank of Wheeling, an institution later absorbed by the Wheeling Bank and Trust Company. Personally he was very popular, and his business qualities were of the highest order. He was a member of the Wheeling Country Club, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He possessed a keen

sense of humor, and men both respected and loved him.

The Masonic activities of Mr. Wilson covered a period of nearly fifty-five years, he having been made a Mason in Ohio Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, in February, 1866. Upon the institution of Nelson Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, he became a charter member of that lodge by demit. He was also a member of Union Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, and of Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the earliest Scottish Rite Masons in West Virginia, taking the degrees in March, 1876, and most of his active work in Masonry was devoted to that rite. He became a charter member of West Virginia Consistory, No. 1, upon its organization in 1894, and was elected the first treasurer of the four bodies of the Scottish Rite in Wheeling, positions he retained until his death.

At a meeting of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, he was elected to receive the thirty-third degree, which was conferred upon him in the Cathedral at Wheeling, April 12, 1920, but a few months prior to his death.

Mr. Wilson married, June 10, 1867, Texana Arndt, who survives him, daughter of Jacob Arndt, of Wheeling. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson three children were born: A daughter, Flora Campbell Lamb, now deceased, and two sons, William P. and Arch A., both of whom were associated with their father in the firm of W. A. Wilson & Sons, and now succeed him as owning managers.

A Wheeling paper thus estimated the worth of Mr. Wilson:

The death of W. A. Wilson has removed from the Wheeling community a man of a type that any city can ill afford to lose. Virile and successful in his many business undertakings, he typified in his life the spirit and the achievements of Wheeling. Born and reared here, there was ever a great mutual admiration between him and his native city, and he was always a staunch supporter of worthy civic movements. During his seventy-eight years here Mr. Wilson became intimately and prominently connected with practically every phase of Wheeling's activities. As a manufacturer, merchant and banker he helped to lay the solid foundation of the city's prosperity and to build the splendid superstructure. His lodge and his church connections were admirable and consistent, and in the midst of all his busy life he found time to be a leader in charitable work. His associates in all of these activities will miss the unassuming support and keen judgment on which they were accustomed to rely. Those more closely associated with him will miss his unostentatious acts of kindness.

BOWERSOCK, Justin DeWitt,

Business Man, Public Benefactor.

Justin D. Bowersock, son of Israel and Adaline (MacDonald) Bowersock, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 19, 1842, and died in Lawrence, Kansas, October 27, 1922. He lived in Ohio during his boyhood and was educated in its public schools. In 1860, he removed to Iowa City, Iowa. From 1860 to 1877, Mr. Bowersock was in the merchandising and grain business in Iowa City, and it was there that he formulated the conservative policies to which he adhered through life. In those days he freely used the profits from his business in other ventues, but did not risk his original capital in untried fields. In 1877 he settled in Lawrence, Kansas, from Iowa City, his father-in-law, James H. Gower, having obtained control of the power company which owned the dam across the Kaw River. The dam had gone out in the spring freshets and the

company had failed. Mr. Gower sent Mr. Bowersock to Lawrence to represent his interests. Although two attempts had been made to harness the Kaw at that point, both proving costly failures, Mr. Bowersock believed he could master the river, and ventured his own personal capital in the effort to make the dam a permanent structure. He succeeded, though not without a long struggle. He was a tireless worker—the first on the job in the morning and the last to leave at night, seeming to know the nature and the position of every element of construction already in the dam or yet to be placed in position. Though not an engineer by education or profession, his mind very early developed an aptitude for hydraulics, and his experience gave him a knowledge of local conditions that more than replaced book learning.

And so the dam was built and maintained and the imposing array of mills and elevators lining the river, the street car lines, the electric light and power generated and distributed throughout the town, are the result of his energy and persistence.

Shortly after reaching Lawrence he took over the assets of the Lawrence Savings Bank, which had failed that year, and established the Douglas County Bank, which some years later he merged with the Douglas County National Bank, that bank later changing its name to the Lawrence National Bank. With his father-in-law, James H. Gower; and J. W. Houghtelin as partners, he engaged in the milling of flour on the site of the Bowersock Mills. The death of Mr. Gower in 1879 and of Mr. Houghtelin left Mr. Bowersock, through the Gower estate, in control of the milling business, which was the main industry of the group of industrial plants developed about the water power by Mr. Bowersock. The flour mills, elevators, and warehouse, the ice and cold storage plants, the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company, the Lawrence Iron Works—all were enterprises owned or dominated by him.

In 1880 he bought the old Liberty Hall and converted it into the Bowersock Opera House. That building burned in 1911, and on the site he erected the present Bowersock Theatre, more to give the people of Lawrence a fine playhouse than with any idea of adequate financial return. When the barbed-wire plant was built in Lawrence, Mr. Bowersock was associated with A. Henley in that undertaking. When the company that built the original street railway in Lawrence went out of business, he purchased the line and operated it for a number of years at a loss, because he believed it for the interest of the town. He gave his support to the Lawrence Paper Mill and when, after a number of years of business struggle, the owners threw up their hands, he bought the plant and was instrumental in building up a successful business, after years of effort and loss.

In 1903 the greatest flood in the history of Kansas occurred in the Kaw River Valley. The flour mill was swept away and the river cut a new channel around the dam. But the mill was rebuilt on larger plans and the river was forced back to its bed. During that restoration he sold a half interest in the power and flour business, and the partnership relation so formed continued until Mr. Bowersock's death.

From 1888 Mr. Bowersock was president of the Lawrence National Bank; also president of the Bowersock Mills and Power Company; president of the Kansas Water Power Company; president of the Griffin Ice Company; president of

the Lawrence Iron Works; president of the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company, and president of the Lawrence Clearing House Association.

In politics Mr. Bowersock was a Republican, and served his city in different important positions. He was mayor of Lawrence, 1881-1885; member of the Kansas House of Representatives, 1887; State Senator, 1895; member of the Fifty-sixth to the Fifty-ninth Congresses of the United States from the Second Kansas Congressional District, 1899-1907; candidate for the nomination for United States Senator, 1903. During his Congressional career he was reëlected each time by an increased majority and served his district with great acceptability. He declined a fifth term.

It was during his term that the appropriation was secured to build the present post office in Lawrence. He also secured the first rural mail carrier service sent out from the Lawrence post office. During his service in the State Legislature the Quantrell raid claims, which had been pending for many years, were brought to a settlement and were allowed by the Legislature.

He was a member of the first Chamber of Commerce organized in Lawrence many years ago, and served as a director of the present Chamber, being in office at the time of his death. He was president of the board of trustees of Plymouth Congregational Church; president of the Lawrence Commercial Club, 1885-1890; president of the Merchants' Athletic Association, 1890-1895, and for forty years was a member of the "Old and New" Club of Lawrence.

Mr. Bowersock married, September 5, 1866, Mary C. Gower, of Iowa City, Iowa. She survives him, a resident of Lawrence, Kansas. Their married life covered a period of fifty-six years. He left two sons and four daughters.

Although an octogenarian at the time of his passing, no one thought of Mr. Bowersock as old. While in his later years there was a ripening in his philosophy, a keener interest in the welfare of men, and a growing sympathy with life in general, he retained to the end the alertness and energy of mind which had made him one of the leading citizens of the State. Never of strong physique, he maintained a vigorous routine of business life that would have been beyond many men of stronger bodies. He was a man of humane impulses and sympathetic nature, never exacting with those with whom he did business. He delighted to assist worthy men in time of trouble, but always in thoroughly practical ways. He was generally loved and respected by his employees. A score of agreements helping employees to own their own homes expressed his idea of service to others, and providing steady work was the greatest help he thought he could render. That he was a good judge of men is proven by the quality of his associates, and he was also a developer, for no one could long be associated with Mr. Bowersock with out adding materially to his business qualifications. He thought with clearness and decision. When the younger men associated with him were encouraged to go ahead faster than he thought was wise, it was his influence that directed policies along safe lines.

For forty-five years Mr. Bowersock was a dominant figure in the industrial life of Lawrence, and it has, perhaps, rarely happened that one man has left so great an impress upon the industrial, agricultural, financial, civic, charitable and all other activities of his community.

Francis H. Walker.

WALKER, Francis Winthrop,

Prominent Chicago Lawyer.

The death of Francis Winthrop Walker in the early days of 1926 removed from the vast legal fraternity of the city of Chicago one of that profession's most noted and influential members, and a man who by his aggressiveness and indefatigable perseverance was known throughout the juridical world as the "Bulldog of the Bar." Mr. Walker was unusual in the great scope of his legal knowledge, in forensic ability, and especially in the art of cross examination—qualities which he evinced at the early age of nineteen years, and qualities which go to make up the prerequisites to success, no matter what the field of endeavor. In his professional life Mr. Walker was highly regarded and esteemed by his associates for his proved ability, great efficiency, close attention to details, industry, and perseverance, and his absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose, and deed. Chicago has indeed lost a foremost lawyer in Mr. Walker's death.

Francis Winthrop Walker was born in the old Walker home at State and Division streets, Chicago, Illinois, on October 12, 1856, a son of Lucas D. and Lucinda (Le Seur) Walker, both of whom are now deceased. The father, Lucas D. Walker, a native of New York State (as was also his wife), was a prosperous merchant of early Chicago, and lost his fortune in the great fire of 1871. He founded the town of Wyckoff, Iowa, when he first came to the Middle West upon leaving his home in New York State. The son, Francis Winthrop Walker, attended the public schools of his birthplace, following which he attended and was graduated from high school, obtaining a position in the mailing room of the old "Chicago Times" in order to be able to pursue his scholastic work. By working in various positions from time to time, he was able to attend and to be graduated from the Dyrenforth Academy, following which he attended the old Chicago University. He also attended and was graduated from Union College of Law, now a part of Northwestern University. He then studied law in the office and under the expert tutelage of Luther Laflin Mills, a foremost attorney of that period. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois in the year 1877, before his twenty-first birthday, and at once embarked upon his professional career by becoming a member of the law firm of Ennis & Walker. From the very first his success was asssured, and he advanced with great rapidity to the very top of the local jurisprudential ladder. Eventually he became the senior member of the famous law firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley. He organized the firm of Walker, Heyman & Selleck in 1917, and after the dissolution of that association, he maintained offices in the Marquette Building. For some time before his death Mr. Walker practiced alone, and at different times in his brilliant career had served as attorney for the University of Chicago, the Metropolitan Elevated Road, and the South Side Elevated Road of Chicago. He was far-famed for the manner in which he tried a case, and he had no peer in the entire Middle West for the way in which he conducted cross-examination. In the year 1884 he had entered the office of State's Attorney Julius S. Grinnell as first assistant, where he was identified until 1888. In the year 1886 he was serving as State's Attorney when the famous Haymarket riot cases came up for trial, and the way in which he prosecuted these cases established him once and for all as one of Chicago's

greatest lawyers. Throughout his long and singularly active career, Mr. Walker had been a staunch member of the Democratic party, and had given his chosen party excellent service as county attorney from 1890 to 1892, inclusive. One of his last court appearances was in 1922, when he appeared as counsel for Big Tim Murphy, Fred Mader, and Con Shea in habeas corpus proceedings when the Big Three of the labor world were arrested in connection with the so-called Terrorist Murders. All three were acquitted—a further evidence of Mr. Walker's supreme legal ability.

Fraternally, Mr. Walker was correspondingly active, and that he was ever in "search of further light in Masonry" is proved by the fact that he had attained the sublime thirty-second degree in the ancient Masonic Fraternity. He was a charter member of Phi Delta Phi, the well-known legal fraternity of undergraduate bodies; and was also a member of the Union League Club, the Iroquois Club, the Quadrangle Club, the Midday Club, the Law Club, of which he had been president; and the Illinois State Bar Association; and the Chicago Bar Association. Mr. Walker was both a lover and a patron of the arts and the drama, and his favorite recreations were reading and travelling, having enjoyed many trips to Europe. He was well known for his great sense of humor, for his ability as a conversationalist and raconteur, and for his genial wit. His was an engaging yet dominant personality which made friends for him wherever he went, and his close friends were numbered by the score.

Francis Winthrop Walker was twice married, (first), on October 16, 1889, to Lulu Calhoun. Mrs. Lulu (Calhoun) Walker died a few years later, having borne her husband three children: 1. Franklin, now deceased. 2. Margaret. 3. Edwin Walker. Mr. Walker was married (second), on June 27, 1898, to Anne Benson, a daughter of Frederick Irwin and Margaret (Webster) Benson, of Dubuque, Iowa. By this second union Mr. Walker was the father of one son, Everett Webster Walker. Francis Winthrop Walker is survived by his widow, one daughter, and two sons, above named; as well as a sister, Mrs. Carry Judd, of Chicago.

The death of Francis Winthrop Walker occurred at Chicago, Illinois, on January 9, 1926, in his seventieth year, having been in failing health for almost two years. Funeral services were held at the home on Tuesday following, and were attended by many prominent lawyers and judges. Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died, Francis Winthrop Walker, a most able lawyer, gifted orator, public official, prominent fraternalist and clubman, good citizen, and, above all, a true American gentleman and patriot—than which no greater tribute can be paid to the memory of any man.

RICHARDS, Frederick Barnard,

Manufacturer.

Frederick Barnard Richards, of Glens Falls, New York, is a descendant of William Richards, who came to America from Wales, and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1775. He is the son of Eber and Mary Eliza (Culver) Richards. His father, Eber Richards, born May 6, 1836, died Feb uary 23, 1910, was a student at Norwich University from 1850 to 1852. He then became associated with his father in the lumber business under the firm name of O. Richards & Son. In 1873 he engaged in the lumber business on his own account and continued until 1882, when he became a manufacturer of paper —for one year as member of the firm of

E. E. Bryner

N. W. Wait, Son & Company, and from 1883 to 1892 as a member of the firm of Wait & Richards, at Sandy Hill, New York. In 1892 he established the firm of E. Richards & Son, which continued until he retired from business in 1905.

Frederick Barnard Richards was born August 1, 1865, at Sandy Hill (now Hudson Falls), New York. He received his early education in the public school of that village, and later attended Union College, Schenectady, New York, graduating in the class of 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was associated with his father in the manufacture of paper at Sandy Hill from 1888 to 1893, and in the manufacture of wood pulp at Ticonderoga from 1893 to 1905. He is now a partner with Frank C. Hooper in the North River Garnet Company, of North River, New York, and is treasurer of the Old English Slate Quarries of Glens Falls, with quarries at Fair Haven and Poultney, Vermont.

Mr. Richards has always been deeply interested in the civic and social activities of the place where he resided. At Ticonderoga he held the office of village president from 1898 to 1901. During his residence there, he became inspired with an appreciation of the history of that most historic spot in America, and when as secretary of the Ticonderoga Historical Society he was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the Black Watch Memorial; he became particularly interested in that famous Highland regiment which this building commemorates. In 1910 he made a trip to Scotland to look up the records of this regiment, and afterwards wrote "The Black Watch at Ticonderoga," which has become an authority on the history of that regiment in the campaigns of 1758 and 1759.

Since moving to Glens Falls he has been at different times a member of the Board of Health and the Board of Public Safety. He is now a director of the Glens Falls Savings & Loan Association, also of the Glens Falls Home and Crandall Free Library; a member of the Board of Education; secretary and treasurer of the Glens Falls Hospital; and vice-president of the Warren County Branch of the Mohawk & Hudson River Humane Society, etc.

Mr. Richards is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; is treasurer of the Graduate Council of Union College; was one of the incorporators, trustee since 1899, secretary since 1909, and treasurer since 1918, of the New York State Historical Association. He is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Society of Colonial Wars; Order of the Founders and Patriots; Sons of the Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; Ticonderoga Historical Society; Lake George Association; Rotary Club of Glens Falls; Society of Army Historical Research, London, England; Authors' Club, London, England. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is warden of the Church of the Messiah, at Glens Falls.

On June 12, 1895, Mr. Richards married, at Granville, New York, Constance Emily Zorn, daughter of Joseph Theophilus Zorn, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a descendant of a long line of Moravian missionaries in the West Indies. They have three children: Dorothy, Constance, and William Lee.

BRYNER, Elmer E.,

Oil Operator.

The oil industry of Pennsylvania has been the field of effort in which Elmer E. Bryner has won a substantial success

To this business he has given his active years, and in it, as in fraternal and public life, he has come to high standing.

Mr. Bryner is a son of Joseph Bryner, who was born March 10, 1825, in Pennsylvania, son of Scotch-Irish parents. He died in Mansalona, Michigan, December 23, 1884. He became a farmer, taking up that occupation in early life, subsequently becoming an oil producer and following the oil fields of Venango and Crawford counties. He later moved to Michigan, where he engaged in lumbering, following this calling until his death. During the Civil War he served as a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was a Republican in his politics, but while performing his civic duties, he took no active part in the general affairs of the public.

Mr. Bryner married Matilda Faringer, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 12, 1833, and died in Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, in December, 1910, daughter of an Oil City farmer. She survived her husband, and married (second) Jacob Wilt; and (third) William Fleming, all deceased. The children of Joseph Bryner, all born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, were: 1. Perry P., born February 2, 1852, later a blacksmith, died November 17, 1924, in Akron, Ohio; he married, September 24, 1874, Ada Haworth, born February 6, 1852, of Venango County. Their children: Oliver H., born August 16, 1876, who lived in Indiana; Marvin G., born in June, 1880; Ferris, born October 11, 1884; Elmer H., born August 10, 1891, the last three having lived in Akron, Ohio; and Mabel, who died in infancy. 2. Mary, born February 13, 1854, died in infancy. 3. Elias F., born July 20, 1855, died at Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1925; he married Kizie Welch, born in Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three children: Sarah, engaged in the millinery business in Oklahoma; Harry; and Carrie, the latter living with her sister in Oklahoma. 4. Rachel E., born September 18, 1857; she married (first) Fred Caswell; (second) Frank Fertig, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, an oil producer of Robison, Illinois. 5. Amsey Talman, born November 29, 1859, a hotel proprietor of Buffalo, New York; he married a widow, Mrs. Etta (Reamer) Burdick. 6. Elmer E., of whom further. 7. Homer Emanuel, born May 16, 1864, died in 1916, an oil producer of Pleasantville, Pennsylvania; he married Kansas Faust, and they were the parents of the following children: Clyde, Charles (Don), Frederick, and Ethel. 8. Elsie Jane, born April 18, 1866; married Charles Staigers, later in the oil business in Muncie, Indiana; they had four children: Bessie, Dana, Jessie and Dell. 9. Harriet M., born October 23, 1868; married William Hagerson, an oil producer of Robison, Illinois; they had four children: Gerald, Ethel, Clarence, and Irene. 10. Susan E., born July 9, 1872; married Jacob Wilt, an oil producer of Robison, Illinois, and they were the parents of five children: Loren, Mildred, Virginia, and two who died in infancy.

Elmer E. Bryner, sixth child of Joseph and Matilda (Faringer) Bryner, was born in Cranberry, Venango County, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, and early began his career in the oil fields, and in 1877 was living at Degolia, McKean County. After his marriage he removed to Custer City, where he had been an oil worker and producer, having been one of the pioneers in that field in the section. He has become very successful, and is today (1925) one of the substantial citizens of this district.

Mr. Bryner is a Republican in his politics, and he has, for the past few

years, served his community in public office, having held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years; and since 1906 he has filled the office of Road Supervisor, and for twelve years School Director, and given to his district a real benefit in the shape of good roads for the money expended on them. He is active in fraternal organizations, being a member of Bradford Lodge, No. 334, Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, Royal Arch Masons; Bradford Council, No. 43, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar; and he is also a member of Zem Zem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Erie, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Bradford; and the Knights of the Maccabees. His clubs are the Bradford and North Penn, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church.

Elmer E. Bryner married, November 13, 1882, Zada Hudson, who was born December 10, 1860, in Hartstown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Philo Hudson, born in Newton Falls, Ohio, in 1826, died in Titusville in 1866, a farmer by occupation. Her mother was Mary (Royer) Hudson, born in Hartstown, May 15, 1837, who survived her husband, and resided with her daughter in Custer City until her death, September 3, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of two children: Henry, born in 1858, died in infancy; and Zada, mentioned above, who was educated in the public schools of Titusville, where she was living at the time of her marriage to Mr. Bryner. Elmer E. and Zada (Hudson) Bryner were the parents of four children: 1. Ernest Henry, an oil producer of Custer City, Pennsylvania; married Thalia Ward, of Degolia, on December 28, 1911. They are the parents of two children: John Ward and James Ernest. 2. Edna Marian, who married Louis Begin, of Buffalo, New York, on November 15, 1910. They are the parents of two children, Norman Ellsworth and Elmer Hudson. 3. Laura Geneva, married Wilbur Funk, on September 27, 1922, and they reside at Hammond, Indiana, and have one son, John William. 4. Roy Ellsworth, an oil producer, who resides at home with his parents.

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel James S.,

Mining Engineer.

The essential facts of the life of Colonel James S. Cunningham are that he was a coal operator, mining engineer, and geologist. But these facts do not describe the man known to Charleston people in their walks and talks as Colonel James S. Cunningham. A man robust physically, and mentally finely furnished, he lived a full life, communing freely with nature, for he knew intimately the earth and its treasures, and he loved his fellow men. When comparatively full of years, and walking amid the shadows, he developed a deeper interest in life and a keener knowledge of men and events. His was a judicial mind open to conviction, thorough and sound to the core, changing with the times and keeping in touch with the best modern thought.

Colonel Cunningham was of Pennsylvania birth, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, many of his family yet residing in Scotland, while others have emigrated to Australia. He was born in Eckley, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and completed college preparation in the high school at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He then entered Lehigh University, whence he was graduated with the degree of Mining

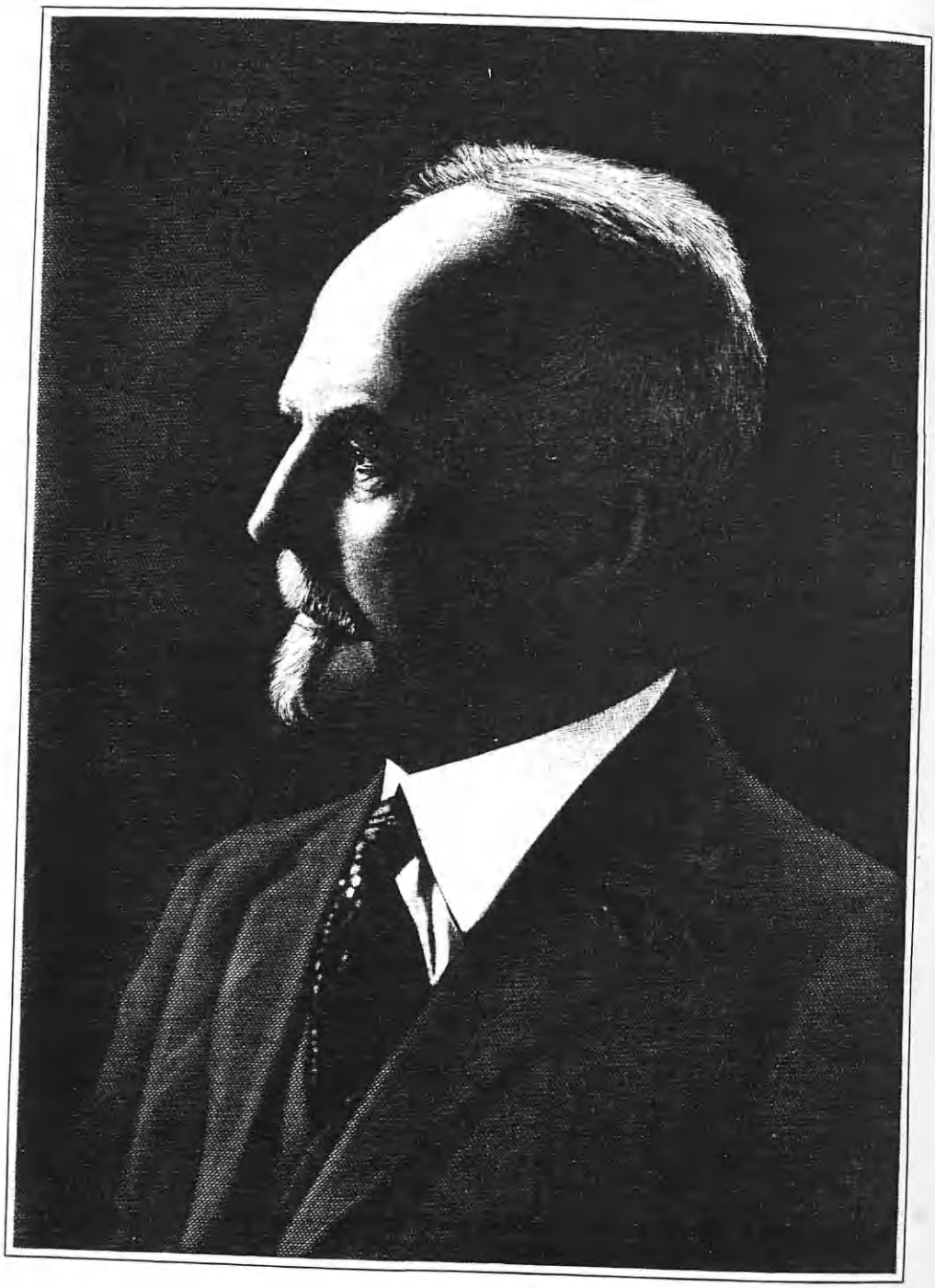
Engineer with the class of 1879, and began professional life as a mining engineer with the Lehigh & Susquehanna Coal Company. His next position was with the Midvale Ore Company as general manager, then he withdrew from outside participation in business, and for the three decades of his life was a consulting engineer in coal mining, and probably had no superior in the United States as a geologist in coal, and as a judge of bituminous coal land values. The town of Windber, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, is a monument to him, for there he acquired 80,000 acres for the Berwind-White Corporation, founded and developed the town, and as general superintendent representing the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company opened mines, equipping them with the most modern mining machines and electric power. His business interests finally led him to make Charleston, West Virginia, his home, and there the last fourteen years of his life were spent.

Besides being financial agent and personal consulting engineer for E. J. Berwind, of New York City, and developing coal properties in the large Berwind interests, he had prospected coal properties in Canada and South America, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad in this country. He was president of the Bengal Coal Company (now Burgess Branch Coal Company), besides being personally interested in a number of other coal companies in West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. He was a director in many companies, a director of the Union Trust Company, and of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other charitable organizations in Charleston. Said one of the speakers at the Rotary Club meeting in Charleston after the death of Colonel Cunningham:

I have a letter on my desk now unanswered by me in Colonel Cunningham's own handwriting, outlining what he felt from his heart should be done for the welfare of the Salvation Army, for the Union Mission, and the different charitable institutions and organizations of this city, in all of which he at all times was a liberal contributor, and he gave of his service as well, wherever he could be of assistance.

Colonel Cunningham was affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, holding the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and also was a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the Rotary Club of Charleston; and of clubs in Philadelphia, including the University. His professional societies were: The American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, to both of which he belonged for thirty years. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and was loyal to every interest or cause he advocated. He was a man of broad sympathies; he loved justice and dealt fairly in every transaction, great or small, and always made his word as good as a signed document. Kindly considerate of the rights and opinions of all, he became one of the city's best loved men, and one of the most touching tributes received by the family was a telegram from Windber, the town which he founded, signed by fifty people, butchers, bankers, barbers, waiters, bookkeepers, merchants, bakers, nine mine foremen, and by millionaires.

Colonel Cunningham was deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and aided the association all in his power. In politics Colonel Cunningham was a Republican, and obtained his military title as a member of the staff of the Governor of Pennsylvania.



A. G. Johnson

Colonel Cunningham married Mary Gertrude Hammer, who survives him, a resident of Charleston, West Virginia, where Colonel Cunningham died December 12, 1921, the result of a fall. Colonel and Mrs. Cunningham were the parents of four children, three of whom survive their father: 1. Walter H.. 2. Florence, who married Worth Clark, and resides at Atlantic City, New Jersey. 3. Roy H. 4. J. Earl, deceased. Both Walter H. and Roy H. Cunningham reside at Huntington, West Virginia.

JOHNSON, Andrew G.,

Wholesale Coal Merchant.

The life record of Andrew G. Johnson, of Chicago, Illinois, stands out preëminent as a broad-gauged and successful business man, whose personal success contributed materially to the welfare of the community. He earned an enviable reputation and material prosperity by virtue of his initiative and ambition. A forceful, yet friendly personality, and unwavering loyalty and honor were elements in his progress. Various enterprises were experimental with him, and his congenial and profitable final occupation was the wholesale merchandising of coal and lumber, in which he came to be recognized as among the first in the field. Andrew G. Johnson was born in Örebro, Sweden, March 26, 1849, son of Eric and Marguerite Johnson. His father made a trial trip to the United States, but returned to Sweden, where he was a farmer. The son was educated in the village school in his native land and completed his education after his mature life in the New World, when he mastered a business course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College. Andrew G. Johnson soon found that he did not care to follow his father's calling, and he began to sail the seas with his uncle, who operated a line of boats from Guttenberg to Hamburg, and he took several voyages over this route in his uncle's boat. Until 1871 he continued at sea, rounding Cape Horn twice en route to Chili. During the Franco-Prussian War he was forced to remain in Brazil during the short time that fighting lasted. When his ship touched New York on the return voyage, he abandoned it, along with his pay, and found himself penniless in that strange city. A valuable shawl in his possession brought him enough ready money for the journey to Chicago. Thereafter he lived and prospered through a variety of occupations, beginning with a year of service on Great Lakes boats, 1872 and 1873. In 1874 he purchased a grocery business, operated it for two months, and was offered so favorable a price for it that he sold it. In 1875 he first entered the field in which he was most prosperous—the coal business—and worked until 1878 for the Eureka Coal Company in Chicago. While working with the Wilmington Coal Association, he took the business course which paved the way for his further advancement. In 1879 he was employed by the Silver Creek and Morris Coal Company; in 1880 by Langdon, Richardson & Company; in 1881 by J. D. Stone; and in 1882 by the Silver Creek Coal Company. For fifteen years from 1883 to 1898, he was engaged independently as a dealer in lumber and coal, and operator of a boat on the Great Lakes, which ultimately sank. His maturer years were spent in retirement, although real estate furnished him interesting opportunity for profitable transactions. He also traveled widely. His home was large and hospitable, and the center of an interesting group of local Chicagoans and dis-

tinguished foreigners. His home, his books, and travel were his chief pleasures. His clubs were the Swedish and the Germania, and his church the Lutheran.

Andrew G. Johnson married (first) Laura Wullwebber, by whom he had two children: 1. Venita, now Mrs. G. E. Beerley. 2. Rhea, who died March 23, 1926; she married Dr. Rundquist, of Rockford, Illinois. He married (second) Carrie Arend, on March 25, 1891, in Chicago. She is the daughter of William Arend, a pioneer architect of Chicago, a native of Cassel, Germany, where he was considered the foremost of the profession just before the Chicago fire. The children of the second marriage: 3. Tecla, Mrs. P. S. Hodgkinson. 4. Ebba, now deceased.

On April 1, 1926, just before he reached the age of seventy-seven, Andrew G. Johnson passed quietly away at his home, No. 2910 Pine Grove Avenue, Chicago. While vigor of intellect and tenacity of purpose might be said to lie at the foundation of his character, nothing was more conspicuous in his business dealing and personal relation than an unusually strong sense of justice and great kindness of heart. He was a good citizen in the best sense of the term, a leader in the forward march of the community and influentially associated with charity. His home was a pleasure and inspiration not only to himself and family, but to the many friends and acquaintances so frequently welcomed there by its genial host.

MERCER, George Washington,

Contractor and Builder.

Gifted by nature with a splendid business mind that would have insured his success in any calling, George Washington Mercer, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, became one of the notable building contractors of Middlesex County's chief seaport, the executive head of an important construction company that was known throughout the Raritan River district. In all that pertained to his business he was known for his unswerving fidelity, for his vigor and relentless force, yet he was fair and honorable and above suspicion in his character for integrity at all times. In his personal intercourse with his fellows he was in his nature kindly and congenial, and always a pleasant man to meet, while in his principles he was thoroughly Democratic, broad and liberal, extremely patriotic, and in sincere sympathy with the most enlightened American ambitions and hopes. He was loyal to the core to his adopted city and to his friends, and in all civic matters he was ever ready to assume his full responsibility and to help to the finish. He was sincere and candid in all the relations of life, and always firm in his convictions. Added to these were a sunny disposition, an ever present optimism, and a presence that beamed with friendship and cordiality. There was never any bitterness in the firm "yes" or "no" that came on a matter of duty or principle, regardless of its popularity. There was always a compelling logic in his positions—in the stand he took. He was one of those rare men who could think when popular rage or enthusiasm swept others off their feet, and who declined to suspend, for any occasion a fundamental principle.

George Washington Mercer, son of George W. and Mary Anne (Smith) Mercer, was born in New York City, New York, February 1, 1851. His father was likewise a contractor and builder, establishing himself at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, when his son was young. The youth received his education in the pub-

lic schools in New York. He learned the trade of mason, as well as the rudiments of the contracting and building business under his father. In 1899 he established the Mercer Construction Company which, in 1913, was incorporated as the George W. Mercer Construction Company, he serving as president and treasurer until he retired six years previous to his death. In addition to approximately 1,000 private residences in and around Perth Amboy, Mr. Mercer built the plants of the Standard Underground Cable Manufacturing Company, the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Works, the Raritan Copper Works, also the Perth Amboy car barns, the R. & H. Chemical Company, and the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company.

George Washington Mercer married, March 16, 1876, Mary E. Crowell, daughter of Joseph and Mary Crowell. The children of George Washington and Mary E. (Crowell) Mercer, all born at Perth Amboy: Edith, who married George Earl Edmunds; Mary, who married Dr. Heman Anderson; and Elsie M., who married Ralph W. Atkinson.

Fortune smiled upon Mr. Mercer and brought him large returns from his splendid business success, but he lived always the same democratic life that he lived when he first went to Perth Amboy. He took pride in his family, loved his home, and there he always sought the repose so necessary to one of his studious habits. He died at Perth Amboy January 17, 1923.

GRAM, William, Jr.,

Manufacturing Dentist.

No better indication of the proof of his superior standing in his department in the business world might be obtained in regard to William Gram, Jr., than that invariable testimony of his associates and the large group of salesmen connected with his business house, declaring for his kindly personality, his even-tempered disposition, and his humane and generous methods, all combining in the able and thorough-going manager and director of the affairs of the establishment of which he was the successful chief executive. A native of Buffalo, Mr. Gram was at all times a staunch and ready supporter of its civic, business, and social advancement, and he served with and for the city and its people, as well as for the unrivalled attainment of his own business house. He was a son of William and Catharine Gram.

William Gram, Jr., was born November 24, 1857, in Buffalo, New York, where he attended the Buffalo grade schools, and then started out upon a business career in which he made a distinct success. He was only in his early years when he was first employed in a box factory, and soon afterwards was an errand boy in the dry goods business. He studied and read practical business books, and he was afterwards known as a good accountant and an exceptionally fine bookkeeper. The Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company was only in the fifth year of its existence when Mr. Gram became associated with it, in 1872, and he found the work in its employ agreeable and to his liking. He served his firm in a number of capacities, and as he gave particular attention to the financial interests of the company, he became one of the stockholders in 1891, and was elected assistant treasurer of the company.

Mr. Gram was elected treasurer of the firm in 1900, upon the death of Colonel John E. Robie, and he continued in that office until January, 1924, when he was elected president of the company at the death of Charles O. Rother. The house

of which he was the head has the reputation of being one of the best managed and equipped in the dental trade, and much of this good repute was due to Mr. Gram's unswerving probity and his business wisdom. Since 1900 Mr. Gram has had full charge of the retail department of the company. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party; and in the World War and all other patriotic and community calls, he was a most generous worker and contributor. His fraternal affiliations were with Queen City Council, Royal Arcanum; and his religious fellowship was with Holy Trinity Church.

Mr. Gram married, June 26, 1879, at Buffalo, New York, Marie C. Renner, who was born in that city in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Gram were the parents of a daughter, Laura Gram, who married C. E. Smith, who is an officer of the Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company.

William Gram, Jr., passed away August 27, 1925, in Buffalo, New York. Good natured and optimistic of disposition, though he had suffered with rheumatism for forty-five years, he was endeared to all of his associates, to his home and his family.

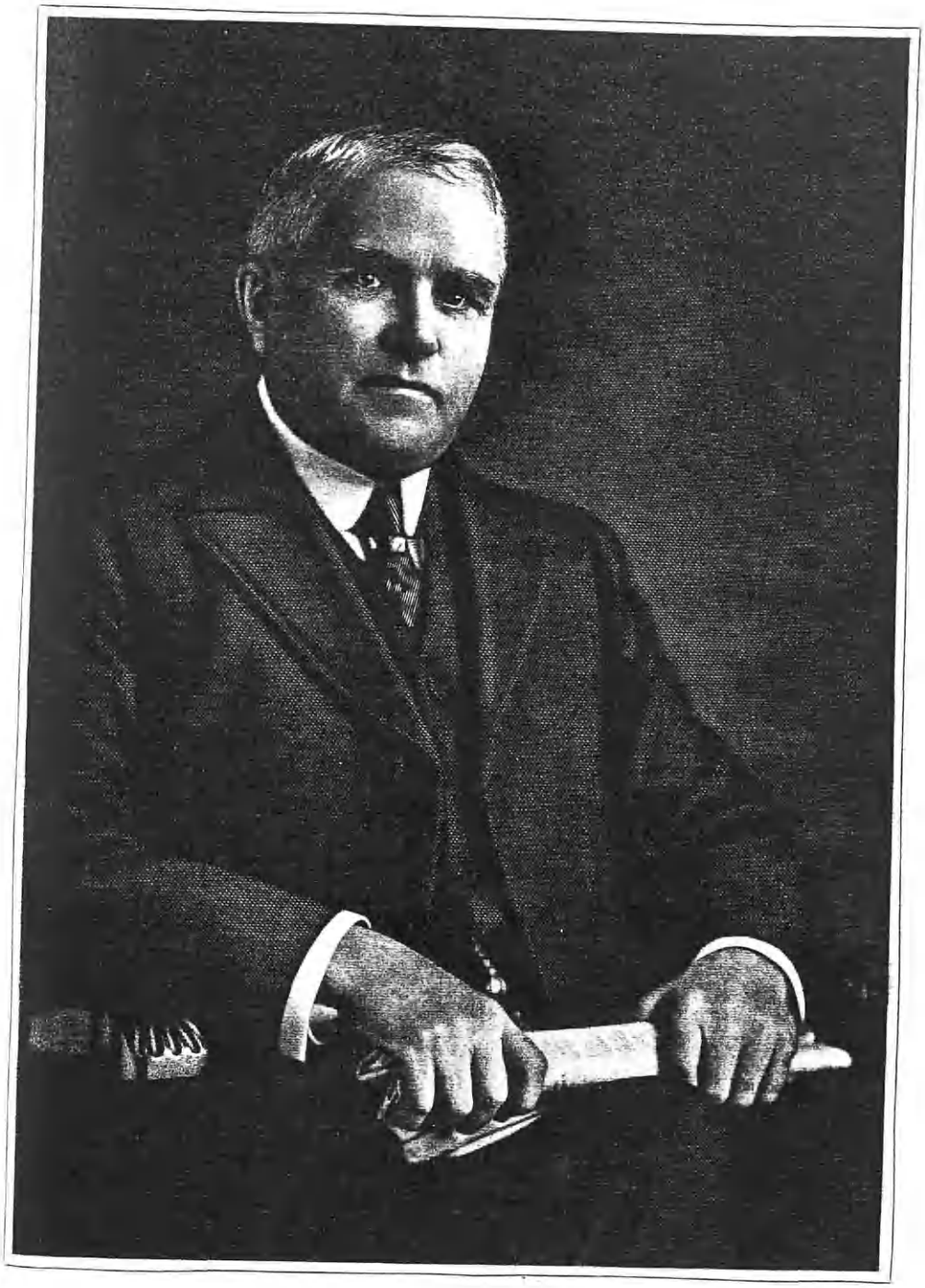
HOLLIS, William Dennard,

Paper Manufacturer.

The prodigious industrial development of Chicago, Illinois, during the last half century, like that of other American cities, has been engineered by a comparatively short list of economic leaders; men whose vision anticipated the wholesale demand for certain commodities, and whose efforts resulted in production facilities. William Dennard Hollis bears this relation to the paper industry. A young man in what might be termed the adolescent days of that city on Lake Michigan, he had a vision of the greatness to be, and threw himself with ardor into the realization of that vision. He thus built up a notable business for himself, which brought him security and power, but, even more important in his eyes, he was a significant factor in making a great city out of a small town.

William Dennard Hollis was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, August 19, 1850, son of Dennard and Barbara (Bowser) Hollis. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, graduating from high school. His first business engagement was with Calkins & Messinger, private bankers of Chicago, when he was a youth of nineteen, in 1869. The next year he found employment with Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers. For seven subsequent years he was associated with the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, getting an excellent perspective on commercial conditions and industrial opportunities. This stood him in good stead in 1878, when he, in association with W. D. Messinger, established a paper business. Two years later he established an independent enterprise of his own in the same line, known as the W. D. Hollis Paper Company, which became in 1881 the Hollis & Duncan Company, and later incorporated in 1909. From that date until his death, September 11, 1925, Mr. Hollis served as president and guiding genius of the institution, which was well known, not only in Chicago, but in trade and business circles throughout the country. An old-fashioned devotion to high quality in the article manufactured and to promptness and courtesy in service rendered brought to the company a wide clientele. The spirit which inspired all this was generated in the great mind and heart of the president.

Mr. Hollis was interested in every angle of civic and social development. A Re-



Wm. D. Hollis,

Munsell Publishing Co

Engd by Campbell N.Y.

Arthur S. Henry.

publican in politics, he was aligned with the enlightened elements in government. He was a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Chicago Art Institute, holding a life membership in the two last named. His club was the Hamilton, of Chicago. He loved reading, and his mind was stored with his gleanings from scientific, historic, antiquarian, and poetic literature. Of creative bent, he expressed himself very interestingly in poetry and prose of a highly original flavor.

On December 7, 1872, in Chicago, William D. Hollis married Helen Marr King, who died March 3, 1925. Children: 1. Helen Minerva, who married A. E. Schuyler. 2. Howard B., president of Hollis-Duncan Paper Company. 3. Chalmers M., vice-president and treasurer of Hollis-Duncan Paper Company. 4. William Dennard, Jr., who died November 20, 1906. 5. Vala, who died February 6, 1919. 6. May, who married Arthur W. Bahr. 7. Raymond D., secretary of the Hollis-Duncan Paper Company. 8. Octava, who married Claude E. Burrow.

Mr. Hollis was a man of broad vision, sound judgment, quick decisions, and direct action. It was a guiding principle with him to make his business an asset to his city and an adornment to the paper-making industry. Though that and his family had his closest attention, he gave much thought to the cultural progress of Chicago and contributed liberally to such development. He was the type of citizen upon whom a growing city looks back with gratitude.

HUEY, Arthur S.,

Manager of Public Utility Properties.

Public utility in the development and application of the electrical business proved the successful life-work of Arthur S. Huey, a moving force and power in himself in all undertakings with such an end in view. For forty years of his life he gave full attention and energetic action to that one line of effort; he learned and made his own every branch of related electrical knowledge; he exhibited a tremendous capacity for engineering large electrical contracts; and in the thorough accomplishment of these highly present-day matters, he found a place such as might only be filled by so superb a mental agency as his. That by his talents, his innate gifts, he won and maintained his active position and commanding influence among all electrical companies of highest standing, is proven by an impressive record to be found in his presidency and counsellorship with a score of institutions whose officiary deemed his association and guidance an indispensable element in their success. It is conceded that his abilities were dynamic and comprehensive in scope; but it is also well known that his value to the electrical world and his splendid utilization of these gifts of his was brought to pass largely by means of tireless study and hard work on his own part all through his earlier years, and through reverses as well as successes. He took large views of his plans and his work and he worked as hard for the fulfillment of his ultimate plans as for those in which he made his apprenticeship in his vocation. He was a big man, physically, and his qualities of mind and heart were as generous and gracious; a great-hearted man; a man of large business thought and action, yet one who held in great appreciation the advice and suggestions of his colleagues.

He was the son of George E. and Caroline (Taylor) Huey, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, early pioneers in that State; in fact Arthur S. Huey was born in the first

house in Minneapolis to have plastered rooms. His father built the first flour mill and the first lumber mill in Minneapolis. He was also one of the group who planned and built the first water power development of St. Anthony Falls at Minneapolis. It is interesting to note in this connection that this first water power plant, built by George E. Huey, was bought back from subsequent owners, in 1923, by the Byllesby Company, of which Arthur S. Huey was one of the heads.

Arthur S. Huey was born August 17, 1862, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools. He went out early into the business world, and with him, from the first, that world had to do entirely with electrical matters. He accepted a position as representative of the Edison Company at Minneapolis, in 1855; and in 1891, after the consolidation of the United Edison Company and the Thompson-Houston Company, he associated himself with the Northwestern General Electric Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, becoming manager of the St. Paul office. Through his energy and enterprise was distributed the greater part of the electrical generating machinery installed in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. It was at this time that he formed the acquaintance of the late Colonel H. M. Byllesby and in 1902 they founded the firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Mr. Huey becoming vice-president in charge of management of H. M. Byllesby & Company, a corporation for the establishment and management of public utilities in many sections of the country, such as electric plants in different cities, for furnishing light, motive and operating power. Mr. Huey held this position until May, 1924, when he became chairman of the board of directors of H. M. Byllesby & Company.

H. M. Byllesby & Company controls one of the most powerful public utility groups in the country. The system comprises twelve groups of operating public utility companies and their subsidiaries, operating in 912 cities and towns in seventeen states in the Middle West, in the South and on the Pacific slope. Total annual earnings of this system is placed at $53,000,000.

At the time of his death, Mr. Huey was chairman of the board of directors of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Standard Gas and Electric Company, Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Northern States Power Company; President and Director of Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company; vice-president and director of Montana States Power Company, Western States Gas and Electric Company, Shaffer Oil and Refining Company, Mobile Electric Company, president and director of the Muskogee Gas and Electric Company, Consumers Power Company of Minnesota, El Reno Gas and Electric Company, Ft. Smith Light and Traction Company, International Light and Power Company, Northwestern Corporation of Oregon, and Ottumwa Railway Water and Light Company of Ottumwa, vice-president and director of Northern Idaho and Montana Power Company, member board of trustees of North Western Corporation & North Electric Railroad, director or Sierra & San Francisco Power Company.

Mr. Huey died suddenly on September 16, 1924, of bronchial pneumonia. For nearly forty years he had been identified with the major steps of electrical developments. During the latter part of this period he has probably done as much as any man in America in the building and operation and management of public util-

ity properties. He gave his whole faith and strength to the electrical industry, knowing that it would justify itself in service to mankind. His work is evidenced in all parts of the country. Particularly in Oklahoma Mr. Huey had much to do with electrical developments. Mr. Huey delivered many addresses before public utility organizations which were considered so prophetic and forceful that they were published and distributed throughout the United States. On one occasion he declared:

I am sure today that the future uses of electricity are not even dreamed of by the average person. There is no doubt that eventually transmission lines will extend continuously from coast to coast. Electricity will be the universal power and lighting agency for practically all purposes in all well settled sections of the country. As it becomes more plentiful it will grow cheaper. It is destined to be our greatest conservator of natural resources, the greatest saver of human drudgery and toil, and the key to vast areas now unpeopled and unproductive.

Arthur S. Huey was married, in 1886, to Hattie King, daughter of George S. and Harriet (Reid) King, and they were the parents of: Howard, born in 1887; Richard King, born in 1893; and Ruth (Mrs. Willard John Mason), born in 1897. Mr. Huey passed away at the South Shore Country Club, where he had made his home for many years.

During his residence of twenty-two years in Chicago, he had been a popular and valued member of a number of its leading clubs and social organizations, including the Union League Club, Chicago Press Club, The Mid-Day Club, South Shore Country Club, Midlothian Club, Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pendennis Club of Louisville, Kentucky; Kansas City Club of Kansas City, Missouri; Edison Pioneers Club, Missouri Athletic Club, Old Colony Club of America, Chicago Historical Society, and he was a member of the Lawyers' Club, Bankers' Club of America, and the Railway Clubs of New York City.

His knowledge of men was deep, and his instinctive sympathy and understanding found an instant pathway to their hearts. He was square and just, a dependable man under all circumstances. Throughout the Public Utility World he was known as a man of broad vision and high capacity for achievement, strict integrity in his dealings with men individually—or collectively. A man of intense loyalty in friendships, he was universally beloved for his kindness and helpfulness. Distinguished for his courageous optimism—generosity in thought and deed—his absolute devotion to his family, Arthur S. Huey was a great man.

MURRAY, Omar Granville,

Business Man.

In Indiana Mr. Murray was known as one of the pioneers of poster advertising, he having long been prominently identified with poster advertising as a business, and it is said that he owned one of the finest plants for that purpose in the State. He continued in that business during the last two decades of his life, and just prior to his passing attended a meeting in an Eastern State of the board of directors of the National Association of Poster Advertising. The territory Mr. Murray covered with his advertising embraced sixty-nine cities enclosed with a circle coming in its radius to within fourteen miles of Indianapolis, eight miles of Anderson, twelve miles of Muncie, ten miles of Dayton, and seven miles of Hamilton, Ohio. He was interested in several theatrical ventures, and was successful, but his great success was in poster advertis-

ing, and perhaps no man in Indiana was better informed on the subject than he. He thoroughly enjoyed the last years of his life, his hopes having ended in fruition, and he gloried in what he had accomplished through his own efforts, for he was a self-made man in the truest sense. He worked hard, and when success came he denied himself no legitimate pleasure. Golf became his great joy and sport, and he played on many of the fine links of the United States and on some famous foreign grounds. In fact, death overtook him at the Butler County Country Club at Middletown, Ohio, where he was stricken with apoplexy.

Omar Granville Murray was born in Somerville, Indiana, May 10, 1871, a son of Philip and Angeline (Conarroe) Murray. He was educated in the public schools of Richmond, and at an early age became a telegrapher with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, first in the State of Missouri, and later in Atlanta, Georgia. For about two years he was engaged as a telegrapher, then for a time was in the grain brokerage business. When still quite a young man Mr. Murray returned to Richmond, Indiana, and made that city his home for the remaining years of his life. He was in the theatrical business from 1908 until 1919, operating the Murray and the Murrette theatres in Richmond, he having built the Murray in 1908 and the Murrette, a moving picture house, in 1910. For ten years he controlled the Gennett Theatre, now known as the Washington Theatre. He was one of the founders of the Sun-Murray Vaudeville chain of theatres, and at one time managed the old Philips Theatre in Richmond.

Mr. Murray entered the poster advertising business September 28, 1899, a business then in its infancy, and in this line he achieved his greatest success. During the war with Germany, 1917-18, he donated thousands of dollars' worth of poster advertising to the Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other agencies that were aiding to win the war. Just prior to his death he made a large donation of advertising space to the Prosperity Campaign conducted by the New York City Rotary clubs. For a number of years he was president of the Indiana State Association of Poster Advertising, and was a member of the board of directors of the National Advertising Association. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Richmond Country Club, a member of the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was one of the founders and a very active member of the Richmond Rotary Club. He conducted his business under the firm name of the O. G. Murray Poster Advertising Company.

Mr. Murray married, May 10, 1899, Ottie M. Ridenour, who survives him with one daughter, Maxine M. Murray. The family home is at No. 70 Westcott Place, Richmond, Indiana. Omar Granville Murray died November 4, 1922.

CRAWFORD, James Calhoun,

Coal Company Manager.

As general manager of stores in the Fairmont region of West Virginia for the Consolidation Coal Company, Mr. Crawford was in a position where his keen business quality, his sound judgment, and general ability won for him high place among the officials of that company. He filled, to the utmost satisfaction of his superiors in rank, all trusts committed to him, and, moreover, carried to the grave the good will and confidence of

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his associates and those who, through him, dealt with the corporation they did not know. He was a just man, and if friction arose between the company and the men in their employ, it was not through failure or oversight on his part. James C. Crawford was a son of Robert Crawford, an early resident of Wheeling, where his son was born, but later of Cameron, West Virginia.

James Calhoun Crawford was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and died in Fairmont, in the same State, March 14, 1921. After school years were completed, he entered business life and continued an active worker during all but the last of his years, sixty-nine, which, on account of ill health were passed in retirement. About the year 1886, he came to Marion County, West Virginia, and from that year was a resident of that county, first at Montana, as manager of the store of The Consolidation Coal Company, maintained there, and later as manager of the store at Watson, owned by the same company. After taking the management of the Watson store he resided in Fairmont, his home a comfortable residence on the South Side. At one time he was a partner with his brother, John C. Crawford, in a mercantile business in Fairmont. He held position with the Consolidation Coal Company as general manager of stores, and was rated a thoroughly capable man for the position.

Mr. Crawford is survived by his wife and a sister, Mrs. D. W. McConaughey, of Cameron.

FAGAN, Charles A.,

Lawyer, Philanthropist.

Charles A. Fagan, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born July 1, 1859, his parents being James J. and Mary (McLaughlin) Fagan.

Mr. Fagan spent his entire life in Pittsburgh, acquiring his education successively at St. Mary's Academy, Ewalt College, and the Pittsburgh Catholic College (now Duquesne University). He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and for a short time held office as assistant district attorney. Thereafter Mr. Fagan was associated with the Hon. W. A. Magee in the practice of the law under the firm name of Fagan & Magee. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of Fagan, Dillon & Fagan, the other members of the partnership being Mr. Leo M. Dillon, and his son, Mr. Charles A. Fagan, Jr. As a lawyer, Mr. Fagan was known as one of the leaders of the bar of Pennsylvania; his practice consisted mostly of corporation work, particularly that involving large mergers, in which specialty he was eminently successful.

Mr. Fagan gave his political support to the principles of the Democratic party, and while never accepting any political appointment from which he might derive any emolument, he nevertheless gave freely of his time, energy, and advice. He was chairman of the Democratic Committee of Allegheny County during the years 1894 to 1895. He was a delegate to many State and National conventions of his party, and was active in securing the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President at the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Fagan found time for and served on a number of philanthropic boards. He was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Hospital, for twenty-five years a director, and for many years its president. He was a member of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Cathedral; he was a director of the Boys' Industrial School of Allegheny County and took an active part and interest in its management. Mr. Fagan was always a generous contributor to charities.

Mr. Fagan was an active business man, identified with many concerns. He was president and director of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company; was formerly vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh "Post" and Pittsburgh "Sun" was president and director of the Wheatley Hills Land Company of New York; was president and director of the East Williston Colony Company; director of the East End Savings and Trust Company; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Ship Canal Company; Anthracite Coal Company; Natalie & Mt. Carmel Railway Company; Zelienople Land Company, and many other corporations; and he was senior receiver of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, the administration of which was notably successful. Mr. Fagan was a member of the Union, the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh Country, and the Oakmont Country clubs. He was for many years director and shortly before his death president of the Duquesne Club.

Mr. Fagan married, February 9, 1887, Mary A. Kane, daughter of P. C. Kane, a retired banker of Pittsburgh..

Mr. Fagan died November 5, 1925, and was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Fagan, and five children: Mrs. Marie F. Walter, Jr.; Jean L.; Grace C.; Dorothy P.; and Charles A. Fagan, Jr.

HARLOW, Frank,

Commission Merchant and Broker.

No broker on the Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade was better or more favorably known than Frank Harlow, who had been a member of that institution for forty-two years. His integrity was of that rare type which is ever above question, and his personal character through all these years was one of unbroken geniality. As a grain merchant he had made a special study of agricultural conditions, especially in the Northwestern States, and he was familiar with most fluctuations and economic changes and the reasons that entered into them. In every period of depression he displayed a sturdy optimism and strong leadership. He was gifted with a rare vision and the ability to impart his enthusiasm to others. His influence extended beyond the limits of the Board of Trade. He did not wait for others to agree with him, but followed his own judgment, and it is recorded that it was usually far ahead of those who differed with him. He will rank among the foremost members of the Board of Trade of his day.

Frank Harlow, son of William and Thurza (Sheldon) Harlow, was born in Toledo, Ohio, September 5, 1859. His father was a native of London, England, and his mother was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. Leaving his studies at the age of eighteen, he started in the grain brokerage business in Chicago, with the firm of Field, Lindley & Company. Subsequently, he engaged in that business for himself, with a partner, under the firm style of King & Harlow. He next went with the grain firm of Ware & Leland, and he finally founded the commission firm of Frank Harlow. He had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1883. He held a high place in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Home Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He found his chief recreation in fishing and in aquatic sports.

Frank Harlow married, October 17, 1882, Jenny Linn, daughter of James

Hubert R. Huddleston

Reynolds and Virginia (Hailman) Linn, of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Harlow's paternal great-grandparents were pioneers of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Harlow had one son, DeWitt, born in Chicago, in July, 1883, now manager of the Los Angeles (California) branch of the Chicago brokerage firm of Logan & Bryan.

Mr. Harlow's friendliness made him a genial host and entertainer. His personality was unique, lovable and altogether charming. Kindness and friendship were exemplified throughout his life. He was critical, yet just; fearless, yet considerate of others; honest to a fault, a hard worker, and an accomplished and cultivated gentleman. He died in Chicago, November 28, 1925.

HUDDLESTON, Hubert La Verne,

Attorney-at-Law.

Ability of a high order, strengthened by great force of character and ambition not only for himself but for his fellow-men as well, marked Hubert La Verne Huddleston, of Chicago, Illinois, for success in his profession of the law. He had difficult obstacles to overcome from early youth, but he fought his way up undismayed and grew the stronger with each victory.

The Huddleston family is of English origin, Valentine Huddleston being the first of the name on record in America, where he lived at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1673, was married and had two sons. The Huddlestons were early settlers in Kings County, New York, and in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Hubert La V. Huddleston was born September 23, 1888, near Cambridge City, Indiana, son of William Edgar and Ella Rose (Halstead) Huddleston. The father, a well-known citizen of the Hoosier State, was born in Dublin, Indiana, April 15, 1864, and the mother was born in Brookville, of the same State, October 10, 1862. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Cambridge City, and Hubert L. Huddleston worked his way through college—Indiana University—by serving the New York Central Railroad as stenographer. He studied law at Indiana University Law School and was admitted to the bar of his native State in 1912; to that of Illinois in 1916.

His professional career began in Indianapolis, where Mr. Huddleston for a time practiced law. He then moved to Chicago, where for a while he was engaged in the law office of J. T. Booz, passing later to a partnership in law under the firm name of McElroy & Huddleston. He specialized in corporation law, probate and chancery practice. He was a lawyer sure of his subject, thorough and even profound in his preparation of his cases, and courteous in his presentation of them. Thus his practice grew extensive and included important clients who had full confidence in his ability and integrity. He was a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, and South Shore Lodge, No. 1056, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious affiliation was with the Bryn Mawr Community Church. Mr. Huddleston died on October 21, 1925, in Chicago, Illinois, at the age of thirty-seven.

During the World War, he responded to the call of his country and enlisted in Company 17, 163d Depot Brigade, being assigned to Fort Dodge.

On October 15, 1919, Hubert La Verne Huddleston married Emma Erickson, born in Chicago, January 12, 1896, daughter of John and Hanna Beata (Moberg) Erickson, both of Swedish birth. The father was born July 10, 1859, the mother

October 2, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Huddleston had one son: Hale Holden Huddleston, born in Chicago, October 23, 1920.

The industry, courage, energy and fidelity to principle displayed by Mr. Huddleston were an inspiration to those who knew him well, and he was generally regarded as the type of citizen most needed by every thoughtful and ambitious community. His influence was always for progressive and forward-looking programs, and he spent himself zealously in their behalf. A loyal friend, a devoted husband and father, he was typical of the best in American manhood.

RYDER, Benjamin Hudson,

Sales Engineer.

As a specialist in high voltage electricity, the basis of the "super power" projects looking toward the linking together of all power stations in the country, Benjamin Hudson Ryder, sales engineer of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Chicago, Illinois, was widely and favorably known in the engineering profession throughout the United States. To his work Mr. Ryder brought a creative and forceful mind, the faculty of organizing and stimulating, and a vigorous personality.

Benjamin Hudson Ryder was born in Hudson, New York, December 3, 1878, a son of Benno Ryder. He was educated in the local public schools and at eighteen entered technical college in order to secure his professional training, graduating at the age of twenty-two as an engineer. He then entered the employ of a Pittsburgh steel company, and in 1902 began on his twenty-three-year association with the American Steel & Wire Company, of Chicago, as an expert in the electrical department. From 1910 until his death, December 26, 1925, he was sales engineer of the company. In the course of his professional career he was identified with the construction of the Anaconda high tension line, the laying of the Golden Gate cable in San Francisco, and the electrification of the Detroit River Tunnel. For a time, also, he was electrical adviser to the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Ryder was the inventor of a copper electrical bond which bears his name and which is today in wide general use. His reputation as a specialist in the more general application of high voltage equipment was extensive. In 1923 he was elected a Fellow in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was a member of the Chicago Engineers' Club, of the Illinois Athletic Club, and others. His favorite form of recreation is hearing good music.

In 1906, Benjamin Hudson Ryder married Theodora Sturkow, daughter of Ferdinand Louis and Elizabeth (Symington) Sturkow, a Philadelphian by birth. Her mother has attained distinction as a writer under the pseudonym of Elizabeth Crighton. Mrs. Ryder is a professional musician of high rank, a concert pianist, and a composer. She was educated in Birmingham, England, and Chicago, Illinois. Early in her professional career she was assistant teacher to Carl Wolfsohn, of Chicago, and she made her debut on the concert stage in Pittsburgh in 1907. Mrs. Ryder has played with the Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, and Russian Symphony orchestras, the Kaltenborn Orchestra, of New York, and has given recitals in the leading musical centers of the United States and Canada. She is the author of several charming songs, including "Love's Feast," "Content," "I Thought of You," among others; and her compositions for the piano and violin and piano

Alvin B. Dor

are becoming well known: "Reverie in F Major," "Suite in C Minor," "Rhapsodie Russe," and "Romance Heureuse." As she plays an important part in the Chicago musical world, she is affiliated with many prominent clubs: The Chicago Woman's Musical, Chicago Musicians', and the Chicago Artists' Association; and elsewhere with the Tuesday Musical of Pittsburgh, as an honorary member, and the Woman's Musical, of Burlington, Iowa, in the same capacity. She is an active member of the Alpha Iota Sorority, Gamma Chapter. Mrs. Ryder survives her husband.

Modern progress in all that makes for the increased comfort and happiness of mankind has been in large part due to the creative engineer. It is he who has made electricity the obedient servant of man. To this gifted class belonged Benjamin Hudson Ryder, whose natural aptitude for electrical engineering, carefully trained in theory and given wide scope to develop in practice, singled him out for great achievements. His invention and his contribution to more extensive use of high voltage current are monuments to his genius. His home life was particularly happy and inspirational to him because of the congeniality of taste between himself and his wife, whose musical gifts brought him much pleasure.

FOX, Alvin Bartholdi,

Civil Engineer.

Typical of those citizens of which this country is proud, Alvin Bartholdi Fox, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, early attained outstanding success in his chosen profession of civil engineering, and was well known as a leader of his community. He was a member of the firm of Larson & Fox, and secretary and treasurer of the Union Garage Company of Perth Amboy.

Frederick F. Fox, father of Alvin Bartholdi Fox, was born in New York City, June 2, 1842, and died June 14, 1915. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. The Civil War, in which he served from 1861 to 1865, interrupted his business career as a young man. He participated in it as a member of Hawkin's Zouaves, Company C, 9th New York Regiment. He afterwards established the Fox Shoe Manufacturing Company at Washington, New Jersey, maintaining offices at No. 742 Third Avenue, New York City. Upon his removal to Perth Amboy in 1879, he left his shoe manufacturing business to his brother to manage, while he engaged in the realty business under the firm name of Compton & Fox. After the dissolution of this partnership sixteen years later, Frederick F. Fox conducted the Fox Realty Company for thirty-five years. His fraternal affiliation was with the Knights of Pythias. He was the son of Adam and Matilda (Bohr) Fox. Frederick F. Fox married, April 16, 1871, at Rample, New York, Maria Louisa Bohr, daughter of Frank and Anna Marie (Priester) Bohr, born in Clarkstown, Rockland County, New York, September 11, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Fox were the parents of two children: Caroline and Alvin Bartholdi, of further mention.

Alvin Bartholdi Fox, son of Frederick F. and Maria Louise (Bohr) Fox, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, October 29, 1886. He attended the local schools and Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1908 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Being very ambitious, Mr. Fox took a post-graduate course at the Brooklyn (New York) Polytechnic School, specializing in bridge building, at the same time being connected with the en-

gineering firm of Morgan Larson. There he received his initiation into a business career and exhibted the ability and the executive potentialities which later brought him success. After a few months of service in 1910 as assistant to the superintendent of construction of the Perth Amboy plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and as draughtsman of the same plant, Mr. Fox was taken into partnership by Mr. Larson, in June, 1910, under the firm name of Larson & Fox, engineers and surveyors. In 1912 Mr. Fox received his appointment as county engineer for Middlesex County, in which service he remained ten years, and for one year held the office of resident engineer of the New Jersey State Highway Department. In 1918 he assisted in the organization of the Union Garage Company of Perth Amboy, and since that date has served as secretary and treasurer and general manager of the enterprise. In that same year, Mr. Fox, whose abilities enabled him to care for a variety of activities simultaneously and with great success, served on the commission to suggest a revision of the motor vehicle laws which pertained to automobile trucks. That the Union Garage Company expanded so rapidly was due in large part to the combination of aggressiveness and conservatism which characterized Mr. Fox. On January 1, 1920, came his last public appointment, when he was made borough engineer of Spotswood, Middlesex County, New Jersey. He died December 8, 1923, in the prime of manhood, just as he was ascending to the apex of his successful career.

In political affiliation Mr. Fox was a member of the Democratic party, enrolled in the Perth Amboy Democratic Club. He was also a member of the United Business Men's Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Perth Arboy Automobile Dealers' Association. He was an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and treasurer of the County Engineers' Association of the State of New Jersey. His clubs were: the Colonia Country Club and the Raritan Yacht.

Alvin Bartholdi Fox married, July 15, 1912, in Matawan, New Jersey, Marjorie M. Brown, daughter of Henry Thomas and Cora Alice (Decker) Brown, of New Oxford, Pennsylvania. Henry Thomas Brown was born in Adams County, July 12, 1864, son of Solomon and Anna Brown; married, in March, 1882, Cora Alice Decker, born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1865, daughter of Jeremiah and Susan Decker. He was a most successful shoe manufacturer of New Oxford, Pennsylvania, a highly respected, public-spirited citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Bartholdi Fox were the parents of three children: 1. Frederick F., born July 3, 1916. 2. Jean M., born March 1, 1918. 3. Ruth E., born November 5, 1919.

Few men attain solid success in early life as did Mr. Fox, and few owe their achievements and their advancements so entirely to their own abilities and hard work. The highest principles inspired all his business relations, and integrity and altruism marked his whole career. To his city he was a substantial bulwark, stable and progressive, and to his family a devoted father.

MOORE, Hiram Buchanan,

Veteran Buffalo Merchant.

The highroad to success in mercantile life was tried and proven by Hiram Buchanan Moore not at a single bound, but rather by the long journey of apprentice-

hip through the several grades of ex-erience, and that he won his place of eadership among New York merchants f standing and ability was solely the re-ult of his continuous rule of living to llow nothing that he undertook to re-ain uncompleted. This is the universal ribute to the memory of Mr. Moore; iat he climbed perseveringly, that he arned his business with zeal and thor-ughness, and that he won his heights sservingly.

Hiram B. Moore was a son of Andrew . and Louisa (Buchanan) Moore. An-ew B. Moore, who died in Jersey City, ew Jersey, was born in New England, id removed to Buffalo, afterwards estab-hing a drug store in Jersey City; Louisa Buchanan) Moore, who died in Mont-ir, New Jersey, was first cousin to mes Buchanan, President of the United ates, and her brother, Henry Buchanan, Hickman, Kentucky, was a veteran of e Indian Wars, the War of 1812, the exican War, and the Civil War.

Hiram Buchanan Moore was born July 1858, on Franklin Street, Buffalo, New rk, and with the removal of his parents Jersey City, New Jersey, he attended public and high schools in that city. was in the great department store of A. Stewart & Company, in New York y, that Mr. Moore took his first steps is business education, and a saying of Stewart remained with him through-his life: "What's worth doing well is th doing right." At the Stewart estab-ment, Mr. Moore was a salesman in underwear department, and from the inning to the end of the alphabet, he le himself expert in that specialty. a time he was a newsboy on one of New York-Boston passenger steam-and when he was eighteen years old, ctober, 1876, he returned to Buffalo, New York, at first in the employ of Barnes & Bancroft, department store, now the store of William Hengerer, as the head of the underwear department. He was then given the management of the Regal & Robinson store, and then for a short time he was manager of the store of Seelback, Levi & Tempest. It was in October, 1889, that he purchased this establishment, and he had since operated it under his own name. In 1919 he took his two sons into the business, and incorporated as H. B. Moore & Sons. A branch store was afterwards opened at No. 598 Main Street, the older establishment being at No. 325 Main Street. There Mr. Moore passed his active business life, and he continued at the store up to within five weeks of his death.

Mr. Moore was a Republican in his political convictions, though he never sought public office. He was a generous contributor to all the charities and the war-time funds. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, and he was one of the early members of Parish Lodge; he was a charter member of the Ellicott Square Club, the Buffalo Athletic Club, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club, the Automobile Club, and the Civics Club, both in Buffalo and in Palm Beach, Florida. For twelve years he owned a winter home at Palm Beach, Florida. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, he was a member of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and his family were communicants of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Moore married (first) Elizabeth Goodwin, who was born in England, and died in Buffalo, in April, 1907, and they were the parents of three children; he married (second), at Pikeville, Kentucky, May 17, 1909, Josephine Ford, and they were the parents of one daughter.

Hiram Buchanan Moore died April 21, 1925, in Buffalo, New York. He represented in his business and social life the highest standards, and he took a part in community progress and contributed freely of his means. A quiet, home-loving man, he spent much of his time with his family and in his home.

KUNZ, Frederick George,

Engineer, Industrialist.

Foremost in the very promising group of young men in this State who have devoted their careers to mechanical engineering and very broad lines of business activity related thereto is Frederick George Kunz, who trained in Buffalo, New York, his birthplace, for the remarkable development of his life work, gave to that city and its business and civic institutions the best of his all too brief life's activities in the organization and direction of a number of its most substantial enterprises. The official head of the Hall Baking Company, and concerned with other baking company interests, Mr. Kunz in all his associations was a brilliant representative of the present-day resourcefulness and energy of the expanding new régime of metropolitan life. He was a son of Charles and Amelia Kunz. Charles Kunz died in 1922 at the age of eighty-five years, and his wife, Amelia Kunz, died in 1901.

Frederick George Kunz was born February 16, 1883, in Northampton Street, Buffalo, New York, where he attended the grade and the high schools, and in his earliest years received recognition for his studious habits and for expert work in mathematics in particular. He excelled in mechanical interests in the high school, and it had been his intention to take a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, Massachusetts, but he relinquished that purpose after he had secured a position with L. J. Bennett of the Buffalo Cement Company. He therefore left school when still quite young, and bent his energies toward his business career, to enter that employ, and when he was twenty-one years old, he was made superintendent of the Buffalo Cement Company. After twenty-six years in that office Mr. Kunz resigned to become associated with Paul H. Helms, president of the Hall Baking Company, at first as the mechanical engineer of the establishment and later as the company's purchasing agent. In 1924 Mr. Kunz was elected vice-president of the Hall Baking Company, and he was financially interested in several bakeries until their consolidation therewith.

A Republican in his political convictions, Mr. Kunz took a keen interest in local politics and the trend of National affairs. During the World War he performed a work of merit in behalf of the Red Cross, selling Red Cross stamps and contributing largely to its success in this part of the State. His fraternal affiliations were with Highland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was preparing to enter upon the Scottish Rite; he was also a member of the Mercer Club; the Century, Park, the Business Men's, the North Main Business Men's, and the Buffalo Automobile clubs. He was an extensive traveler, and he spent much time in the West and the South, particularly in Florida. He was a member of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Kunz married, June 8, 1911, in North Warren, Pennsylvania, Zoe Ursula Tuthill, graduate nurse of the Solvay General Hospital, daughter of James D. Tuthill, a native of Pennsylvania, and of

Fred. G. Kunz

English descent, and Margaret (Ort) Tuthill, a native of Buffalo, New York, and of German descent. James D. Tuthill was a merchant, and proprietor of a meat market in Tuthilltown, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kunz were the parents of three children: 1. Doris, born December 23, 1912, in Buffalo, where she is attending school. 2. Frederick James, born November 28, 1914, in Buffalo. 3. Marjorie Jean, born May 7, 1921, in Buffalo.

Frederick George Kunz died March 25, 1925, in Buffalo, New York, a young man of wonderful promise along the special lines of activity that he had marked out for himself, a business man of widely acknowledged abilities, and a citizen of very admirable qualities.

FAIRBROTHER, Dr. Henry Clay,

Physician, Surgeon.

It would be impossible to measure at full value and by ordinary human standards the abounding philanthropy that expressed itself by means of the benevolences and the broad humanitarian activities of Dr. Henry Clay Fairbrother, physician and benefactor, a pioneer surgeon in Illinois and Missouri, and a builder of the enduring edifice of the civic and professional life of East St. Louis, Illinois. The work that he accomplished for hospitals, for churches, for education, and for the surgical department of medical science, is not to be relegated to the past as a mere matter of the history and biography of that section of the State; it is rather, indeed, a part of the progressive present, and is destined to fill a very large place in the future of a community wherein he so freely gave that which had been so generously bestowed upon him by nature and by a remarkable experience of training and study. Dr. Fairbrother, whose skilled hand now rests, and whose eloquent voice is still, lives in the development of his labors for his profession, and in the far-reaching usefulness of his charities and his good works.

Dr. Henry Clay Fairbrother, the son of Henry and Urania (Tollman) Fairbrother, was born June 19, 1845, at Waterloo, Iowa. Henry Fairbrother, who was a native of England, came to the United States at an early age, and settled at Marietta, Ohio, where he was the lay reader of the first Protestant Episcopal Church in that State. He married, in Marietta, later removing to Iowa, where the family stayed but a short time, then settling in Clark County, Missouri, in the neighborhood of Fairmount. There Dr. Fairbrother attended the public schools, and graduated from the Denmark (Iowa) High School; then turning his attention to his preparation for that calling which absorbed all the plan and purpose of his life. He matriculated at the St. Louis (Missouri) Medical College, and he happily came under the personal direction and training of Dr. John T. Hodgson, whom he had the privilege of accompanying during the course of his many visitations at East St. Louis, which was at that time developing into one of the most important railroad centers in the United States. It was soon after his graduation with his medical degree that Dr. Fairbrother, already appreciating the need of a physician in that section of the city, established his offices there and gradually became connected with the various railroads as their surgeon. The facilities for the care of the sick were very poor at that time. There were no hospitals whatever until Dr. Fairbrother formed the nucleus of such an institution in one room, which he fitted up at his own expense and with the needed instruments.

This was the initial work of that real

philanthropy on the part of Dr. Fairbrother that expanded manifold with the passing of the years. His practice soon increased with his widely recognized skill in surgery until he represented seventeen of the railroads that centered in East St. Louis; and, having made a careful study of railroad surgery, he did more in its development than any other physician of his time. He actively assisted in organizing St. Mary's Hospital, and later aided in establishing the Deaconess Hospital. Dr. Fairbrother was rightly accounted one of the most learned surgeons in this part of the country; and his annual courses of lectures at St. Louis University were heard with the greatest appreciation by a generation of students. He was surgeon for the Eads Bridge Corporation from the date of its formation to the time of his death; and he also continued to retain his highly valued connection with the railroad interests.

Dr. Fairbrother always shared his deep interest in public affairs and the welfare work of East St. Louis. He will always be known as the father of the park system in the city, and he was largely instrumental in forming the Park Board, of which he was for many years the president. He was also for years the president of the School Board; and, interested in whatsoever was of advantage to the growth and prosperity of East St. Louis, he was either the originator or solid supporter of every project toward the advancement of this city, and it is recorded of him that he would never hold an office that paid a salary. For twelve years he was curator of the Normal School at Carbondale, Illinois, and he served as a member of the board at the time of the rebuilding of the school after a disastrous fire. For many years, also, he was a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections; and he served efficiently on the Library Board. He was a member of the American Medical Society, the St. Clair County Medical Society, and the St. Louis Medical Society.

Dr. Fairbrother married (first), in 1871, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mildred Carpenter, who is now deceased. He married (second), November 26, 1884, Kate Merry, daughter of James and Lucretia (Eldredge) Merry, both of Kentucky. His children are: 1. Mildred, who married William H. Horner, and they have two children: William Fairbrother Horner and Katharine Elizabeth Horner. 2. Katherine May, who married Olin M. Atterbury, and they are the parents of Marjorie Jeanne Atterbury.

Dr. Henry Clay Fairbrother died in East St. Louis, December 15, 1915. Dr. Fairbrother was devoted to his profession; he had traveled widely in the advancement of knowledge along his own specialized department of surgery. He was constantly in demand as a speaker, and was a brilliant orator.

HUFNAGEL, Edward H.,

Jeweler, Musician.

The career of Edward H. Hufnagel, of Mount Vernon, New York, is one of wide interest along many lines of advance and of definite achievement not only in his business career, but in various branches of worthy endeavor which it has been his delight to follow, although no pecuniary reward has been returned to him. Mr. Hufnagel is a jeweler by occupation and in this field he has won national prominence. Music, philanthropy and science all receive a share of his attention, and in certain branches of the local civic movements he is one of the leading executives of the day.

Edw. A. Hufnagel

Conrad B. Hufnagel, father of Edward H. Hufnagel, was born in Frankfort, Germany, where he learned the trade of watchmaker, and coming to America as a youth of seventeen, he became a noteworthy citizen of his adopted country. He came by invitation of his uncle, Bernard Hufnagel, who was a civil engineer of international repute a generation or so ago. In association with Andrew Green, Bernard Hufnagel bore a part in the laying out and planning of Central Park, New York, and the work of construction of the High Bridge was supervised by him and was carried out from his own plans. Conrad B. Hufnagel devoted his early years in this country to familiarizing himself with the language and customs and establishing himself in business in Mouth Vernon, New York, as an expert watch repairer. He married Marie Imhof, and both are now deceased.

Edward H. Hufnagel was born in Mount Vernon, New York, December 17, 1879. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Mount Vernon, he entered the business world at the age of sixteen years, securing a position in the employ of the Gorham Company, of New York City, the nationally important silversmiths, with whom he remained for about four years. Then coming to Mount Vernon, he bought the establishment of his father, who was principally engaged in watch repairing. Mr. Hufnagel has developed this enterprise to one of the largest and most important jewelry establishments to be found outside the metropolitan district, and his store is one of the show places of Mount Vernon. Mr. Hufnagel stands very high in the trade, having served his third term as president of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association. He was one of the founders and is now president of the Horological Institute of America, which organization is affiliated with a number of governmental bodies, including the Bureau of Standards and the Federal Board of Vocational Education. He was also president of the Retail Jewelers' Association of New York State. Mr. Hufnagel has accomplished a further work, the influence of which cannot be measured. This was the formulation of a code of ethics for retail jewelers which has been accepted by the trade in every part of the United States. This code is based on the Golden Rule, and is a practical application of its principles to this branch of business endeavor.

As president of the Westchester Bond and Mortgage Corporation and a director of the Mount Vernon Trust Company, Mr. Hufnagel's deep interest in the progress of Mount Vernon and Westchester County led him some years ago to identify himself with real estate and construction activities and he is considered one of the foremost men of the day in this field in local circles. He is president of several realty corporations, and general manager of the Mount Vernon Housing Company, which company within the past three years has built seventy houses in South Mount Vernon. He was a member of the City Planning Commission, was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Mount Vernon, a member and official of many other enterprises for the good of the city, and its people share his constructive endeavors. Mr. Hufnagel is locally recognized and appreciated for his many philanthropic services, and although he prefers to dispense benevolence and charities without attracting attention, he is such a liberal supporter of all beneficent activities that his good works can scarcely be hidden. He is president of

the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Mount Vernon.

Music is a hobby with Edward H. Hufnagel, and, a gifted musician himself, possessing a fine voice of unusual quality, he has for years been a leader in local musical circles. He is a member of the Men's Glee Club of Mount Vernon, and is past president of the Mount Vernon Musical Society and also of the Mount Vernon Philharmonic Society. Fraternally, Mr. Hufnagel is affiliated with Hiawatha Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and he is president of Bailey Park Company, Inc.; a member of the Rye Country Club, the Stamford Yacht, Old Colony, and the Larchmont Shore clubs. Mr. Hufnagel is a member of the board of directors and finance committee of the Stony Brook School, Stony Brook, New York. Being a man in the prime of life, he is expected to use his constructive abilities along business and benevolent lines for a number of years to come.

Mr. Hufnagel married, in 1903, Cora Kellogg, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Dorothy, a senior student of Vassar College. 2. Bernard, a student at Lehigh University. 3. Frederick, a senior student at Mount Vernon High School.

WENTWORTH, Justin,

Lumber Merchant.

The enterprise and industry of Justin Wentworth, of Bay City, Michigan, was influential in developing the rich natural resources of forest and field in that section of the United States. As the guiding spirit of J. and G. K. Wentworth, lumber manufacturers and dealers in timber lands, he was active in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and even in Alabama far to the south. Bay City profited by this large industry. In Chicago also the brothers maintained an office, which was in charge of George K. Wentworth. Thus does the typical American business man make his own interests subservient to the general prosperity of his community and finds himself profiting thereby.

The ancestors of Justin Wentworth played a somewhat similar part in the early colonies. The family is said to have a direct line from the time of William the Conqueror, and has contained many men of prominence. The Wentworth family has furnished New Hampshire with several governors and with "Long John" Wentworth, who was mayor of Chicago, Congressman, and public official of national repute.

The American progenitor was William Wentworth, born in Lincoln County, England, baptized at Alford, March 15, 1615, and first recorded in this country as one of a group of thirty-five, including Rev. John Wheelwright, in a "combination for a government at Exeter, New Hampshire," made on October 4, 1639, and operating for three years. In 1642 William Wentworth was a juror from the town of Wells, Maine, in the York County Court, and in 1648, constable of Wells, serving in the same capacity at Kittery, Maine, in 1647 and 1649. He was first taxed at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1650, and for five terms was selectman of that town. Moderator of the Dover town meeting in 1661, he became elder in what is now known as the First Church of Dover. He owned lands in Wells, Maine, and was one of the wealthiest tax payers of Dover. His wife's given name was Elizabeth, and one of his children was

John Wentworth, born sometime before 1649, who took the oath of fidelity on June 21, 1669. His name appears as plaintiff in a number of law suits, one in Dover, New Hampshire, and one in York, Maine. Apparently to escape Indian raids, he moved to Dorchester, Massachusetts, then at Punkapaug, now Canton, in that same State, where his name appears in a deed from Indians to Mehitable Evans. Next in line of descent to the subject of this record was Shubael Wentworth, a farmer and blacksmith at Stoughton, Massachusetts, where he was clerk of the precinct, and who died in 1759. His first wife was Damaris Haines, whom he married April 11, 1717, and who died at Stoughton, December 7, 1739. Their son was Sion Wentworth, great-grandfather of Justin Wentworth. He was born at Stoughton, Massachusetts, March 31 1725, became a blacksmith at Weston, and owner of a good deal of land. He died of tuberculosis, November 9, 1776, leaving his widow, Hannah (Pettingill) Wentworth, and a son, Sion Wentworth, born in Sharon, Massachusetts, May 30, 1769, died in Hope, Maine, February 18, 1842. He married, at Warren, Maine, March 19, 1794, Mary Morgan, born April 13, 1776, and of their children the oldest was Leonard Wentworth, of whom further.

Leonard Wentworth was born in Hope, Knox County, Maine, February 22, 1796, and died June 16, 1870. An able and energetic man, he was engaged in farming and lumbering all his active life. He loyally supported the Whig, then the Republican Party in politics, though he never sought public office, being content with the good he could do as member for several years on the School Board. On January 21, 1827, Leonard Wentworth married (first) Mary Arnold, born in Appleton Township, Knox County, Maine, July 6, 1806, daughter of William Arnold, who died October 22, 1850. He married (second) Almira Arnold, her sister, like her, a member of the Methodist Church. Children of Leonard and Mary (Arnold) Wentworth: 1. Elizabeth, wife of Lerkin Safford, of Kelso, North Dakota. 2. Augustus L., of Kelso. 3. Delphina, now deceased, wife of Elisha Safford, of Hope, Maine, also deceased. 4. Justin, of further mention. 5. Veranus, ninety years old, residing in Newtonville, Massachusetts. 6. Mary A., deceased wife of James Trowbridge. 7. William A., member of a Maine regiment during the Civil War, killed at the battle of Thatcher's Run, February 6, 1865. 8. George K., of Chicago, Illinois. 9. Sion R., of Portland, Oregon. 10. Nelson L., of Martiotte, Michigan.

Justin Wentworth, son of Leonard and Mary (Arnold) Wentworth, was born near Hope, Maine, March 7, 1834. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty years old. On September 1, 1855, when he was twenty-one, he started westward, for Michigan, spending a few weeks at Detroit en route. In Tuscola County he worked in the lumber camps by the month for one firm for four years. For five years thereafter he devoted himself to farming, when he sold out and bought property in Vassar, Michigan. In 1905 Mr. Wentworth owned some three hundred and twenty-five acres of land devoted to general farming and stock raising, particularly of thoroughbred Durham and Polled Durham cattle, of which many were registered. He also bred pure Berkshire hogs and Buff Plymouth Rock poultry. At the same time he was conducting various business enterprises. From 1860 to 1868 he engaged in independent transactions in lumber. In 1868 he formed a partnership with his brother, George K.

Wentworth, under the firm name of J. and G. K. Wentworth, which throve until his death. In 1870 the headquarters were transferred from Vassar to Bay City and ultimately a Chicago office was opened to care for the ever-expanding business. Justin Wentworth was vice-president of the German-American Sugar Company, of the Bay City Bank, and director and vice-president of the Bank of Vassar. Mr. Wentworth was an active Republican, and a communicant of the Methodist Church.

Justin Wentworth married (first) Sophronia Merrill, of Brewer, Maine, who died and left him four sons: 1. George W. 2. William A., died at the age of twenty-one. 3. Norris R., of the firm of Ross & Wentworth, of Bay City; married to Martha Agnew, by whom he has five children: John Justin; Marjorie Antoinette; Justine; Ruth; and Stewart Agnew, who died at the age of two years. 4. Lloyd J., vice-president and general manager of the Portland Lumber Company; married Imogene Stuart, by whom he has four children: Anne; Imogene; Janet; and Justin. Mr. Wentworth married (second), August 27, 1884, at Bay City, Michigan, Susie L. Teller, daughter of James Nelson and Jane Henrietta (Pierson) Teller, both natives of Canada, and member of the Methodist Church. The family had moved to Vassar, where Mrs. Wentworth grew up. Of this second union were born two children: 1. Hazel, born in Bay City, married Dr. A. F. Stone, and died October 31, 1918. 2. Harold Arnold, unmarried, and residing in Bay City.

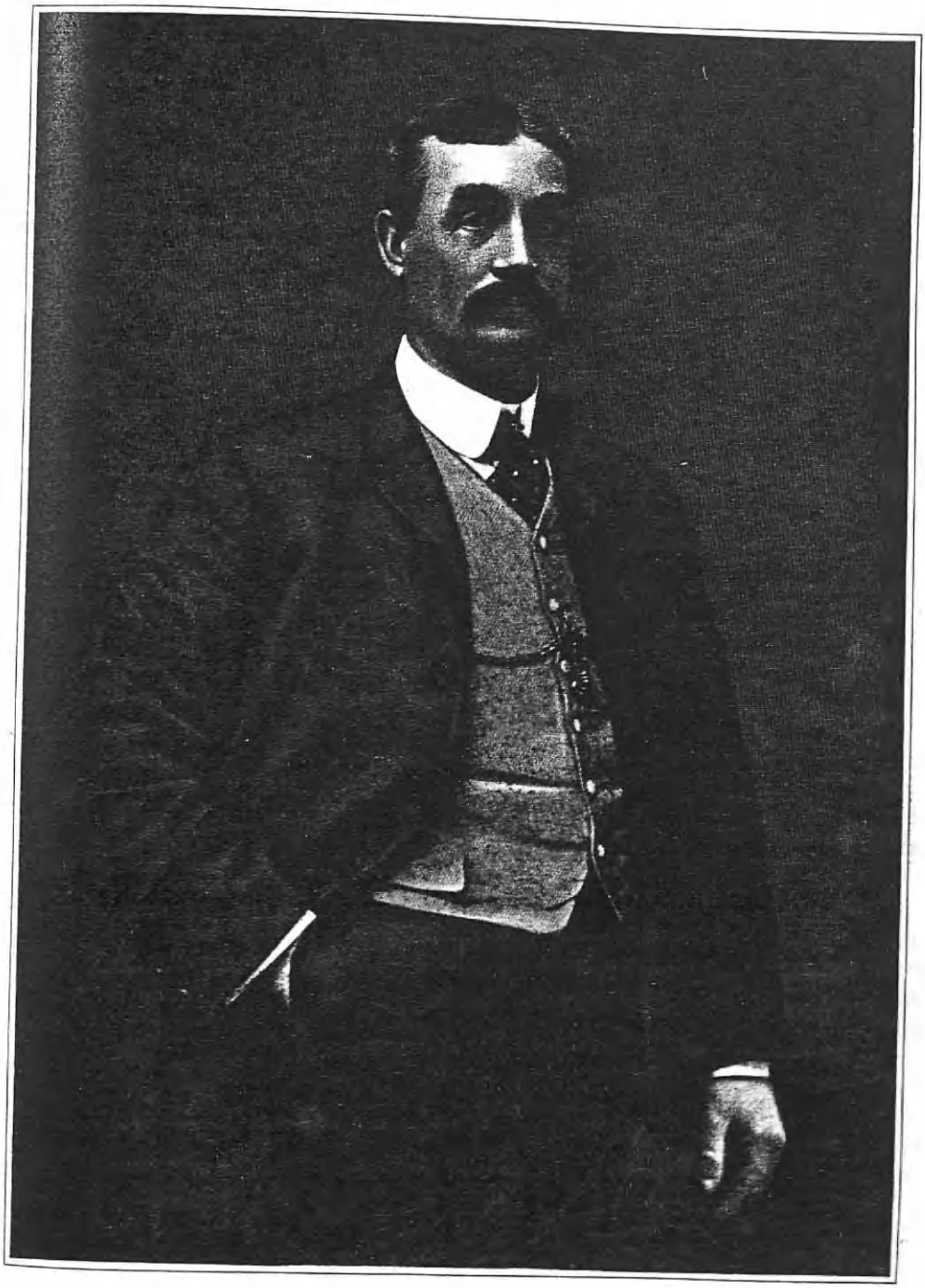
Death came to Justin Wentworth at the ripe old age of eighty-one, August 31, 1914. He was a vigorous and hearty man, mentally and physically, who compelled respect and admiration from all with whom he came in contact and who retained by his generosity and kindliness the friends he thus made. He was one of the architects of the lumber regions of the Northwest, who built into wealth for many communities the raw materials with which nature had endowed them, but which needed a man of vision and energy to work them into usable shape.

Whence comes solace? Not from seeing,
What is doing, suffering, being;
Not from noting Life's conditions,
Not from heeding Time's monitions;
But in cleaving to the Dream
And in gazing at the Gleam
Whereby gray things golden seem.

BELL, James

Merchant.

Scotsmen and their descendants form a most valuable part in the population of all English-speaking countries, and among that section of our nation which is derived from British stock the Scotch occupy prominent and deservedly high positions. This fact is readily understood, if one remembers that the Scotch race more than perhaps any other Northern race represents a particularly healthy and hardy type of man, of a very keen and bright native intelligence and a veritable passion for education, self-development and progress, combined with never-tiring energy, indefatigability and enormous capacity for hard and continuous work, invincible strength of will, and a genius for commerce and finance. In all the big fields of human endeavor, whether as leaders of armies and navies, explorers of the Arctic regions, and unknown, uninhabited and uninhabitable parts of the world, medical investigators and prominent surgeons and physicians, scientific discoverers, great lawyers, inspired poets and artists, Scotsmen are to the fore, and their number, as compared with that of exceptional men of other races, is far in



James Bell

excess considered from the point of relative proportions, the Scotch being numerically but a small ethnic group originally crowded together in the small northern extremity of Great Britain. Scotland, it must be remembered, is situated north of the river Tweed, and is largely occupied by inhospitable tracts of hills, moors and forests, which, though the sportsmen's paradise, are less suitable as the abode of man than the broad acres and smiling fields of her southern neighbor. Caledonian nature, though stern and sombre, and even forbidding and grim in aspect, has bred a breed of men who, having overcome the rigors and hardships of their environment or perished, make light of life's difficulties and rejoice in overcoming any obstacle in their path, and when faced by it unconsciously seem to act on their immortal battle song: "Let us do or die."

The members of the Bell family of Buffalo are of Scotch extraction, and the founder in New York State was John Bell, who was a native of Scotland, where he grew to manhood and married Agnes Gillespie. He came to America several years before the Civil War, and with his wife settled in Erie County, where he was engaged for many years in the Erie Railroad car shops, and where he rose to the position of foreman, and spent the remainder of his life in Buffalo, where he enjoyed the universal respect of his fellow-citizens. In politics he was a member of the Republican Party, and was connected with the Presbyterian Church. John Bell and his wife died in Buffalo, where they are buried. They were the parents of five children: 1. John, who is deceased. 2. Harriet, who married John Foley; is now a widow, and resides in Kenmore. 3. James, of whom further. 4. Katherine, who married William Flay, of Niagara Falls, but is now a widow, and resides in Brockton, Chautauqua County, New York. 5. Arthur, who is deceased.

James Bell was for many years a well known wholesale and retail meat dealer of Buffalo and the founder and head of the business firm of James Bell & Son. He was a native of Erie County, born near Buffalo, on September 27, 1856, and a remarkably active and capable business man. Having been educated in the public schools of Buffalo, he started out to make his own way in the world at the early age of twelve years, and went to work in a meat store, conducted by Mr. Bishop, learning all the details of the business. In due time he managed to save enough money to start in business for himself, and opened up a wholesale and retail meat business, which he conducted with great success until his death, January 23, 1911. When his son, Edgar Gillespie Bell, became of age he took him in as partner, under the firm name of James Bell & Son, which ever since Mr. Bell's death, has been conducted by his son. He was a staunch Republican and Catholic, having accepted that faith before his death. James Bell was a man who commanded the respect and kindly regard of every man who ever came into contact with him, and took his duties as a husband, father and citizen in deep earnest, never missing a chance of doing a good deed. He was noted as a man of straight-forward, honest and fearless character, and was conspicuous for his tender and faithful devotion to home and family. Mr. Bell died at his home on Hodge Avenue, January 25, 1911, and is buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Buffalo.

James Bell married, on May 17, 1877, in Buffalo, Marie S. Esperment, a daughter of Captain John and Mary (Highland) Esperment, the former a native of France,

and captain on a French man-of-war, the latter of Ireland. Mrs. Bell still resides at her Hodge Avenue home, endeared to her by many tender memories of her husband, but spends the winters in the South. Mrs. Bell and her family are devout members of St. Joseph's Catholic Cathedral in the parish of Buffalo. The four children of this marriage are: 1. James, who died in childhood. 2. Nathalie, who died young. 3. Edgar Gillespie, who succeeded his father in the business, resides in Buffalo, and married Mary A. Loftus, of Buffalo, and to them was born one child, James (2). 4. Alice Maria, who married Richard J. Kerr, a traveling salesman; resides at the home with her mother; they are the parents of four children: Edgar Joseph, a high school student; Maria Jean; Betty A.; and Nathalie Therese.

FOSTER, William Edward,

Business Executive.

Known all over the world, the American Sugar Refining Company stands for preëminence in specialized industry, for efficiency, for high quality or output, and for almost incredible volume of production; and this gigantic enterprise is directed by the genius of one man, William Edward Foster, its president. New England virtues of sobriety, thrift, a sense of responsibility, and, it might be noted, reticence, are hereditary with Mr. Foster; and they are tempered by an unusual degree of business acumen. Practically his entire business life has been identified with the company he now heads, and he knows every angle and every detail of its affairs. He is a man of large executive mould. His qualities are much in demand by other commercial enterprises, and he has given his services with equal readiness to civic, patriotic, and religious movements.

William Edward Foster is a descendant of an ancient and distinguished English family, whose history dates back to a Norman knight who flourished as early as 1050 A. D. The derivation of the surname and the incidents surrounding the inception of the family in England, are hereinafter considered.

Prior to the Hereditary Surname Epoch family names were, as a rule, an unknown quantity. Fontal or christen names only had sufficed up to this time, but the steady increase in population, together with a corresponding increase in the number of identical fontal names, had obvious disadvantages and threatened to bring endless confusion. Thus, due to a direct necessity, surnames came into being. Five separate and distinct sources contributed to the new nomenclature, and the chief of these was the class known as baptismal names. That is, John, who was a son of Richard, called himself John Richard's (*i. e.*, Richard's son John). Another large class of surname falls into the local or place-name category. For instance, William of Litchfield, Staffordshire, called himself William de Litchfield. A third important class, and the one to which the patronymic Foster belongs, was the class made up of occupative names. Every village had its smith and watchman and its forester, and from these vocations are derived the present-day surnames Smith, Wakeman, and Foster. Foster, however, is an orthographic corruption, and its derivation came about as follows: Forestarius, Forester, Forrester, Forster, and finally Foster. The early English poet, Chaucer (Romn. Rose, 1329), gives a quaint spelling of the name when he says: "now prieste, now clerke, now fostere."

The Fosters are of Saxon, Flemish, and Norman origin, and the family tree is a very large one, its branches spreading to

numerous parts of Great Britain, and, since the colonization period, to all parts of North America. The first known bearer of the name (in its original form) was Sir Richard Forestarius, Anglicized to Sir Richard le Forester, who came to Saxon England from the Normandy section of France in the year 1066 A. D., and took part in the famous battle of Hastings, whose outcome allowed the Norman hordes of William the Conqueror to sweep over and subdue all England. Sir Richard le Forester in the Norman Invasion accompanied his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror (later William I), and his father, Baldwin the IV, le Forester, called "Le Debonaire," whose wife was Princess Adela, daughter of Robert, King of France. Since the Norman Conquest, "from time immemorial," says one historian, the seat of the Foresters, Forsters, and Fosters has been at Etherton, Northumberlandshire, England, whence the cadet branches have spread and ramified strongly to all parts of the English-speaking countries.

The late Charles Wareing Bardsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, and without a doubt the greatest etymologist and orthographer the world has ever known, in his authoritative work, "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames" (second edition, pp. 296, 297), states that Foster is "an early abbreviation" of Forester, and that Forster is "a modification" of Forrester. The ancient English archives furnish us with many early examples of the name, as follows: The Hundred Rolls (compiled in 1273 A. D.) mention Petrus Forestarius of County Bucks, Jordan le Forester of County Berks, and Nicholas le Forester of Lincolnshire. (The French prefix "le," meaning simply "the," was dropped altogether before the sixteenth century.) The Poll Tax of the West Riding of Yorkshire for the year 1379, gives us the first instances of the use of the abbreviation Foster, as follows: Gilbertus and Radulphus Forester, Willelmus and Roger Forster, and finally, Benedictus and Dionicia Foster.

(The Family in America).

James Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," (1860, Vol. II, pp. 185-192), shows that the first American ancestors who came to this country spelled their names Foster and Forster indiscriminately, and, adds Savage, "which from the sound can easily be substituted." Several pioneers bearing the name Foster or Forster came to the New World and settled in the New England colonies, from one of whom was descended Amos Foster, of whom forward.

(I) Amos Foster was born in 1786-87 in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and died on September 20, 1861. He was a shoemaker by trade; resided on Gleason Street in Thomaston, Knox County, Maine, and served in the War of 1812. He was married (first) to Mary Aiken, who died on September 7, 1850, aged fifty-eight years. He was married (second), on October 9, 1853, to Mrs. Nancy Parkman, of Cambridge. Amos Foster was the father of five children, all by the first wife: 1. Mary E., born August 24, 1811; married Captain Joseph Norris, and they lived in Thomaston, later removing to St. Paul, Minnesota. 2. Emily T., born August 11, 1815; married, on April 5, 1843, to George Gay, and they resided at Union. 3. Lucy J., born May 25, 1818; married, on October 9, 1853, to David B. Foster, of Groveland, Massachusetts. 4. Benjamin T., of whom forward. 5. William A., born April 11, 1825, died November 29, 1858; married, on December

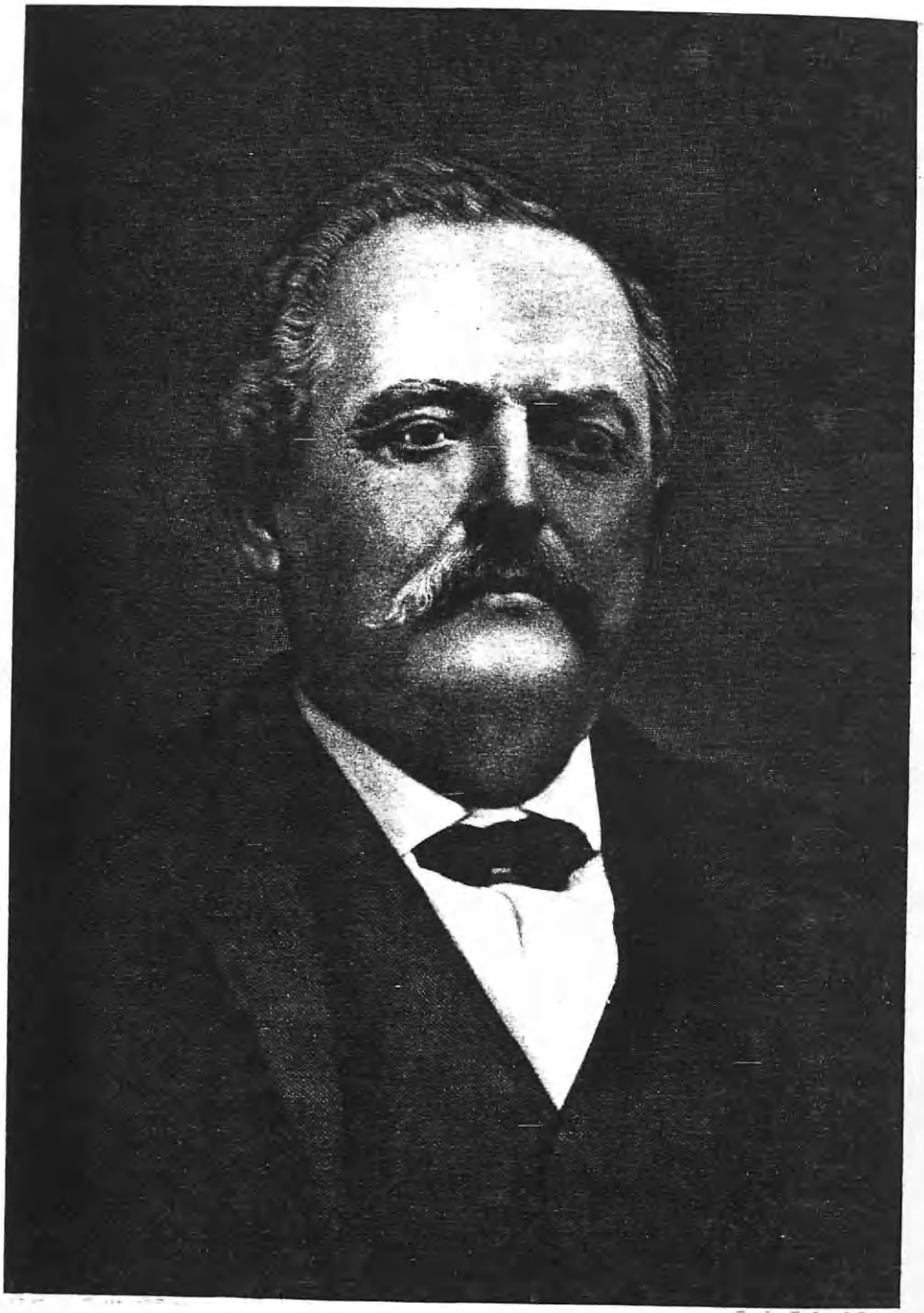
24, 1848, to Harriet A. Spear, and they lived at Rockland.

(II) Benjamin T. Foster, first son and fourth of the five children of Amos and Mary (Aiken) Foster, was born on April 29, 1821; and died in 1884. He resided in Thomaston, Maine, where in early life he was a farmer, and in his later years a shipbuilder. He was married, on September 12, 1847, to Susan M. Harrington, of Appleton, Maine. She was a daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Watts) Harrington, and a granddaughter of Asa and Asenath (Brown) Harrington, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Elizabeth (Watts) Harrington was the daughter of William Watts, who came to America in 1719, a man of Scotch-Irish descent. William Watts' wife was Margaret McLellan, of Casco, Maine. Benjamin T. and Susan M. (Harrington) Foster were the parents of the following children: 1. Emily, born about 1850. 2. Clara, born about 1852. 3. Lucy, born about 1854. 4. Mary, born about 1857. 5. Frank, born about 1860. 6. William Edward, of whom forward.

(III) William Edward (W. Edward) Foster, of whom this biographical review, was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1864, the youngest of the six children of Benjamin T. and Susan M. (Harrington) Foster. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and his active mind has supplemented this formal schooling with a liberal course in private reading in his later years.

Mr. Foster began his business career in New York City in 1880 as an office boy with the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company, forerunner of the American Sugar Refining Company. Step by step he climbed the ladder. He was head of the transfer department, chief bookkeeper, auditor, comptroller, treasurer, vice-president, director, and senior vice-president. He was therefore the logical selection for president and was elected to that office by the board of directors November 11, 1925. Mr. Foster played a prominent part in the development of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and in recent years has been instrumental in furthering the cane industry in Cuba. This company is today one of the largest sugar enterprises in the world, and at the height of its prosperity. Mr. Foster's other business connections are with the subsidiary companies of the American Sugar Refining Company, of which he is a director; the Assurance Company of America, the Hackensack Trust Company, M. E. Clarendon & Sons Company, of which he is a director; the Preferred Havana Tobacco Company, of which he is director. He is director and chairman of the finance committee of the Hackensack Hospital Association, and chairman of the finance committee of the Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in America. Among his civic activities are listed his direction of the drives for the Hackensack Hospital and that recently made by the Young Men's Christian Association for their new building. During the World War he was leader of all the Liberty Loan drives in Hackensack. His support of church, social, and civic activities can be counted on. He is an elder of the Second Reformed Church. His recreations are golf and tennis, which he enjoys at his clubs: The Oritani Field Club, the Hackensack Golf Club, and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association in Hackensack, where he has made his home since 1900; of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Mr. Foster married, in Hackensack, in



Theodor Sell

1900, Rebecca Clarendon, daughter of Matthew E. Clarendon, a leather merchant, long president of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, and prominent in the civic developments of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of a daughter, Madeleine Foster.

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SELB, Theodore,

Merchant, Public Official.

Theodore Selb was born in Germany in 1836, a son of Xavier and Katherine Selb. He grew to manhood in his native land, where he received a good education, and was twenty years old when he set out for the New World. He arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1855, in company with his cousin, Maxie Selb. He was a strong, persevering and ambitious youth, and his first three years of American life were spent in working on a farm for eight dollars a month. At the end of this time he took employment as a carriage driver for a well known St. Louis family, with whom he remained for several years. In the meantime he had mastered the English language, and on May 10, 1861, began work for the general merchandise firm of Abbott & Robinson, of Venice, Illinois. The next day, May 11, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Missouri Volunteers, under the command of Captain Danniehill. He served in the Union forces under General Lyon, and participated in the battles of Lexington, Booneville, and Wilson's Creek. Later, he was assigned to duty on gunboats in the Mississippi River. He received his honorable discharge in 1861, returned to Venice, Illinois, where he again resumed his position with Mr. Robinson, continuing with this firm until 1864, during which year he engaged in the mercantile business, on his own account. Mr. Selb prospered greatly in business, and became one of the foremost citizens of Venice. For a period of twelve years he served as director of Public Schools, and, beginning with the incorporation of the city, he served for many years as alderman, taking part in the organization of Venice. He held the high office of mayor, and for twelve years was supervisor of Venice Township. He served as a member of the board of directors of both the Granite City National Bank and the Savings & Trust Bank. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Fraternally, he was an active member of Nameoki Lodge, No. 87, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death, February 14, 1919, lost to Venice, Illinois, one of its wealthiest and most influential citizens.

Theodore Selb married, in 1862, Sophia Schultz, born in Germany in 1838, a daughter of Frederick and Sophia Schultz, who came to America during her girlhood. Sophia (Schultz) Selb died February 23, 1896, having borne her husband seven children, as follows: Robert; Amelia, who married Fred Kohl; Theodore; Augusta; Mary; Adele; John; and four who died in infancy.

KOHL, Fred,

Financier.

The greater part of the life of the late Fred Kohl was spent in the cities of St. Louis, Granite City and Venice, and the scores of friends who remain to mourn his

loss today in these Middle Western communities can testify how great was the influence he wielded, how progressive and constructive his unusually active and useful life and labors, how upright and honorable his chraracter, and how firm and reliable a friend and counselor in times of need or stress was he. A native of Germany, Mr. Kohl came to America while a child, and by supplying those prerequisites of ability, energy and probity to every task he undertook, he became a power in the financial, commercial, civic, educational and political circles of Missouri and Illinois; and his death during his seventy-eighth year brought to a close a life of unusual richness, varied in its interests, and helpful and constructive in its every phase.

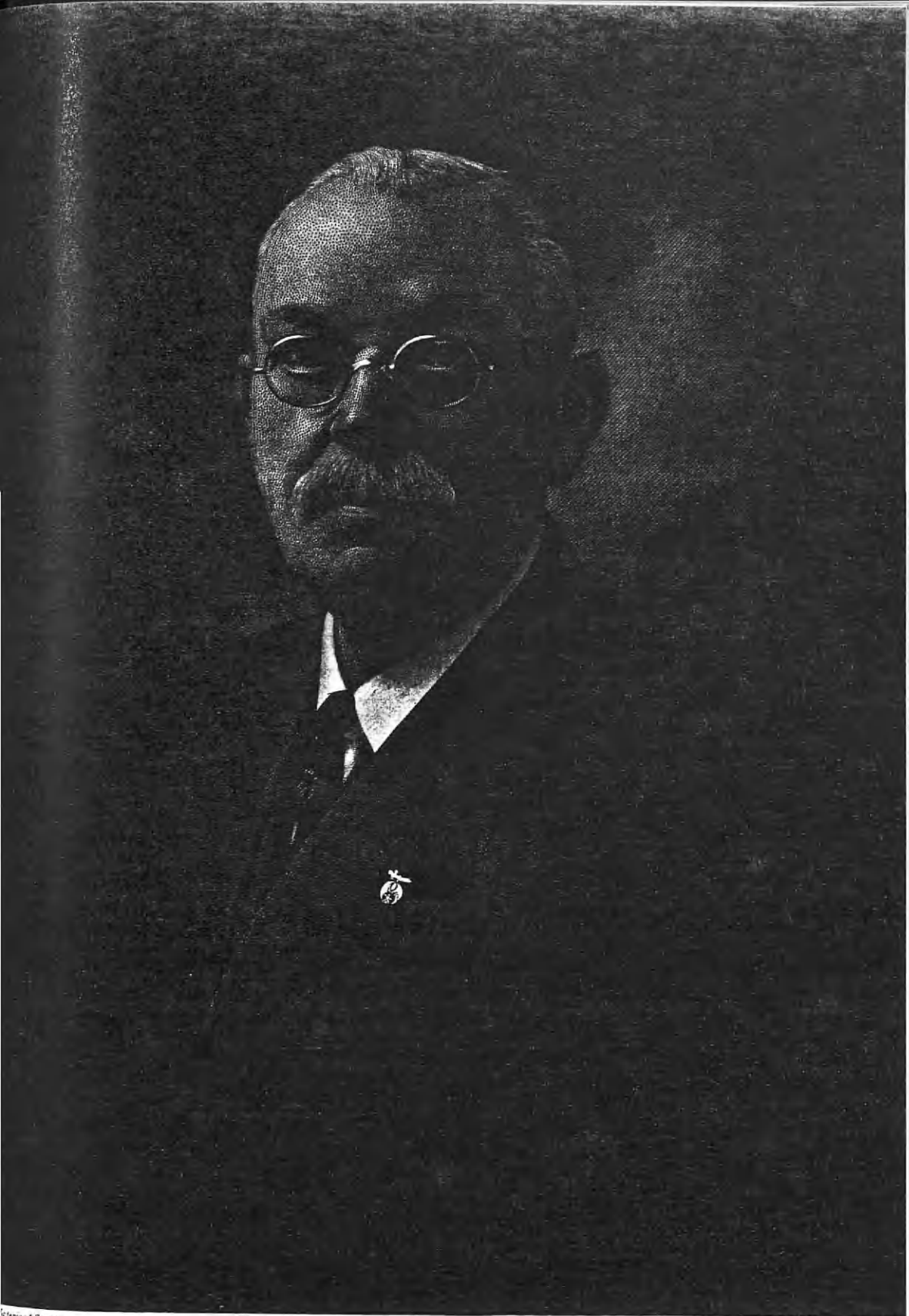
Fred Kohl was born in Milhausen, Bavaria, Germany, July 2, 1846, a son of Andrew and Barbara (Schleger) Kohl, the father having followed carpentry as a trade throughout his life. When the son was but four years of age, in 1850, he was brought by his parents to America, where the family settled first in New Orleans, Louisiana, and after a short period of time coming up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Missouri. The father, Andrew Kohl, followed his trade as a carpenter in various parts of the States of Missouri and Illinois until his death.

Fred Kohl's opportunities to gain an education were few, and after spending only five years in attendance at the St. Louis public schools, he went to work on a farm in Madison County, Illinois. He was twelve years old at the time, and he remained on this farm, doing the work of a grown man throughout his ephebic days until he was twenty-two years of age. Thus he came to know Madison County well, and during the remainder of his life he always evinced a sincere and profound interest in the county and its development. When Mr. Kohl was twenty-two years old he opened a grocery store, in whose operation he was successfully engaged from 1869 to 1889, slowly but surely developing a large general store and lumber yard in Venice, Illinois, from the initial modest enterprise. During these three decades he first became interested in the real estate business, which he expanded eventually and followed with great success.

Shortly after the formation of Granite City, he embarked upon the most important phase of his diversified and greatly ramified career, about 1900, when he founded the first bank of Granite City and became the first president of the institution. As a financier he became well and widely known, and at the time of his death he was ably serving as president of the Granite City Trust & Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Granite City National Bank. Another business interest in which Mr. Kohl was prominently identified over a long period of years was the firm of Kohl & Niemann, in association with Mr. G. A. Niemann.

Venice, Illinois, owes much of its development and its present sturdy growth to the interest and foresight of Mr. Kohl who was ever on the alert to forward its every interest and to help in making potentialities become actualities. Mr. Kohl served long and efficiently as the president of the Board of Education and as a member of the City Council of Venice. He was also county commissioner for fourteen years. Politically, Mr. Kohl had been an active member of the Republican party since the day when he attained his majority.

Mr. Kohl was also very active in fraternal circles, and that he was ever "in search of further light" is proved by his



Historical Society

Eng by E.C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

F. Kohls

many identifications with the higher branches of Masonry. He was a member and had been Worshipful Master several times of Venice Lodge, No. 835, Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a prominent member of Granite City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council No. 50, Royal and Select Masters; Tancred Commandery, Knights of Pythias; the Oriental Consistory; and also of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the organizers of the Venice Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star (Androgynous Masonry) and had the honor of being the chapter's Worthy Patron for five years. He and his family were also members of the White Shrine. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran Church.

Fred Kohl married, December 13, 1885, Amelia Selb, a daughter of Theodore and Sophia (Schultz) Selb, of whom further.

Fred and Amelia (Selb) Kohl were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Sophie, born January 25, 1887; married R. C. Barney, and they had issue: Royal, Marion, Edna, and Lois Jean. 2. Frieda, born June 19, 1889; married Henry Carter, and they had issue: Betty, Louise, Henry King, and Ruth. 3. Amelia, born September 15, 1891; married Harry J. Anderson, and they had issue: James, Mary Elizabeth, and Harriett. 4. Edna, born August 28, 1893; married William Estabrook, and they had issue: Helen. 5. Hilda, born March 21, 1897; married J. R. Frey. 6. Fred A., born September 11, 1900.

Mrs. Amelia (Selb) Kohl and the above listed six children survive Fred Kohl, whose death occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, October 5, 1924, after a brief illness. Funeral services were held at the family home, No. 215 Westgate Avenue, St. Louis, October 8, 1924, interment taking place in Valhalla Cemetery.

Mr. Kohl's death lost to the States of Missouri and Illinois a progressive business man, an able financier, a leader in fraternal and civic life, and an upright, sincere and honorable citizen. That he will be greatly missed in St. Louis, Granite City and Venice is a foregone conclusion and an already established fact, for it is a truism that any community can ill afford to lose a man whose activities contribute to progress and advancement. Mr. Kohl's life, viewed in perspective, shows it to have been, as the poet Crashaw once wrote, a

> Life that dares send
> A challenge to its end,
> And when it comes, say,
> "Welcome, friend."

HAVEMEYER, Henry O.,

Railroad Executive.

The name of Henry O. Havemeyer is well and widely known throughout the commercial, industrial, and transportation circles of the metropolitan area as a man of proved ability and wide experience. At one time he was prominently identified with the sugar refining industry, giving up his affiliations in that field of endeavor in order to become a railroad executive and to be able to devote more time to his many directorates with well known corporations. The noteworthy success which he achieved proves him to be an honor and a credit to the distinguished ancestry from which he sprang.

(I) Frederick Christian Havemeyer was the progenitor of his family in America and the first to bear that honored patronymic in the United States. He was born in London, England, in the year 1774; came to New York City, New York, in 1799; and died there in 1841. He and his brother, William Havemeyer, established the sugar refining firm of W.

& F. C. Havemeyer. He was married, in 1803, to Catherine Billiger, born in 1784, and died in 1876.

(II) Frederick Christian Havemeyer, Jr., son of Frederick Christian and Catherine (Billiger) Havemeyer, was born in 1807, and died in 1891, and was successful in carrying on the sugar refining business established by his father and uncle. He was married, in 1831, to Sarah Osborne Townsend, born in 1812, and died in 1851, a daughter of Christopher Townsend, a sugar refiner of New York City.

(III) Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, son of Frederick Christian, Jr., and Sarah Osborne (Townsend) Havemeyer, was born in New York City in May, 1839, and became a prominent sugar refiner and banker. He was also Austrian Consul General in New York from the time of the death of his father-in-law, Charles F. de Loosey, in 1865, to 1896. It was Mr. Havemeyer who introduced golf into the United States. He was organizer of the United States Golf Association, and its moving spirit during his life, and was the donor of the trophies which are now competed for annually at the championship tournaments for men and for women. He was married, in 1863, in New York City, to Emilie de Loosey, born in 1842, and died in 1914, a daughter of Charles F. de Loosey, Austrian Consul General at New York City. Theodore Augustus and Emilie (de Loosey) Havemeyer were the parents of the following children: 1. Natalie Ida Blanche, born in 1864, and died in 1900; married John Mayer. 2. Emily Blanche, born in 1865; married Edward Clarkson Potter. 3. Charles Frederick, born in 1867, died in 1898; married, in 1890, Camilla W. Moss, now Mrs. Frederick O. Beach. 4. Theodore Augustus, Jr., born in 1868; married, in 1893, Catherine Aymar Sands. 5. Blanche Maximilian, born in 1871; married William Butler Duncan. 6. Maria Ida Pauline, born in 1872, and died in 1925; married Harry Fletcher Godfrey. 7. Henry Osborne, of whom further. 8. Theodora, born in 1878; married, in 1899, Cameron McRae Winslow, rear-admiral of the United States Navy. 9. Frederick Charles, born in 1879; married Lillie (Harriman) Travers.

(IV) Henry Osborne Havemeyer, seventh of the nine children of Theodore Augustus and Emilie (de Loosey) Havemeyer, was born on April 15, 1876, at the residence No. 244 Madison Avenue, New York City. After preliminary studies at home he attended Drisler's School on Forty-ninth Street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, during the winters of 1889 and 1890. From that time until he matriculated at Yale University in the fall of 1896, he received his education from tutors, and he entered Yale with his brother, Frederick Charles Havemeyer.

During his freshman year Mr. Havemeyer played on the first golf team that was organized at Yale. He was a member of the Yale track team, having been selected as one of those to run the quarter-mile event against Harvard, but owing to the death of his father about that time, he could not participate. He was a member of the sophomore fraternity of Kappa Psi. In the autumn following the death of his father, which had taken place in the spring of 1897, Mr. Havemeyer did not return to college, as his uncle, H. O. Havemeyer, desired him to learn the sugar refining business. Therefore, he was sent to the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refinery, of the American Sugar Refining Company in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, to receive a thorough training in the industry. He began by sampling sugar

on the docks with longshoremen, worked his way up through the different departments, until, during the summer of 1899, he was made assistant superintendent of the Brooklyn refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company. In the fall of that year he returned to Yale University for senior year with his class; and during senior year he was commodore of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club, and was a member of the Yale golf team.

Mr. Havemeyer entered upon his business career in the main office of the American Sugar Refining Company, at No. 117 Wall Street, New York City, in the fall of 1900, in order to secure a thorough knowledge of the accounting and financial end of the business, in which department he eventually was made an assistant purchaser of sugar. In the spring of 1906 he left the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company to become president of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, a subsidiary of Havemeyer & Elder, of which he had been a partner since the death of his father, and in which he and the members of his family owned a substantial interest. He held that position until the United States Government took over and assumed full control of the railroads, on January 1, 1918, and during the World War, when he was Federal manager of the property.

Mr. Havemeyer is also an officer and director in the following corporations: Director in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York City; the Kennecott Copper Corporation; the Braden Copper Company; the Braden Copper Mines Company; the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company; the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad; International Match Company; and the Atlantic Fruit and Sugar Company. He is treasurer of the Scranton & Lehigh Coal Company; Havemeyers & Elder, Inc.; and the Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company; and vice-president of the Havemeyer Real Estate Company. He is a member of the following New York clubs: Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis, New York Yacht, Yale, Recess, Links, and Tuxedo; and the Newport Country Club, Newport Casino Club, Spouting Rock Beach Association and Clam Bake Clubs, of Newport, Rhode Island; also the Currituck Shooting Club of North Carolina; the Mountain Lake Club, of Florida; and the Everglades Club, of Palm Beach, Florida. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution in both the New York and Rhode Island chapters.

Henry Osborne Havemeyer was married at Newport, Rhode Island, on July 11, 1900, to Charlotte Adelaide Greene Whiting, a daughter of Augustus and Florence (Greene) Whiting. Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer are the parents of the following children, all born in New York City: 1. Carlotta Havemeyer, born on December 13, 1901. 2. Henry Osborne (2), born on March 1, 1903. 3. Florence H., born December 31, 1905. 4. Frederick Christian (3), born on January 19, 1908.

(V) Henry Osborne (2) Havemeyer and Frederick Christian (3) Havemeyer, the two sons of Henry Osborne and Charlotte Adelaide Greene (Whiting) Havemeyer, represent the fifth generation in direct male descent of the Havemeyer family in America.

APPLEBY, Hon. T. Frank,

Congressman, Business Man.

Few men in the annals of North New Jersey history have contributed as much to the development and welfare of the community in which they live, or to the

advancement of education and efficiency, both in State and municipal affairs, as did the Hon. T. Frank Appleby, of Asbury Park, New Jersey. From the time he reached his majority, he had not only been active in municipal affairs, but had also been formost among those to whom the material prosperity of the city was largely due.

T. Frank Appleby, son of Theodore F. and Margaret S. (Mount) Appleby, was born October 10, 1864, at Old Bridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey. In 1875, his family moved to Asbury Park, where his father was a merchant and also a real estate operator. He built the Appleby homestead on First Avenue, and later the Hotel Bristol.

T. Frank Appleby spent most of his early boyhood in Old Bridge. He was educated at Pennington Seminary, and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1885. At both schools he was prominent in athletics, and was captain of the Pennington football team.

At the age of twenty-one he entered upon his business career, by becoming a member of the real estate and insurance firm of Willisford Dey & Company. He at once became active in the business, and having firm faith in the future of the New Jersey Coast property, made investments in land. In 1887 he opened his own real estate business, without a partner, and for many years conducted a very profitable business. In 1895 he removed to the corner of Main Street and Mattison Avenue, where the firm of the T. Frank Appleby Company is now located, the firm being incorporated in 1916, with Mr. Appleby as its president. In 1886 he built the Appleby Building, which he enlarged by adding an additional story, in 1897. He was a member of the original company which developed Allenhurst, and with Henry C. Winsor laid out Bradley Park. His real estate activities were by no means confined to Asbury Park, but extended for miles north and south of that place.

His thorough business qualifications have always been in good demand on boards of directors, and his public spirit led him to accept many such trusts. He was president of the Wesley Engine Company; a director of the Asbury Park Building and Loan Association, a director of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, and for many years a director of the Chamber of Commerce. For ten years he was a member of the local Board of Education, during which time he served as treasurer and district clerk and as chairman of the high school building committee. He also served on the State Board of Education for eight years, and became a member of the New Jersey Geographical Survey Commission, by appointment of Governor Fort. He was also a member of the Monmouth County Board of Taxation, by appointment, in 1917.

Mr. Appleby was a prominent Mason, and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was affiliated with the Men's Club of the local Presbyterian Church; and was an ardent golfer, having membership in the Deal and Asbury Park clubs.

A Republican in politics, in 1896, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and stumped the State for President McKinley. He was also a delegate to most of the State conventions since that time. He was one of the party that accompanied President McKinley on his trip from Vice-President Hobart's home to Ocean Grove in 1899, when the auditorium in that place served as a rostrum for a number of talented speakers. At the political meeting in Asbury Park,

in July, 1900, Mr. Appleby was temporary chairman, while Senator Mark Hanna filled the position permanently.

Mr. Appleby served seven years as a member of the Council of Asbury Park, and was president of the board for five years. He was acting mayor of Asbury Park, when the late James A. Bradley resigned in order that his beach front holdings might be purchased by the city from him, and so well satisfied were the people of Asbury Park with the efficient and business-like administration Mayor Appleby gave the city during the short term that they elected him to the same office for two full terms.

In 1920 Mr. Appleby was nominated by his party to represent the Third Congressional District. He served one full term with the Sixty-seventh Congress, during which time he was a member of the rivers and harbors committee and the committee on banking and currency, as well as the committee on elections of Presidents and Vice-Presidents, at Washington. Mr. Appleby was always an ardent supporter of equal suffrage, and was active in the contest waged for full voting rights in New Jersey when the question was presented to the electorate in the form of a referendum at a special election in 1915. He was in favor of a bonus to former service men who were incapacitated in the World War.

During the term of the Sixty-seventh Congress, Mr. Appleby introduced the Oil Pollution Bill to protect the Jersey coast and harbors from the menace of oil refuse and sludge, which were being dumped from ships at sea on the shores. To learn how this condition was being overcome in other ports and harbors, Mr. Appleby, accompanied by Mrs. Appleby, made a trip to the Orient and three visits to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Appleby, in addition to the above, made extensive trips during his career to the European countries, Alaska, the Philippines, and to Panama.

In 1924 Mr. Appleby was elected to Congress for the second term, but he never occupied this seat, as death came to him December 15, 1924, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, after having undergone a serious operation. He was buried at Old Bridge, the place of his birth. Mr. Appleby's death, when he was Congressman-elect from the Third New Jersey District, created a situation without precedent in the State. As he had not taken his seat, there was no vacancy to be filled, and Governor Silzer did not exercise his constitutional prerogative to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Appleby's career proves most forcibly the power of energy and perseverance. He made himself a success, and although devoted to his business, he was ever willing to give of time and means to all worthy public enterprises. No man has been more zealous in the well-being of his community and his fellow-men than the Hon T. Frank Appleby.

Mr. Appleby married, in 1889, Alice C. Hoffman, of Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. They had three sons, Stewart, Harry, and Theodore, all of whom served in the World War. It was during this time that Mr. Appleby served as chairman of three Liberty Loan drives in his home town. The family were members of the First Methodist Church of Asbury Park, and always took an active part in church affairs, Mr. Appleby serving as trustee for some twenty years.

PRINCE, Benjamin,

Industrialist.

To the promotion of the interests of mining and manufacturing projects, Benjamin Prince has devoted the main activi-

ties of his business career, and with expert counsel and direction on his part, industry in certain of its lines in which he has specialized has received a new impetus for expansion. Likewise, to the beneficent work of the MacDowell Association, both for the memorialization of the life of a great composer, and for the development of the latent talents of a new generation, Mr. Prince, as one of the most influential officials of that association, has utilized with remarkable results his constructive faculty for human progress.

Mr. Prince bears a name that stands forth very prominently in the annals of New England, and that from the first decades of the history of that section of the country has been genealogically related to names quite as influential. His lineage from the first of the name in America is as follows:

John Prince, who was born in 1610 and died in 1676, came from England to Massachusetts in 1633, and he was a freeman at Watertown in 1635, afterwards removing to Hull, where he was a ruling elder. He married (first) Alice Honour, who died in 1668; he married (second), in 1670, Ann Barstow, widow of William Barstow.

Thomas Prince, son of John and Alice (Honour) Prince, was born in 1658, and died in 1704. He married, in 1685, Ruth Turner, who was a daughter of John and Mary (Brewster) Turner, and granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, of the Plymouth Pilgrims.

Captain Job Prince, son of Thomas and Ruth (Turner) Prince, was born in 1695, and died in 1734. He married, in 1719, Abigail Kimball.

Colonel Christopher Prince, son of Captain Job and Abigail (Kimball) Prince, was born in 1730, and died in Nova Scotia in 1799. He married (first), in 1757, Mary Foster. He was a member of the House of Assembly, 1772-74-76-83.

John Prince, son of Colonel Christopher and Mary (Foster) Prince, was born in 1760; he married Sarah Willoughby.

Captain Christopher Prince, who died in 1823, son of John and Sarah (Willoughby) Prince, married Anna Duffield, who was born in 1788, and died in 1854.

Dr. Christopher Prince was born October 30, 1823, in Brooklyn, New York, where his farm property extended from Fulton Street to the navy yard, and several streets now carry his family names, *i. e.*, Willoughby, Duffield, Lawrence and Pierrepont. He died March 4, 1900, at Irvington, New York. He was a son of Captain Christopher and Anna (Duffield) Prince; was a graduate from Columbia college in 1846 with his medical degree, and served as surgeon with the United States Volunteers from 1861 to 1865. He was president of the New York County Medical Society; and he also was elected to the office of president of the village of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. He married Gertrude Cornell Ditmas, who was born in 1822, and died in 1904 (see Ditmas line). Their children: 1. Christopher, born in 1847, died in 1893; married Julia Dickson. 2. Henry Ditmas, born in 1848, died in 1881. 3. Anna, born February 22, 1852, in Brooklyn, New York; married, November 3, 1870, Dr. George Bingham Fowler, born October 23, 1847, died March 6, 1907, professor of clinical medicine, medical author, and commissioner of health, of New York City. Their children: Margaretta, Dr. Edmund Prince, Gertrude Prince, Marie Lott, Anna, and Charles Worthington. 4. Gertrude Willoughby, born in 1854, died in 1917; married Charles Adams Coombs. 5. Benjamin, of whom further. 6. Jennie Martense, married Henry Van Deventer Black; their children: Dorothy and Katharine.

Benjamin Prince, son of Dr. Christopher

Robert C. Lowe

and Gertrude Cornell (Ditmas) Prince, was born December 5, 1857, at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, and he was a student, consecutively, at Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, Thirteenth Street Public School, Charlier's Institute, New York, and Holbrook's Military School, Ossining, New York. Matriculating at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, he was graduated there in 1880, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he began his business and professional career in September of that year.

Since 1907, the date of the organization of the Edward MacDowell Association, Inc., of Peterboro, New Hampshire, Mr. Prince has served as its treasurer, and has been a devoted factor in the progressive plans of that benevolent memorial.

Mr. Prince was a member of Company I, 7th Regiment, New York City, serving the full time of his enlistment. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association and of the Sons of the Revolution. He is president of the MacDowell Club of New York City; was secretary for two years and president for six years of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of which he is still an active member; he is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity, and of the University, Williams, and Town Hall Clubs of New York and Ardsley; Sleepy Hollow and Lake Placid Country clubs. His favorite recreation is singing.

Benjamin Prince married, April 22, 1915, in New York City, Anne Estelle (Conkling) Lupton, who was born March 14, 1860, at Peconic, Long Island, a member and ex-president of Sorosis, a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, daughter of Emory A. and Julia Wells (Horton) Conkling, of Peconic.

(The Ditmas Line).

Jan Jansen (von Ditmarsen-Ditmars) Ditmas, from 1647 occupied a farm at Dutch Hills, Newtown; he married Aultje Douw.

Jan Jansen Ditmas, son of Jan Jansen and Aultje (Douw) Ditmas, settled at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1681. He married Ariantje ——.

Johannes Ditmars (the name then spelled Ditmars), son of Jan Jansen and Ariantje Ditmas, married Jennetje Remsen.

Johannes Ditmars, who was born in 1725, son of Johannes and Jennetje (Remsen) Ditmars, married Rebecca Staats.

Abraham Ditmas, son of Johannes and Rebecca (Staats) Ditmars, who was born in 1765, and died in 1803, and continued to write the name Ditmas, married Jane Suydam, who died in 1841.

Henry S. Ditmas, son of Abraham and Jane (Suydam) Ditmas, was born in 1798, and died in 1882. He married Ann Schenck, who was born in 1799, and died in 1892.

Gertrude Cornell Ditmas, daughter of Henry S. and Ann (Schenck) Ditmas, was born in 1822, and died in 1904. She married Dr. Christopher Prince, and they were the parents of Benjamin Prince (see Prince Line).

LOVE, Robert Carlson,

Realtor, Civil Engineer.

The late Robert Carlson Love, whose death occurrred late in 1925 in his eighty-first year, was a particularly fine example of the self-made man, in the finest sense of that often misused term. He was schooled in the university of hard knocks and reared in an atmosphere of bitter experience, but the manner in which he overcame or circumvented all obstacles and turned obvious deterrents to suit his own ends, conquering all unfavorable circumstances, proves him to have been the possessor of those prime prerequisites—no

matter what the field of endeavor—of ability, efficiency, integrity, perseverance, unflogging energy, and industry, and above all, of absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose, and deed. Mr. Love achieved success, but worked hard to get it. Complete absorption in one's task and genuine enthusiasm in hard work brings in the wake of personal advancement a personal satisfaction and pride in the assurance of duty well done. The truism, Knowledge is Power, should have as its boon companion one entitled Work brings its own Reward. Mr. Love was successful both as a real estate operator and as a civil engineer, and continued active in these fields of endeavor until his death. His life was well rounded, fully lived, and unusually constructive, useful, and beneficent. He was born of sturdy old Irish stock, and was one of three of five brothers who served with distinction in the Civil War, the eldest brother giving up his life that the union of States might be preserved intact.

Mr. Love was a son of John and Esther (Neemo) Love, both of whom were born in Ireland, coming to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century. They settled in Somerset County, Maine, on a tributary of Moose Head Lake, in a region which was then an almost impenetrable wilderness. Here they lived in a rough log cabin, enduring all the hardships and dangers incident to actual pioneer life, and subsequently removing to Waterville, Kennebec County, Maine. John and Esther (Neemo) Love were the parents of five sons, as follows: 1. William, who served in the Civil War and met his death in the battle of the Wilderness. 2. Charles who was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, in the historic charge at Round Top. 3. John, Jr. 4. James. 5. Robert Carlson, of whom further.

Robert Carlson Love, youngest of the five sons of John and Esther (Neemo) Love, was born in the aforementioned log cabin, in Somerset County, Maine, on September 22, 1845. The removal of the family to Waterville, Maine, when he was four years of age, brought him within reach of the advantages of the local public schools, but the early death of both parents left him an orphan and entirely precluded the remotest possibility of steady and comprehensive schooling. While still only a child he was bound out to a farmer, and was compelled to labor from dawn to dark, doing the work of a grown man, but receiving nothing in return except his board and a few articles of coarse homespun clothing. He bore up under the exigencies of this hard life until he was fourteen years of age, when he ran away, and, making his way to Boston, Massachusetts, apprenticed himself to a carpenter and learned the trade. Here he remained, applying himself with diligence to mastering all the phases of carpentry, until the outbreak of the Civil War. Although but nineteen years of age, he enlisted under the Union flag, in Company E, 30th Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently took an active part in the Red River campaign. This command lost heavily in the course of the campaign, and was withdrawn into Virginia, where it was merged into the 19th Army Corps, under General Sheridan. Taking part in all of the campaigns in which this corps figured, Mr. Love was wounded in the ankle, but only slightly. He served as a private throughout the duration of the war, and was honorably discharged on August 20, 1865, at Savannah, Georgia.

At the close of the war Mr. Love returned to his native State, and located in the city of Augusta. Shortly afterwards, desiring to better himself, he began the study of civil engineering, accomplishing a thorough preparation for that profession by studying alone in his spare time. He followed that line of endeavor most successfully for more than forty years, and during that time became identified with many celebrated and interesting pieces of architectural and engineering works. In 1875 he assisted in the construction of the beautiful Maine Building at the Centennial Exposition in the city of Philadelphia, held in 1876. Attracted by the professional opportunities offered by the Quaker City, he remained in Philadelphia for four years. The year 1879 marked his advent into the community now known as Avon-by-the-Sea. At that time this section of the State of New Jersey was still a wilderness, and Mr. Love was largely instrumental in its transformation and metomorphosis into the present attractive borough. For more than twenty years he served as general manager and engineer of the Avon Land Company. This corporation laid out, planned, and developed the present borough, and upon its official organization as such sold to it all interests in the properties involved. At that time Mr. Love became borough engineer, which position he filled with his usual ability and efficiency up to within a short time prior to his death. He was also the sole owner of the oldest established real estate business in Avon-by-the-Sea, and continued active in local realty circles until the hand of death effectually stilled his many and various activities for all time. As his picture shows, Mr. Love was a distinguished looking man, with white hair, an iron-gray moustache, firm chin, and dark eyes whose gaze was straightforward, level, and piercing. Alert, ever active, and aggressive in business, of dominant personality, yet his nature was kindly and genial, endearing him to old and young alike. He had the faculty of making friends wherever he went, as well as the still more valuable faculty of retaining these friendships.

In the political affairs of the community Mr. Love for many years had held an influential and prominent position. Always a firm believer in and an ardent advocate of the principles of Republicanism, he had served his chosen party faithfully and ably as justice of the peace for more than two decades. Everything he did, he did thoroughly and well, and Avon-by-the-Sea has not only lost a foremost realtor and civil engineer by his death, but also a thoroughly representative man of the town, a faithful public official, and a man whose fundamental honesty was always an outstanding characteristic. He was an active and interested member of the C. K. Hall Post, No. 41, Grand Army of the Republic, of Asbury Park, New Jersey. His religious affiliation was given to the Avon Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a regular attendant and a most generous supporter. He also gave freely of his means toward the maintenance of many local charities and benevolences, and was a philanthropist of many good works in his quiet and modest, unostentatious way.

Robert Carlson Love was married, in Gardiner, Kennebec County, Maine, on May 18, 1874, to Esther Rogers, a daughter of Moses and Mary (Benner) Rogers, well known and highly respected residents of that place. Robert Carlson and Esther (Rogers) Love were the parents of one daughter, Grace Mildred Love, who was born in Gardiner, Maine, and

who is now the wife of William H. Sandborn, of Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey. William H. and Grace Mildred (Love) Sandborn are the parents of two children, as follows: Natalie Sandborn, born in the year 1910; and William Love Sandborn, born in the year 1918.

The death of Robert Carlson Love occurred at his home in Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey, on October 6, 1925, and his long life, viewed in perspective, proves him to have left this world a far better place than he found it, which is the highest ideal and the most honorable aim of man.

BARSTOW, Charles W.,

Merchant.

The Barstow family is of English origin, from the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the name still occurs. Early bearers of the name evidently lived at a place called Barstone, with which they came to be identified. A long line of Barstows lived in England before the immigration of four enterprising brothers to New England; and in 1853 several members of the same family are recorded as living in London, where two were barristers in the Temple, and in Yorkshire. William Barstow was of Naburn Hall, York. Details regarding his migration to New England with his brothers, George, Michael, and John, are known only as they concern George and William. On September 20, 1635, they embarked for New England in the "Truelove," John Gibbs, master. William, aged twenty-three, settled at Dedham, as did George, aged twenty-one, for a time. George then went to Cambridge, thence to Scituate. Thus the family early became part of America in the making.

Of such excellent stock came Charles W. Barstow. He was born in North Pembroke, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, February 24, 1838, only son of Charles and Sarah Anne (Hudson) Barstow. His mother was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was educated in Boston in the public schools, supplemented by academic training. At sixteen he began his long business life as clerk for King, Dexter & Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, and worked in various capacities. From 1862 to 1865, he was in the army, having enlisted as a private in the 45th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was advanced to the grade of first sergeant. When mustered out in 1865 he returned to King, Dexter & Company, but in a few months moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in business with the concern of George P. Whitelaw. In 1868 he became a partner, and in 1873 took over the whole business, consisting of paints, oils, drugs and heavy chemicals. This was recognized as one of the largest houses in this line west of the Mississippi. In 1898 he retired from active business.

As was true of those bearing the name of Barstow in every war in which the United States has engaged since 1776, Charles W. Barstow's gallantry during the Civil War was notable. Many acts of personal bravery characterized his record. Besides many skirmishes in North Carolina, his principal engagements were the Goldsboro Expedition, October 8 to 12, 1862; Kingston, October 14, 1862; Plymouth, April 17-20, 1863; and Whitehall, 1864. As a mark of its highest esteem, his company presented him with its flag when mustered out. His opportunities to be of military service to his country were not ended with the war, for in 1877, during the famous railroad strike, he was first lieutenant, Company

B, National Guards of Missouri, and was busy with the settlement of strife. Mr. Barstow was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 131, Department of Missouri, which he served for a time as senior vice-commander.

Mr. Barstow held various offices in the Merchants' Exchange, including that of vice-president. He was a director of the Mercantile Library; vice-president of the St. Louis public school system, and devoted much time and ability to the subject of popular education, which was one of his chief interests. He was director of the St. Louis Provident Association. Other offices he held were the presidency of the St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Club, and various ones in the St. Louis and Mercantile clubs. In politics a Republican, he was an important factor in civic affairs. As trustee and deacon of the Second Baptist Church, of which he had been an active member since 1868, he was for sixteen years superintendent of the Sunday School, besides serving on various committees. He died in St. Louis, March 28, 1912.

On October 19, 1869, Mr. Barstow married Ella R. Gale, daughter of Daniel B. and Caroline E. (Pettengill) Gale. (See Gale VII.) Their children were: 1. Theodore Gale, who married Gladys Behr. 2. Charles W., Jr., deceased. 3. Rosa, deceased. 4. Daniel Gale, who married Frances Morrisey, and had one child, Daniel Gale, Jr. 5. Calla, deceased. 6. Jessamine, who married Wallace D. Simmons, president of the Simmons Hardware Company, whose children are: Eleanor and Edward C. (2) 7. Edward Hudson, who married Abbie Dodge.

(The Gale Line).

The original home of the Gale family was in the Highlands of Scotland. In the Scotch tongue Gaoll means a stranger. Tradition has it that when the Romans landed in Scotland about 55 B. C., large numbers of inhabitants gathered on the shore shouted "Gaoill!" and that henceforth the Romans named them Gael. The term was finally narrowed down to one tribe, from whom are descended the English and American stock of Gales. This family early belonged to the landed gentry of England, and there are still branches in Yorkshire, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and London. The Gale family in America dates back to the migration of four brothers from England in the seventeenth century: John Gale, who settled in Boston in 1634; Richard, at Watertown in 1640; Edmund at Cambridge, in 1642; and Hugh at Kittery or York in 1652. To the family have belonged many famous men. Rev. Mr. Gale founded Galesburg, Illinois, and Knox College in that city. Hon. George Gale founded Galesville, Wisconsin, and the university there. Three generations of the family practiced medicine in Kingston.

(I) Edward Gale was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died in Boston, July 29, 1642 (O. S.)

(II) Bartholomew Gale, son of Edward Gale, was born in Salem. He married (first) Martha Lemon, in 1662. He married (second) Mary Bacon, of Salem, February 1, 1663.

(III) Daniel Gale, son of Bartholomew and Mary (Bacon) Gale, was born August 17, 1676. In 1700 he married Rebecca Sweatt, of Newbury.

(IV) Jacob Gale, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Sweatt) Gale, was born in Exeter, November 30, 1708. About 1735 he married Mrs. John Collins (widow).

(V) John Collins Gale, son of Jacob and ——— (Collins) Gale, was born No-

vember 26, 1750. He was an ambitious boy, who left the place to which he was bound out in service and went to Salisbury to carve out his fortune. This he succeeded in doing, since he married well and also inherited his father's farm. He was a deacon in the church, was store owner and hotel owner at North Road, and also owned a potash factory. The academy he erected on the height of land west of his house had to be abandoned. On June 27, 1804, John was given a colonel's commission. Small in stature, he was swart, genial, and warm-hearted. He died August 29, 1812. John Collins Gale married Rebekah Webster, daughter of Captain John Webster, who died September 26, 1811.

(VI) Benjamin Gale, son of John Collins and Rebekah (Webster) Gale, was born May 10, 1772. Since he had poor neighbors who couldn't afford to own cows, very high priced at the time, Benjamin Gale rented his animals to them at a stipulated rate, with their increase. From this income he made the first payment on a farm at Fairfax, Vermont, which he bought at the age of twenty-six for $2,000. He took cattle up with him, but returned in 1814 to the homestead and carried on the store. He died January 9, 1822. On January 13, 1801, he married Achsah Bailey, who was born in Weare, and died in Salisbury July 7, 1848.

(VII) Daniel Bartlett Gale, son of Benjamin and Achsah (Bailey) Gale, was born March 30, 1816, in Salisbury, New Hampshire. He was early thrown on his own resources by the death of his father when Daniel B. was six years old. He continued to work on the farm, helping his mother, until he was fourteen. During this time he studied for six months every year at the country school, with intervals of study at the academy in his native town. He planned to become a lawyer, and entered Meriden Academy, at Plainfield, New Hampshire, to prepare for college, where he could specialize in law. During the winter he taught school, carrying on his studies alone in his spare hours. It seemed wise to abandon his plan of becoming a lawyer, however, because of the long training involved, and young Daniel B. entered the store of Samuel C. Bartlett as clerk. The words of a friend best describe young Daniel B. Gale:

> He was rather impulsive, very affectionate in his nature, and more delicate in his constitution than his brothers, and on that account was perhaps rather more the favorite of his mother. He was always, even in boyhood, perfectly correct in his deportment, was reliable in all that he said or did, and was never guilty of any of those boyish tricks and vices so common with young men. There was a small public library in Salisbury, from which he procured books, and he early acquired the habit of filling up his leisure time in reading. This habit continued ever after and made him a man of great general information.

With some money inherited from his father, he bought some stock in Boston and shipped it to Peoria, Illinois, where a brother lived, with the idea of starting in business for himself. A chance meeting with Carlos S. Greeley, a boyhood friend, then living in St. Louis, deflected him from his purpose, and they decided in March, 1838, to establish a mercantile concern with the $2,000 worth of goods being shipped from Boston. The details of the partnership, wholly verbal, were settled in a room at the old National Hotel, Third and Market streets, under the name of Greeley & Gale. During the thirty-six years of their association, the principals never found it necessary to draw up written articles, or to commit any agreement to writing, either with

Charles W. Gabeen

each other or with those subsequently added to the firm. Mr. Greeley said of Mr. Gale:

Mr. Gale was a good, honest, working man, always ready to do his share of hard work—and there was plenty of it for many long years. A more conscientious or correct man I have never had the pleasure of knowing. I never knew him to fail in any capacity. He was in every respect a good man, a thorough Christian.

For many years he was director in several banks and owned many shares in the Kansas & Pacific Railroad. He represented the Seventh Ward in the City Council. He was a member of the Provident Association, and interested as trustee or counsellor in many charitable organizations. The Union Merchants' Exchange, of which he was a valued member, passed this resolution at the time of his death:

A gentleman of universally modest deportment, yet widely known and beloved on account of the remarkable purity and benevolence of his character; a merchant of sterling integrity, about whose name the most pleasant memories will forever cluster.

On February 3, 1852, Mr. Gale married Caroline E. Pettengill, a native of his birthplace. Their children were: Charles, Theodore F., Ella R., Arthur H., and George. Ella R. Gale married Charles W. Barstow, October 19, 1869. (See Charles W. Barstow.) Mr. Gale died September 23, 1874.

CABEEN, Charles William, Ph. D.,

Educator.

A savant of National reputation, whose works on foreign languages bridged the gap between American and Continental culture, Charles William Cabeen devoted his long life to educating the youth of his native country. For thirty years he occupied a professional chair in the University of Syracuse, at Syracuse, New York, for most of the time that of Romance Languages. His scholarship won the respect of his colleagues and of the academic world at large. His enthusiasm and pedagogic ability stimulated the thousands of students with whom he came in contact in this long period. Dr. Cabeen was of Scotch extraction, the name having been originally spelled McCabeen. The founder of the family in America was William McCabeen, who dropped the Mc and adopted the simpler form of Cabeen. He emigrated from near Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. William Cabeen married Elizabeth Stewart, and they were the parents of three sons: John, Thomas, and David. John Cabeen remained in Salem, where his son, Frank B. Cabeen, is a well-known business man in the plumbing and contracting industry. Thomas and David Cabeen followed the tide of travel Westward, living for a time in Michigan and then settling in Wisconsin. David became a market gardener near Milwaukee, and died there, a prominent man in his community, a Republican and a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. David Cabeen married Celeste A. Childs, who was born at Niagara Falls, New York, in 1840, daughter of Orson and Anne (Pierce) Childs. Orson Childs owned some of the land on which the town of Niagara Falls is built. The family later moved to Wisconsin, settling near Milwaukee. Anne (Pierce) Childs was descended from an old New England family, who in their Westward migration had lived for a time in Niagara Falls, where they owned land and attained a prominence commemorated in the avenue which bears their name, Pierce Avenue. When the suspension bridge was being constructed across the Niagara River, Mrs.

Childs and her little daughter, now Mrs. David Cabeen, then about four years old, made the trip back and forth across the river in a wire basket used by the laborers. Thus they were the first women to cross the new bridge. When David Cabeen died in Wisconsin, his widow came to Syracuse to live with her son, where she survives him, active and a loyal communicant of the Plymouth Congregational Church at the ripe old age of eighty-five. David and Celeste A. (Childs) Cabeen were the parents of a son, Charles William Cabeen, subject of this biographical record.

Charles William Cabeen was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, January 30, 1859. His early education was acquired in Wisconsin, and he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Wisconsin in 1882, with special mention in German. From the same institution he received the degree of Master of Letters in 1883. His Master's degree he gained from Harvard University in 1892, and he was Senior Fellow in German at the University of Chicago, 1892-93. In 1903 and 1904 he studied at the University of Grenoble in France, which pronounced him Docteur de l'Universite in 1904. During the interims in his almost life-long course as a student himself, he taught others. From 1882 to 1891 he was the principal of various Wisconsin high schools, at Baraboo, DePere, and Neenah. In 1893 he occupied the chair of German at Oberlin College, where he remained until he accepted the chair of French, and later of Romance Languages at the University of Syracuse in 1895. There he remained as educator, member of learned societies, and writer for thirty years. He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America and of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. His clubs were: The Schoolmasters'; Harvard; Congregational, and Plymouth Men's, of Plymouth Congregational Church, of which church he was a member. He was also a member of the Automobile Club of Syracuse and the Faculty Club of Syracuse University. His political affiliations were Republican. Dr. Cabeen edited and published various works: Heyse's "Kinder der Weld"; "L'Influence de Giambattish Marino sur la Litterature Francaise au Dix-septieme Siecle"; "Les Oberle," by Rene Bazin; "Zaire," by Voltaire; and "L'Avare," by Moliere.

Charles William Cabeen married, in Portage, Wisconsin, Sarah Amelia Clark, a native of the city, daughter of John Tillotson and Harriett Louise (Holley) Clark. Mrs. Cabeen was descended from an old New York State family who had gone as pioneer settlers to Portage. Mrs. Cabeen survives her husband, and resides at No. 807 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse. Dr. and Mrs. Cabeen were the parents of four children: 1. Dr. David Clark Cabeen, who is professor of French at Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee. 2. Ruth Holley Cabeen, who is the wife of Bertram A. Redington, of Syracuse. 3. Charles Kirkland Cabeen, who is a geologist with the Natural Gas and Fuel Company at Eldorado, Arkansas. 4. Donald Stewart Cabeen, who died in infancy.

Dr. Cabeen passed away at his home in Syracuse, June 15, 1925, and was interred in Oakwood Cemetery. An editorial from the Syracuse "Post Standard" pays tribute to the man and his work:

> Dr. Charles W. Cabeen was for thirty years professor of romance languages at Syracuse University. He was a zealous student of the French language and literature because he loved it. He was a stimulating teacher for the same reason. His cultural interests were broader than his professional engagements, but to the romance languages and their literature he gave his primary

attention for they held his lifelong interest, and the inculcation of his own enthusiasms in young men and women was a delight to him. Dr. Cabeen held the respect and admiration of the faculty with which he was so long associated for his intellectual attainments. He had their friendship and the friendship of many more because his sympathies were so broad, his interests so many, and his nature so gentle. He was a scholar and a Christian gentleman.

JAMES, Philip Lyman,

Merchant.

A commanding figure of the mercantile world of today is Philip Lyman James, general manager of the Eastern Division of Marshall Field & Company, with headquarters in New York City. He is of an old and distinguished New England family, founded by Philip James, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. He married Jane, surname unknown, and their probable son, Francis James, who was named for his uncle, who was born in England, it is said, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, November 29, 1684. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown, and their son, Thomas, carried the line. Thomas James, born in Hingham, December 7, 1669, married Patience (Tower) Farrow, of Hingham, and their son, John James, born in 1712, married Deborah (Bates) Stodder. Their son, John (2) James, born in Hingham, March 16, 1744 or 1745, married Lois Beal, daughter of Adam and Jael (Worrick) Beal, and their son, Malachi, born in Hingham, July 9, 1767, married Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Lyman, of Northampton. Their son, Enoch James, born at Goshen, December 8, 1793, married Armanilla R. Dwight, daughter of Colonel Simeon Dwight. They had five children: Henry Lyman, Lyman Dwight, father of the subject of this record; Martha Dwight; Mary Frances; and Enoch Dwight.

Lyman Dwight James, son of Enoch and Armanilla R. (Dwight) James, was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, January 21, 1836, and died there May 30, 1902. He attended the local public schools and Amherst Academy. He began in the mercantile business as a young man, a clerk in the general store of his brother, Henry Lyman James, of which he became partner and ultimately sole owner. This store had been owned and operated by the same family for a century. In politics a Republican, in religious affiliation a Congregationalist, Mr. James was a conservative and dependable New Englander. For twenty-five years a director of the First National Bank of Northampton, he was vice-president at the time of his death; and he was a trustee of the Nonotuck Savings Bank. He and his wife were broadly philanthropic. He gave twenty-five years of service as trustee of the Northampton Insane Asylum, and as a memorial to him his wife gave the inmates a beautiful clubhouse. She also gave a handsome and well-equipped high school building to the city of Williamsburg. Lyman Dwight James married Helen Eliza Field, a sister of Marshall Field, and descended from an equally notable New England family.

The Field progenitor was Zachariah Field, born at East Ardsley, Yorkshire, England, in 1596, who reached Boston in 1629. The line was carried through John Field, son of Zachariah and Mary Field, born in 1648; John (2); Eliakim, son of John (2) and Sarah (Coleman) Field; John (3) son of Eliakim and Esther (Graves) Field; John (4), son of John (3) and Lucy (Look) Field. John Field (4) married Fidelia Nash, and among their nine children was Helen Eliza, born February, 1837, who married Lyman Dwight James. To Lyman Dwight and

Helen Eliza (Field) James were born: 1. Henry Dwight, whose daughter, Louise, married Lathrop Lovell. 2. Howard, deceased, whose daughter, Helen, married Kingman Douglas. 3. Grace Fidelia, who married John W. Gillette, and their daughter, Helen, married Marcus D. Richards, while their son, John, married Louise Black. 4. Philip Lyman, of further mention.

Philip Lyman James, son of Lyman Dwight and Helen Eliza (Field) James, was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, October 12, 1873. He was educated at the famous old Williston Seminary and graduated from Williams College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Like his forebears, endowed with a pronounced aptitude for mercantile life, he began his business career in a mercantile establishment, that of Forbes & Wallace, of Springfield, Massachusetts. After six months there he was sent to the store at North Adams, Massachusetts, where he stayed until the summer of 1899. In October, 1899, he found his real opportunity when he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago. From the position of "usher" he rose to that of an executive in the retail store, handling particularly the merchandise of the business. Seven years of invalidism prevented his continuing with the store at that time.

While ill Mr. James occupied his spare time as president of two banks, the First National Bank and the State Bank of Lake Forest. In the summer of 1917 he came to New York to work for the Young Men's Christian Association in their purchasing department. He also went abroad for them. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association War Council. At the close of the World War and upon his recovery, Mr. James returned to Marshall Field & Company and was made general manager of the Eastern Division. A man of highly original and creative ideas, well trained in all the angles of merchandising, and well balanced, Mr. James is meeting with great success.

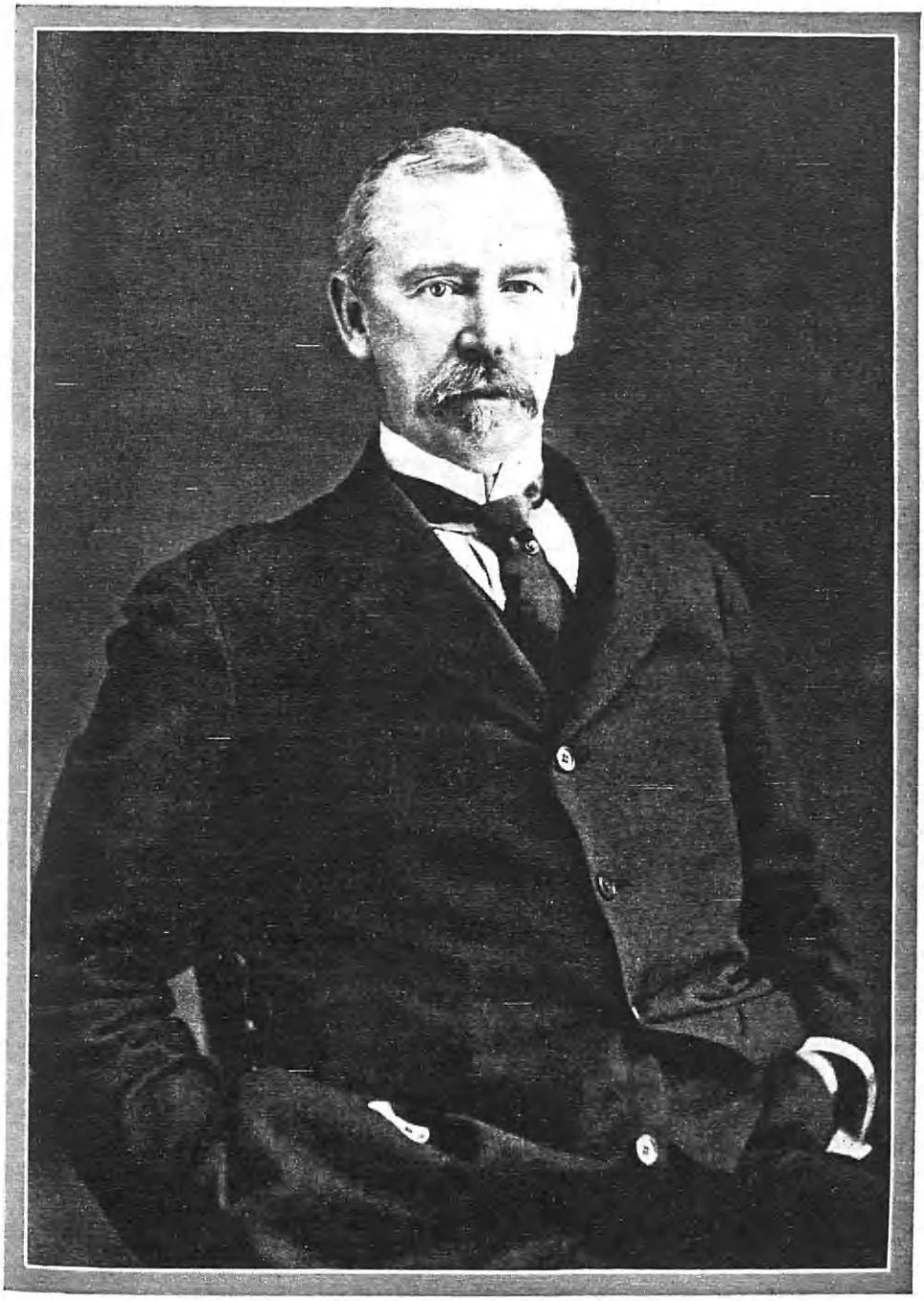
His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and his chief recreation is golf. He is a member of the Oakland Golf Club, the University, the Union League, the Chicago, and other clubs.

Philip Lyman James married, on November 3, 1906, Elizabeth Stobo, daughter of Robert Stobo, a banker, who died about 1907. Children: Elizabeth and Marjory.

FIELD, Edwin, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

The late Dr. Edwin Field spent his long and useful life in the greatest humanitarian work open to mankind—that of ministering to the sick and injured, in rehabilitating and building up broken bodies and healths, and in alleviating the sufferings of the world. A great philosopher once said that the three greatest professions open to man were medicine, pedagogy and the ministry—and it is significant that he headed the list with medicine and its boon companion, surgery. Dr. Field became one of the most noted surgeons in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and the medical fraternities of Red Bank, the county of Monmouth, and the State of New Jersey—all lost a most prominent and influential member in the death of so able a practitioner. That he fulfilled his destiny and attained the highest ideal of man—that of leaving this world a far better place than he found it—is an irrefutable fact. And that he will be greatly missed is a foregone conclusion.



Edwin Field

Dr. Edwin Field was born near Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on May 2, 1849, a son of Thomas S. and Martha (Taylor) Field, well-known and highly-respected residents of that section. The son, Edwin Field, received his early education in the local public schools of his native community. He then matriculated at the Medical School of Columbia University, whence he was graduated with the class of 1877, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon the completion of his scholastic work and medical training, he engaged upon the active practice of his profession at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, going thence to Red Bank, New Jersey, building up a large and lucrative practice, and becoming well and widely known as one of the finest surgeons in that section of the State. He practiced continually at Red Bank for forty-seven years, twenty-five of which were spent as the Chief of Staff of the Monmouth County Memorial Hospital. Dr. Field was an enthusiastic sportsman, and his home is crowded with relics of the hunt. Fraternally, he gave his interest to the Masonic body alone, and was a member in good standing of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, having served the latter body as Exalted Ruler from March 9, 1882, until his death —a period of forty-four years. His death occurred at his home in Red Bank, New Jersey, on October 27, 1922, in his seventy-third year.

Dr. Edwin Field was married, at Red Bank, New Jersey, on September 6, 1875, to Mary Alice Hance, a daughter of Borden and Rebecca (Wooley) Hance, residents of that community. No children were born of this union. Mrs. Mary Alice (Hance) Field survives the doctor, and continues to reside in the family home at No. 76 Front Street, Red Bank, New Jersey.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died, Dr. Edwin Field, one of the most prominent and skillful physicians and surgeons of the State of New Jersey, a well-known fraternalist, an ardent sportsman, and a man who for half a century had been a most valued and influential citizen of the borough of Red Bank and the county of Monmouth.

ROTHAFEL ("Roxy"), Samuel Lionel,

Amusement Promoter.

Samuel Lionel Rothafel ("Roxy") is the president of the Roxy Theatres Corporation—and in that terse businesslike statement there lies more of romance and of colorful existence than in the most polished phrases ever penned by man. Samuel Lionel Rothafel, known to the wide world as "Roxy," occupies an unique and unparalleled position in the world of art. In fact, so well and widely known is he that he needs no formal introduction to the readers of biography. He is a national—even an international—institution. The cognomen "Roxy" symbolizes this man and his vast achievements, and it is a name loved, respected, and even revered by literally hundreds of thousands of people. Mr. Rothafel is, however, an enigma—for he is something which rarely happens (usually not more than once in a generation) and something which the world is usually tardy in recognizing. He is a genius. But his genius is of that highly satisfactory variety which demands—and gets—instant recognition. He is a successful business man, an artist, and a humanitarian all rolled into one extraordinarily dominant man and vivid personality; but essentially and fundamentally he is an artist.

"Roxy" is an artist with an hundred means and outlets for artistic expression, and being an astute business man he utilizes each and every one—and that fact, perhaps more than any other, constitutes the master key which has opened the many and various doors to his greatly ramified success. Mr. Rothafel, however, absolutely defies classification. He refuses to be pigeon-holed or to be listed in any stereotyped and uniform category. His many vocations and avocations tilt with one another for precedence, and he is many things which, when combined, form the one and only inimitable "Roxy" —famous manager of motion picture theatres, foremost radio entertainer, a power for good in theatrical circles, and the idol of the cinema and radio worlds.

Mr. Rothafel's meteoric rise in his chosen profession, from comparative obscurity to firmly-established leadership, has served as a magnet which has attracted the efforts of scores of biographers, reporters, journalists, and analysts. The record of his life and labors has been compiled time and again, and from these various sources, as well as from up-to-date personal datum, will the following review be drawn.

Samuel Lionel Rothafel was born in the town of Stillwater, Minnesota, on July 9, 1882, a son of Gustave and Cecilia (Schwerzens) Rothafel, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Polish ancestry, who had come to America and had settled in Minnesota in 1880. In the little lumber town of Stillwater the father plied his trade of shoemaking. He now lives in Flatbush, Brooklyn, and is retired from active business. The mother's death occurred when her son was in his sixteenth year. This then frontier town afforded but meager educational advantages, and the schooling of the boy "Roxy" was of necessity somewhat limited. He attended the local public schools for a time, but being of a restless, seeking nature, he did not wait to graduate from grammar school, but at the early age of fourteen years set out to make his way in the world, and to satisfy his innate artistic yearnings. No one who has had the opportunity and privilege of witnessing a "Roxy" presentation in one of the many New York motion picture theatres —the Capitol in particular—can doubt the man's great artistry, the presentation, exact to the minutest detail, forming a mighty symphony of light, color, and sound, all blended and subtly shaded into an exquisite, harmonious whole which is a delight to the eye and ear, and preëminently satisfying to the *hoi polloi* and the *hoi aristoi* alike. This artistic sense, this true appreciation of value of line, color, and sound was inborn in Mr. Rothafel, but has since been amplified by constant and judicious reading of all that is of the highest literary and artistic plane. Mr. Rothafel is now a well and comprehensively educated man, with an especial flair for art and *belles lettres*. He is, therefore, an unusually fine example of the self-educated man in the truest sense of that often misused and misapplied phrase. In describing the trials and vagaries of fortune during his early years, Mr. Rothafel once said:

> My father's vision of life for me was a reflection of his own. He tried to force me into the picture as he saw it. But I was dimly conscious of things outside that picture. Only dimly conscious, but it was enough to keep me in constant rebellion. My mother always defended me. . . . We moved to New York when I was about twelve . . . . I began as a cash boy at two dollars a week. I tried almost everything else you could think of; and finally, when I was seventeen, I started out as a book agent. I failed in that, just as I had failed in all my other attempts to make a living. So, at eighteen, I joined the marine

corps and served in it for seven years. . . . My years with the marines were like turning the pages of a book of romance. Nights and days at sea; glimpses of strange lands; adventure—movement, color, strange sounds, exotic perfumes! I drank it all in with an insatiable thirst. It was a wonderful experience; but the time came when I wanted something else. I still didn't know what I wanted; but I quit the marine corps and again got myself a job. The funny thing about it was that I began where I had left off; I started out as a book agent. But this time, I want to tell you, I sold the books! They were "Stoddard's Lectures"—illustrated books of travel, you know.

This second attempt at selling books was undoubtedly the turning point in Mr. Rothafel's career. He was deeply interested in what he was offering for sale, and his evident enthusiasm was communicable. He worked up and down the length and breadth of the Pennsylvania coal region, his sales mounting steadily, for the books appealed strongly to the beauty-starved souls of the miners and their families. Then and there, Mr. Rothafel hit upon a great truth, and this truth has been his shibboleth ever since. He discovered that there is no class distinction in the appreciation of beauty, and that true art is valued as highly by and is as indispensable to Judy O'Grady as it is to the Colonel's lady, to a taxi driver as to the scion of an old and cultured family of the mythical Four Hundred, to a bricklayer as to the most pedantic of pedagogues. Again quoting Mr. Rothafel's own words:

Finally I found myself in Forest City (Pennsylvania); which wasn't a city at all, but a typical mining town, rough and tough and ugly! However, it was a great town for me, for it was there I fell in love with the girl who later became my wife. So far as the match was concerned, I was eager and she was willing, but her father voted "No." He thought I was a rover and a good-for-nothing. He didn't believe I would stick to anything. I vowed I would, and he put me to the test of proving it. It was some test, believe me! He owned a saloon in Forest City, and he stipulated that I should work for him as barkeeper, at fifteen dollars a week. I had been making a good deal more than that. And as for a bartending job, that was one thing I never had done, and had no desire ever to do. But I wanted his daughter! And if that was the only way to get her—well, I'd tend bar. That was that. I stayed there a year and a half. I married my wife; and I cleaned up that saloon, physically and morally, as much as a saloon can be cleaned up.

It was while Mr. Rothafel was doggedly working at this job which was so distasteful to him that Opportunity knocked at his door. Back of the saloon, in the same building, was a large dance hall, and this room was converted into a motion picture theatre by the ambitious young man. Without any help or encouragement he plodded steadily forward, working out his then radical ideas as to lighting, settings, music, etc., and soon built up a reputation which brought him and his efforts to the attention of the late B. F. Keith, the vaudeville magnate. Mr. Keith, whose reputation for discovering and utilizing hidden talent was well known, immediately hired Mr. Rothafel to improve the presentation methods of motion pictures in his chain of theatres. His success was instantaneous. The more he did, the more he dreamed of doing, and everything he did was a departure from old to new and far better standards. His supposedly revolutionary ideas worked out with miraculous success, and his constantly growing reputation brought Herman Fehr, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to him for advice. Mr. Fehr had but recently erected a beautiful theatre in Milwaukee, which, contrary to his expectations, had proved to be a liability instead of an asset. Mr. Rothafel reviewed the situation, went to Milwaukee, and in the space of a few short weeks the theatre was doing a ca-

pacity business under his wise direction. The late Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who was playing in Milwaukee at that time, was an interested spectator of Mr. Rothafel's efforts. She watched him as he rehearsed the orchestra, as he mapped out his unique programs and plotted new lighting effects, and one day she summoned him to her dressing room. Through an interpreter Mr. Rothafel explained his ideas and plans to the Divine Sarah, who regarded him closely with her great, dark, understanding eyes meanwhile. When he had finished, the great tragedienne smiled encouragingly, held out her hand and said: "Young man, you will go far."

How completely Mr. Rothafel has fulfilled the prophecy of Sarah Bernhardt is amply proved by a cursory glance at his subsequent endeavors, too well known to permit of more than passing mention here. From Milwaukee he came to New York City to manage the Regent, a large cinema theatre which was then on the verge of failure. He revolutionized the programs there, made the house an outstanding success, then duplicated this success with the Strand Theatre, the Rialto, the Rivoli (which he himself planned and built), and then became the director and manager of the now world-famous Capitol Theatre at Fifty-first Street and Broadway. Mr. Rothafel had first embarked upon his motion picture voyage at Forest City in 1908, and in 1920 he engaged upon his duties at the Capitol Theatre in New York City. Thus, in twelve short years had this extraordinary man risen from the obscurity of a Pennsylvania mining town to a position of unusual prominence in the theatrical world of the vast metropolis. During the first few months of the Capitol's existence this gargantuan theatre was a veritable white elephant on its builders' hands, but after the arrival of "Roxy" a startling change took place. Capacity audiences filled the vast playhouse on week days, and on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, the lines of people waiting for admittance extended for blocks in both directions. What had brought about this abrupt change? The answer is obvious: The genius of one man—"Roxy." The Capitol soon became the Mecca for tourists from all over the world, for here, in a luxurious theatre, they could witness an excellent motion picture accompanied by beautifully synchronized music, exquisite stage settings, lovely color effects, a perfectly trained ballet with famous solo dancers, and could hear a large symphony orchestra of eighty pieces playing the works of the greatest masters, while on the stage trained singers could be heard in solo, quartet or ensemble numbers. This perfect entertainment was changed weekly, and it was all devised and executed by Mr. Rothafel himself. Mary B. Mullett, the well-known journalist, in an article in the March (1925) issue of the "American Magazine," describes in detail Roxy's singular methods at rehearsal, and goes on to say:

> The whole rehearsal was an amazing demonstration of how much he has helped them. Not a single detail escaped him. He detected what every instrument in the orchestra was doing; and he was constantly directing changes—which invariably resulted in getting better effects. Do this with the flute—that with the harp—bring up the strings—cut out the tuba—sharpen the attack—not so fast—make the violins sing with the soloist—write in a part for the violas, the voice needs more support. And then, just when he seemed to have all his attention concentrated on the orchestra, he would say sharply: "Take off that thirty-seven!" And from the shimmering folds of the great silk curtain at the back of the stage, a yellow light would fade from one portion of it,

and leave it a sheet of melting rose and blue and silver. Each of the many colored lights used is numbered, and Roxy knew them all. He has developed the use of color to a marvelous degree. From twelve-thirty until two A. M. the night before, there had been what is called a "light rehearsal," directed by Roxy himself. He plans the changing play of color to the minutest detail. He makes it add beauty and meaning to the music and the dances. The overture that the orchestra played was one which . . . . never before had been given in a motion picture theatre. Even a few years ago, musical experts would have declared that it was much "too good for a picture show." Yet, that night, a double line of people stretched half a block in front of the theatre, waiting to get in. And a packed house resounded with a thunder of applause when that overture was played.

At the outset of the recent radio boom, Mr. Rothafel anticipated its possibilities and far-reaching usefulness, and at once set about collecting a group of talented entertainers. Today, the phrase "Roxy and His Gang" is known throughout the entire civilized world, and this phrase is symbolic of all that is good and worthwhile in radio broadcasting. In the studio above the Capitol Theatre "Roxy and His Gang" for many, many months broadcast those beautiful and well remembered concerts which were loved by hundreds of thousands of listeners-in for their charming simplicity, their variety and excellence, and for the little human touches of humor and pathos and the all-pervading spirit of intimacy and good fellowship which was so characteristic of them. No other broadcasting group became one-half so popular, and deservedly so, as the millions of letters which daily poured in clearly testified. A soldier at heart, and his sympathies aroused by the suffering veterans of the late World War in the government hospitals throughout the country, it was characteristic of Roxy to start and to carry to a successful completion the Roxy Radio Fund, which has fulfilled its humanitarian aim in placing radio receiving sets in each and every one of these hospitals. How much Roxy and His Gang are loved can never be measured, and the far-reaching extent of their benevolent influence can never be gauged.

"Roxy" resigned from his position of managing director of the Capitol Theatre in 1925 in order to devote his time to his most ambitious undertaking—the building of his own theatre. This theatre—his crowning achievement—is now in the building, and early in the new year of 1927 is the date set for its formal opening. This will be the largest and most distinguished motion picture theatre in the world, the last word in ultra-modern conveniences and luxury, will contain many innovations and departures, will have a seating capacity of more than 6,000, and, best of all, will have the presiding genius of "Roxy" at all times. Here will Mr. Rothafel carry on his marvelous experiments in lighting, color, costume, music, and general presentation; here will the silent art be given its fullest and most fitting expression; and here will be instituted still further radical changes in motion picture presentation. The Roxy Theatre, just east of Seventh Avenue and extending through from Fifty-first to Fiftieth Street, will be a fitting monument to an unusual man, and it will contain, among other lavish and artistic appointments, a complete radio broadcasting station, whence once again the genial voices of "Roxy and His Gang" will go out through space to cheer, comfort, amuse, and gladden the hearts of the many thousands of "Roxy" fans.

Mr. Rothafel, however, is not a one-sided man. He has many interests, and in the great pressure of business duties he has found the time to be a clubman

and fraternalist. He is a member of the ancient Masonic Order, a Shriner, and also holds active membership in the Sojourners' Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Advertising Club of New York, the Press Club of Washington, and many others, among them the National Geographic Society. He holds the rank of major in reserve, in the United States Marine Corps, served as a marine for nearly six years in Europe, and is fond of all out-of-door sports, being a handball enthusiast.

Mr. Rothafel was married, at Forest City, Pennsylvania, on January 31, 1909, to Rosa Freedman, a daughter of Julius Freedman, the latter now a theatre manager in that city. The Rothafels are the parents of two children: Arthur Rothafel, born in 1910; and Beta Rothafel, born in 1913.

Mary B. Mullett draws a lesson from the active and successful life of Roy, which she outlines as follows:

> He (Mr. Rothafel) has two visions always before him: One is of more and more perfect work to be done. The other is of human service. Without these two shining visions to strive toward, he could not possibly have achieved what he has. That is the great lesson to be learned from him: to strive for perfection in our work, whatever it is; and to try to make our work a service to some one. If all of us would do these two things, the world would be so different we could hardly recognize it.

In closing this review of the varied, interesting, and colorful career of America's foremost manager of cinema theatres and preëminent radio entertainer, an especially fitting peroration is found in Mr. Rothafel's own words, which follow and which give a clear and enlightening picture of the man who has completely revolutionized the artistic presentation of motion pictures and has endeared himself to that vast multitude which forms the radio audience and which knows hi intimately as "Roxy":

> There are three ways in which we can be pa for the work we do—in money, in our own sa isfaction, and in appreciation. The man wh cares only for the first will never achieve any thing great. The one who cares most for th second will be sure to accomplish somethin worth-while. The one who receives the thir will be the happiest. But the man who gets a three is the one to be really envied. The secon of these three things is the pivot on which th other two are balanced. The man who does h work for the inner satisfaction of making it a perfect as possible is certain to be well paid, bot in money and in appreciation.

MILLER, Major Charles Henry,

Civil Engineer, Patriot.

To live a life of great and unusual use fulness and helpfulness is perhaps th highest ideal of man, and that the lat Major Charles Henry Miller lived up t this ideal and achieved the goal is a fac not to be denied. He was one of the fore most civil engineers of his age, and th substantial projects of engineering con struction on the Mississippi and othe rivers, which are but a small part of Majo Miller's numerous achievements, are a local monument to a brilliant career which was abruptly terminated when he and many others were drowned in the sinking of the government boat "M. E. Norman," in the Mississippi River, south of Memphis, Tennessee, on May 8, 1925. To the complex problems of levees and drainage along the courses of the rivers in the central part of the United States, Major Miller had directed his principal professional activities, and he was deservedly recognized as one of the foremost of the South's great engineers whose labors have reacted to such a great extent to the progress and advancement of the Southland in regard to its public utilities. Another notable

Chas. St. Miller

phase of Major Miller's beneficent and constructive life was his valuable service to the government during the late World War, when, at great personal and financial sacrifice, he at once enlisted in the service of his country and demonstarted his superior capabilities in the construction of military cantonments, base hospitals, railroads, warehouses, storage plants, terminals, and the like, in order to expedite the plans of the United States Government and the Allies. Unbounded confidence was placed in Major Miller and his professional plans; he had the highest respect of his colleagues and associates; and his share in promoting the general, material, and military progress of these United States was an unusually large share and one of the most permanent character. Throughout his life, whether in professional, private, public or military circles, Major Miller's activities were guarded and controlled and even actuated by a rigid code of ethics, whose chief ramifications were probity, industry, efficiency, perseverance, and absolute honesty. He possesses a dominant and yet kindly and engaging personality that made warm friends for him wherever he went. Furthermore, so evident were his sterling qualities of friendliness, integrity and kindliness, that he was never the subject of professional envy, no matter how great and important the work in which he was engaged. Truly, by his sudden and deplorable death, the South in particular and the United States in general have lost one of their ablest engineers, a public benefactor, and a valuable citizen.

Major Charles Henry Miller was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on November 30, 1866, a son of Henry B. and Lizzie B. (Herr) Miller, both of whom were natives of Lancaster County. The father, Henry B. Miller, was a successful and respected farmer of Strasburg, and fought in the war between the North and South to perserve the Union and to destroy the yoke of slavery, thus foreshadowing his son's active patriotism a half-century later. Major Miller received his early education in the public grammar schools of his birthplace, following which he entered the Strasburg High School, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1884. In the fall of that year he matriculated at Lehigh University, whence he was graduated with the class of 1888, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. During his college vacations he worked on his father's farm.

Major Charles Henry Miller embarked upon his professional career immediately following the completion of his scholastic and collegiate work, when, in 1888, he became identified with the improvement work along the Mississippi River, acting under the direction of the United States Engineer Corps. In this work of directing surveys, channel dredging, bank revetment, dike, levee and ditch construction, Major Miller served through a period of thirteen years, in the capacity of instrument man, draftsman, assistant engineer, chief of survey parties, and superintendent of construction. In the year 1901 he was offered the position of superintendent of construction by the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which he accepted. His first assignment was that of building the company's plant, and upon the completion of that work he was given full charge of all of the general construction work of this company, in whose employ he remained for four years.

In 1905 Major Miller accepted the position of Engineer of River Protection for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and was given full charge of all river-

bank protection work, drainage projects, and public improvement matters as they affected railroad property. During the six years in which he was engaged in this work he also rendered much service to many other railroad companies in the capacity of consultant. His thoroughness and efficiency in this type of work completely established his reputation throughout the Mississippi Valley. In the year 1911, however, Major Miller resigned his position with the Missouri Pacific Railroad and organized the Miller Engineering Company, now known as the Miller-Butterworth Company, of Little Rock, Arkansas. This company carried on a general contracting business, and has done extensive work in Arkansas and its sister States, as well as along the Mississippi River from Illinois to Louisiana. Much of this construction work was done for the United States Government. In addition to being president of the Miller-Butterworth Company, Major Miller was vice-president and director of the Southern Material and Construction Company of Little Rock, one of the largest material and construction companies in the State of Arkansas.

In regard to Major Miller's well-known qualities of fairness and good judgment, a professional colleague has written the following lines:

> One of the most noteworthy things about Major Miller's practice as an Engineer was the confidence placed in his character and judgment by all his clients. Level headed and singularly free from prejudice, his attitude in controversial questions relating to his profession was that of an impartial judge. In recognition of this marked characteristic he was selected by the United States Supreme Court as a member of a commission to settle the boundary between Arkansas and Mississippi, a short distance below Friars Point, Mississippi. He was also Consulting Engineer for the United States Government in the Sunken Land Cases in Eastern Arkansas and in the boundary dispute between Texas and Oklahoma near Wichita Falls, Texas. More recently he served as master in several disputes between road commissioners and contractors and as arbiter in the settlement of controversies that were decided out of court. A case is known in which the two parties in controversy agreed to settle the points at issue by the usual method of choosing three arbiters. When it was found that each had selected Major Miller they both agreed to leave the entire matter to his judgment.

A short time before his death Major Miller was chosen by the Arkansas State Highway Department to work in conjunction with the assistant chief engineer of the United States Bureau of Public Roads to work out a plan for an equitable adjustment of taxes for improvements in Conway County. It is a fact worthy of especial stress that the Associated Press dispatches have referred to Major Charles H. Miller as one of the three greatest civil engineers in America . . . . a distinct honor, but one to which he was preeminently entitled.

From the time of his graduation from Lehigh University to the time of his death, the services of Major Miller in relation to river work were of incalculable benefit. He had a country-wide reputation as an authority, and was an expert concerning levee and drainage work, and the projects of this kind which he instituted and carried through to a successful completion were remarkable in the extreme. Under his wise direction a number of these projects were started along the Arkansas River, among other large undertakings being the successful development of a $1,000,000 project for the reconstruction of the entire levee system around the city of Cairo, Illinois; and at Vicksburg, Mississippi, just before his death, he had turned over to the city a new and complete levee system similar to that of Cairo. Other contracts of this nature included the replacing of a mile of revetment work along the Arkansas River

near Fort Smith, as well as a number of other works of magnitude along this and other rivers. In addition to holding the presidency of his own engineering company and the vice-presidency and directorship of the Southern Material and Construction Company, Major Miller was also president of the Southern Granite Company, and of the Allen Gravel Company. With the exception of the two years spent in the service of his country, Major Miller had been actively engaged in his profession at Little Rock, Arkansas, from 1911 until his death in 1925.

When the United States entered the World War, Major Miller at great personal and financial sacrifice, at once entered the service of his country, remaining in active service from June, 1917, to April, 1919. During the first six months of his service he acted as constructing quartermaster in the building of Camp Cody, New Mexico, where, under his personal supervision, buildings were erected to accommodate 30,000 men. He was then transferred to the Twenty-third Engineers at Camp Meade, where he assisted in the organization of a highway regiment for overseas duty. In this work he served as commanding officer of the Second Battalion of the Twenty-third Engineers. In January, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Humphreys, Virginia, where he built a highway through the old estate of Lord Fairfax under the most adverse and trying conditions. At the celebration of the opening of this camp, Secretary of War Baker told in vivid words how Major Miller and his men lived in tents through the mid-winter storms and worked indefatigably in snow and ice that made their hands bleed and quickly wore out their clothes.

Soon after the completion of this camp Major Miller was sent to France, where he was put in charge of the Nevers-Cutoff Railroad, and subsequently placed in charge of all construction at the Advance Overhaul Motor Park No. 2 at Dijon. Still later he had direction of all building and repair work in training areas Nos. 7 to 72, and in October was placed in charge of the construction of an extensive building operation at the Base Hospital center at Langres. In December he was assigned to the superintendency of all building work and repairs of over 7,000 miles of highways, with several division engineers under his command. In February, 1919, Major Miller was transferred to the Three Hundred and Seventh Engineers of the Eighty-second Division. He was honorably discharged from the army in April, 1919, and immediately returned to the practice of his profession in Little Rock, Arkansas. Upon his discharge he received the following letter from Major-General W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers:

> The signing of the Armistice with the Central Powers having made further sacrifice on your part unnecessary, I wish to convey to you my appreciation of your efforts in behalf of your country during the recent emergency. The Engineers of the United States have, by their patriotic and self-sacrificing conduct, well merited greater thanks and appreciation than it is possible for me or any other one man to give them. I am sure, however, that where it is possible to relate in full the efforts and accomplishments of American Engineers, both overseas and in this country, the people of the United States will show appreciation of their efforts in no uncertain terms. That you have been one of these Engineers and have contributed your part toward this successful accomplishment constitutes in itself an honor greater than any official expression of opinion. Permit me, however, to extend to you my personal thanks and those of the Corps of Engineers for your efforts and assistance.

Upon his discharge from service Major Miller also received a general commendation from Brigadier-General I. W. Littell, of the United States Quartermaster Corps,

thanking him for his great services to his country in time of need.

In his professional associations, Major Miller was an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Association of Engineers, and the Little Rock Engineers' Club. Fraternally, he held membership in the Little Rock Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the American Legion, in which great post-bellum organization of service men Major Miller was a most enthusiastic worker. He was president of the Arkansas Chapter of Associated General Contractors of America; director-at-large of the National Association of Sand and Gravel Producers; director of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce; and also a member of the Little Rock Country Club, the Spring Lake Club, Quapaw Club, Kiwanis Club, and the Little Rock Science Club. He was active in the work of all of the above organizations, and one of their most valued members.

Major Charles Henry Miller was married, at Luna Landing, Arkansas, on October 9, 1900, to Edna Ward, a daughter of Francis M. and Virginia (Bryan) Ward, residents of Luna Landing. Major Miller is survived by his widow and their two children: Ann Charlene, wife of Captain Edgar A. O'Hara, United States Army; and Marion Edna, wife of Dr. Stacy C. Howell, of Little Rock, Arkansas. His mother and two brothers also survive him.

Major Charles Henry Miller lost his life on May 8, 1925, when the "M. E. Norman" went down in the Mississippi River, sixteen miles south of Memphis. Twenty-three of the South's most distinguished engineers, together with members of their families and some of their personal friends, perished in this fatal accident. All of the passengers on the boat were guests of the Memphis Engineers' Club, and were on a tour of inspection of governmental river bank protection work near Coahoma Landing. The tragedy cast a gloom over the entire engineering profession.

The sudden death of Major Miller came as an especially hard blow to the engineers of Arkansas, since he was without a doubt the most distinguished and best beloved member of his profession in that State. The shock of sorrow to those who knew him best was partially allayed by a feeling of pride in his sterling worth and in the bravery and self-sacrifice with which he met his death. Some of the survivors of the wreck owe their lives today to the prompt and unselfish assistance given them by Major Miller in lifting them from the sinking boat and fastening life preservers around them. Without a life preserver himself he plunged into the water as the "Norman" settled below the surface. He was a powerful swimmer and could easily have saved himself. Although no one saw him go down, there is little doubt in the minds of those who knew his courageous and chivalrous nature that he gave his life in trying to save still further victims.

In order to perpetuate the memory of this noble man the Little Rock Engineers' Club is at the present time establishing a foundation to be known as the Charles Henry Miller Scholarship Fund, the interest of which will be used to aid deserving young men while attending technical engineering schools. This movement is meeting with the cordial and sympathetic endorsement of many distinguished engineers, and it is especially fitting and appropriate that a memorial should take this form, since Major Miller's always helpful interest in young engineers and engineering students was well and widely

known. His memory will long be cherished, for he was an honorable, upright man, a gallant husband and a loving father, and an eminent engineer who gave to his profession the best that was in him.

The following beautiful lines, penned by one who knew him intimately and well, constitute an unusually fine peroration to this, Major Miller's biography. This appreciation of Major Miller, and his life and labors, was written by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hay Watson Smith:

The lines of Fitz-Greene Halleck to his friend, Joseph Rodman Drake, while they have become rather hackneyed, may yet with singular truth be spoken of Major Charles H. Miller:

> None knew thee but to love thee,
> Nor named thee but to praise.

I am simply stating a fact when I say that I have yet to meet a man who knew Major Miller without loving him, or to hear one name him without praise. Major Miller had traits of character that awaken and hold both admiration and affection. He was a man of the highest integrity. No one ever questioned his honor or honesty. Although he was a distinguished Engineer, engaged in large and important undertakings, yet his ability and success awakened neither suspicion nor envy on the part of the men of his profession. He was incapable of taking unfair advantage of anyone, and they knew it.

Major Miller's patriotism was intense, but it showed itself in deeds, not words. It was not a thing of impulse, but was an integral part of the unselfishness of his nature. When the United States entered the World War, Major Miller . . . at once offered his services to his country. His offer was accepted, and the splendid work that he did, both in this country and in France, is not a matter of opinion, but of record.

In the varied human relations of life, small or great, Major Miller was always true, considerate, generous, and possessed a quiet courage and optimism that seemed to be contagious. One always felt better for being with him. One of the most attractive things about him was his unaffected modesty. He had rendered distinguished service to his country, but not from him did one hear about it.

Major Miller became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church just before entering the War, and when he returned from France he became increasingly active in the church's work. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Board of Deacons and a member of the Building Committee, and in both positions, by his personal interest and efficiency, he made his influence deeply felt. The entire church misses and mourns him, and by unanimous vote of the officers a memorial tablet will be placed for him in the new church building. Charles H. Miller was faithful to every duty and trust in life—and he was faithful unto death. In the hearts of all who knew him he leaves a tender and beautiful memory.

O'CONNOR, John Lawrence,

Educational Executive

A sound and practical educational theory, so different from those generally in force as to be revolutionary, came into the fertile mind of John Lawrence O'Connor, of New York, and with characteristic vigor and determination he pushed through a successful demonstration of its value by founding and operating the New York Electrical School at Nos. 37-39 West Seventeenth Street. The new theory was that men should learn by doing. The new aspect was its application to a specific trade in which there was unlimited opportunity. The success is evidenced by the fact that the school now has a large and admirably equipped building of its own, that thousands of its graduates are profitably employed all over the world, and that there is a constant influx of new students. Mr. O'Connor is secretary and treasurer of the school.

John Lawrence O'Connor was born at Troy, New York, September 5, 1875, son of John O'Connor, a successful civil engineer, and his wife, Mary (O'Brien) O'Connor. The father, born in 1848, died in 1919. The earliest American representative of the family was William O'Connor, of Troy.

The son attended public school irreg-

ularly, and being of the adventurous spirit which has led to his success in mature life, ran away from home at the age of nine for a year. On his return, after a little more schooling, he went to work for the Thompson-Houston Electrical Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, afterward absorbed by the General Electric. That was the starting point of his interest in the future of the business and in the adequate educational preparation for it. With Steinmetz, he agreed that "the world needs men who know something about electricty, of the operations and control of electrical power. It needs them more every year; its very existence depends on the electrician." Although he took no degrees, Mr. O'Connor was admirably educated from a practical standpoint.

In 1902 he established the New York Electrical School on a small scale, and it is now one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the world. The system is based on the axiom that the student must train himself. It is right that the teacher should assist him, but the lessons of the school are like those to be mastered in life in the business world, where the worker must learn for himself. Besides the general training there must be special training, and the movement toward industrial and vocational education taken by Mr. O'Connor was a long step in the right direction. Knowing the limitless opportunities offered by a trade still in its infancy, he concentrated on educating in the broad field of applied electrical engineering in all its ramifications. The course was designed to give a thorough understanding of the broad underlying principles and to follow this up with actual and contactual training with tools and equipment. Day and night sessions are provided for, and a lump sum covers a complete course, which the individual student can accomplish at the rate of speed which suits his abilities and needs. The learner handles tools, etc., with his instructor standing beside him, advising and criticising, as the pupil "does." Immaterial and irrelevant subjects are eliminated. Character is the sole condition of admission, and students of any age can start at any time, for the course is so laid out that beginners are always provided for. It covers the whole field of applied electrical engineering, with courses in allied crafts and trades. More advanced courses are provided for, as that in estimating and contracting, which trains in installation practice, bookkeeping, cost accounting, and estimating.

This pioneer trade school owns and occupies two seven-story buildings in the heart of New York. It has electric elevators and a steam-heating plant, together with an instruction equipment of electrical machinery and appliances unequalled in diversity by any plant in the country. The business was incorporated in 1906 with a capital of $75,000. The annual output in the shape of finished electricians is seven hundred men, and their letters to their *alma mater* testify to their gratitude and to the success resulting from their preparation. Although Mr. O'Connor still spends a few hours daily at the school, it is largely under the able supervision of Frank McDermott, president and director. The total tuition is $190, a low rate by comparison with the cost of the extensive high school and technical school courses, which are long drawn-out. Speed, efficiency, and actual performance are the slogans of the school.

Mr. O'Connor has found time for other forms of public service. He was, in 1900, attached to the Government Coast and

Geodetic Survey work, and during the World War he gave his services to the Draft Board. His chief interest at present is in horse racing and fine horses, on which he is an authority. He has what is perhaps one of the finest and largest libraries ever collected on the subject of horses, racing, and allied sports, housed in his beautiful Westchester home. He is a widely known writer for sporting journals, with frequent articles in the "Thoroughbred Record." Widely versed in horse breeding, he is often called into consultation on this subject. He is a member of the Westchester Biltmore Club.

In Connecticut Mr. O'Connor married Frances Brazil, daughter of a well known locomotive designing engineer.

ORTEIG, Raymond,

Hotel Owner

One of the most successful and most widely known citizens of New York City of French extraction, Mr. Orteig is an eminent member of that group of non-official, but nevertheless influential and effective ambassadors of good will between France and the United States, who have made and are still continuing to make such valuable contributions to the cementing and increasing of friendship between the two countries. As the owner of many years' standing of two of the most historic and best known restaurants of New York City, the Hotel Brevoort and Hotel Lafayette, at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street and at University Place and Ninth Street respectively, he has succeeded to a remarkable degree in maintainng in the heart of New York for many years two establishments typifying all that is best in the outstanding characteristics of the French people. It is doubtful if anywhere else in the country there can be found an atmosphere so truly French, including hospitality, at once sincere and efficient; service, most highly trained and yielding the greatest possible amount of comfort to the patrons and a cuisine, such as is maintained in the best hotels and restaurants in France. These are all the results of Mr. Orteig's own thorough knowledge of the business, gained by many years of hard toil in his youth in the various departments of hotels and restaurants, of his energy and industry, of his executive ability, and of that true sense for hospitality, which is so nearly akin to friendship and to a sincere love of one's fellow-beings. In many other directions, too, Mr. Orteig has displayed many fine qualities, which pervade his family life as well as his civic and social relations. For many years he has been an active and liberal supporter of many societies tending toward the advancement of good will and understanding between his native country and the country of his adoption, and of charities maintained by the French colony of New York City, especially of the French Hospital and its allied organizations. One of his most recent contributions of this nature was his offer, first made in 1919 and since then repeatedly reaffirmed, of the Orteig prize of $25,000 for the first successful non-stop flight of an airplane between Paris and New York in either direction.

Raymond Orteig was born January 29, 1870, at Louvie Juzon, Department of Basses-Pyrénées, Arrondissement of Oloron, Canton of Arndy, a son of Jean and Jeanne (Davaniens) Orteig. His native town is located some miles south of Pau, an ancient French city, famous for its delightful climate and for its beautiful location in the foothills of the Pyrénées

Mountains. There he grew up among the wholesome but simple and rigorous surroundings of the French countryside, tending his father's flocks of sheep on the hillsides, helping with the annual harvest, and receiving such instruction in secular and religious knowledge as the local *abbé* imparted to the children of his parish during the winter months, when work in the fields did not require their assistance. When only thirteen years old Mr. Orteig came to New York, on Friday, October 13, 1882, to live with his Uncle Joseph, at No. 13 West Houston Street, then the residential center of the most substantial people of French origin. Though he knew no English when he arrived in this country, it did not take him long to find employment. Naturally, in many ways the presence of his uncle was a great help to the young lad, but it did not mean that he really could rely on anybody, except himself and his own efforts in making his way in the world. This, however, was only an added incentive to the ambitious boy, who was fortunate in his fundamental equipment of industry, self-reliance and a very pleasing personality. His first position was with one of New York City's most highly reputed downtown restaurants, Fortwengler's, at No. 3 William Street, then the only rival of Delmonico's and a very busy place with a large and very high-grade patronage. There Raymond Orteig began his education in the restaurant and hotel business, in which he was destined to achieve such notable success. For two dollars a week he washed glasses behind the bar for many more hours each day than anyone in his employ in later years was ever called upon to spend at his tasks. Though the wage was small, even for those days of smaller values and smaller costs, it went much further than any two dollars could possibly be made to go now. Such a thing as riding to one's place of employment was not known forty years ago to a boy who had been brought up in the hard and careful school of French farm life. He applied himself assiduously to the task before him, and before long his industry and intelligence found recognition by promotion to the position of bus boy, accompanied by an increase in his compensation to twice its previous size. During the next four years he learned all there was to be learned about the art of waiting promptly, efficiently, and courteously on patrons who expected and received this type of service as a matter of course. By 1886 he had been made a full-fledged waiter and he gave to his work all of the knowledge which he had so carefully and laboriously acquired, untiring energy and, most important of all, personality. His service to his patrons was not simply a matter of placing before them the dishes ordered and the utensils necessary to their consumption, but included painstaking, though always unobtrusive, attention to their general comfort and enjoyment. Naturally his work, like most work well done, found its own reward, and many of his customers became his firm friends and well wishers, and it is also easy to understand why Mr. Orteig to this day still looks back upon this time with pride and satisfaction. Many of these years were spent with J. B. Martin, the owner of the famous Café Martin, at University Place and Ninth Street, where the Hotel Lafayette is now. There Mr. Orteig's rise was rapid, and he became at first head waiter and then manager for Mr. Martin, adding continuously to his store of valuable experience and extending the circle of his patrons and friends.

About the beginning of the twentieth

century the uptown movement of famous New York restaurants and hotels began in earnest, and Mr. Martin before long decided to follow this development. In 1902 he opened his new place at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, occupied until then by Delmonico's, which had gone as far north as Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Of course, he had no thought or desire to relinquish the valuable services of his efficient and popular manager. But the latter by that time had developed a strong desire to become the owner of a restaurant of his own, a desire which could no longer be denied and for the gratification of which the psychological moment seemed to have arrived, when Mr. Martin gave up his lease on the University Place property. Mr. Orteig made Mr. Martin an offer for the unexpired term of the lease, and the latter, though regretting the loss of his esteemed associate, not only came to terms with him most readily, but did everything in his power to make the new enterprise a success, going even so far as to request his own famous chef, Antoine Lablanche, to become associated with Mr. Orteig. The new establishment was named Hotel Lafayette and was a success from the very beginning. Though it adhered to all the best traditions of the Martin management, it established an atmosphere quite of its own and distinct from anything else, an atmosphere to which it held tenaciously through all the succeeding years with its many and radical changes, then not even dreamed of. Soon the fame of the house had spread to such an extent that its space became insufficient to take care of the patronage with that perfection and rapidity of service on which Mr. Orteig always insisted and which he always maintained. Fortunately, another hotel property in the near neighborhood came on the market at this time, the famous, historic Hotel Brevoort, at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, known as one of New York's distinctive hotels and restaurants ever since it had been built in 1854. Mr. Orteig lost no time in arranging for a long lease of this very desirable property and, Mr. Lablanche retiring and returning at this time to France, he has been sole owner of both the Lafayette and the Brevoort since then.

To give a detailed history of Mr. Orteig's two hotels would mean a recital of much of what was most interesting and worthwhile in the history of New York City during the last quarter of a century. Few events of importance, be they of local, national or international significance, have occurred since the beginning of the century which did not enter into the life of the Lafayette and the Brevoort and which did not find proper and always original interpretation on the part of these two establishments. To record a complete list of the famous men and women from all parts of the world who have enjoyed their hospitality would mean the mention of most people of note who have visited New York City during the last twenty-five years. Thousands of French men and women have made it their first haven in an otherwise strange country, and it is said that, when Marshal Foch came to this country as a visitor after the end of the World War, one of his first inquiries was: "Where is the Brevoort? I wish to meet Mr. Orteig." But it is not only people of note or people of French blood who have become confirmed habitués of Mr. Orteig's hotels and restaurants. The number of Americans who belong to this group is legion, and their appreciation is based as much on the excellence of the food and service as on the

friendly and restful surroundings. Both places for years have been the gathering ground par excellence of artists and what, for the lack of a better term, must be called Bohemians of the best type. There is little, if anything, to choose between the two, both combining to a remarkable degree elegance without ostentation and that touch of coziness which can be found only in a place which bears the impress of a strong personality such as Mr. Orteig's. The Lafayette, perhaps, is the more intimate of the two, and there is nowhere in all New York a more cheerful place on a bright day than its Ninth Street dining room with its long row of French windows through which the sunlight streams freely. Its famous café, on the University Place side, with its marble-topped tables, its courteous and well-trained French waiters and its lack of all formality is as true a bit of Paris life at its best, as if it had been bodily transferred from France's illustrious capital.

As the business expanded Mr. Orteig incorporated his interests under the name of Raymond Orteig, Inc., with himself as president and his oldest son, Raymond Orteig, Jr., as secretary. For many years there has also been associated with him one of his former associates from the Café Martin, M. Elié Dantion, who is general manager, and, possessing the same high business principles as Mr. Orteig, has been the latter's most able and trusted associate and chief lieutenant. One of the most notable events in the history of the two houses was the tenth anniversay celebration in 1912 to which Mr. Orteig's uncle, Joseph, with whom he had first made his home in this country and who later returned to France, came back once more to the old familiar scenes of New York to enjoy his nephew's success. Since then the business has become more and more an indispensable part of the life of New York, and in 1923 Mr. Orteig renewed his leases for another long term, the owners of the properties, Sailors' Snug Harbor, an old benevolent foundation, being only too glad to continue such a highly desirable tenant. Since then many improvements have been made on both properties, which at all times are maintained in the best possible condition.

When the World War broke out, Mr. Orteig was in France, and, though he had passed the age that would have made it possible for him to take an active part in the fighting, he gave freely of his means, time, and experience, both in this country and abroad, to help the cause so near to his heart. He returned to America a few months later. Soon after the end of the war, May 30, 1919, he first made public his magnificent offer of the Raymond Orteig Prize of $25,000 for a non-stop flight by an airplane between New York and Paris. So far this prize has not yet been competed for, but in the spring of 1926 preparations were in progress on the part of Captain René Fonck, the famous French flying ace, and Captain Roscoe Truner, well-known American army flier, who hope to win the prize by a thirty-six-hour flight in a powerful new Sikorsky plane then being built for them at Roosevelt Field.

Mr. Orteig is a member of many clubs and societies, including the Army and Navy Club, the New York Athletic Club, the New York State Hotel Association, the New York City Hotel Association, the American Hotel Association, the Hotel Men's Golf Club, the Nannahagan Golf Club of Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York, the Alliance Française, the Society of Professors of France, the New York French Hospital Society

Leverett A. Pratt.

J. T. Pratt.

and various other French societies. His principal source of recreation is golf and country life, and he maintains a beautiful country estate of some twenty acres at Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York. He is also a frequent visitor to Europe, and especially to France, while he makes his home, when in New York City, at the Hotel Brevoort.

Mr. Orteig married, in New York City, in 1893, Marie Ruisque, a native of the same town in which her husband had been born, and the daughter of an expert marble cutter, Louvie Juzon being famous for its marble quarries. Mr. and Mrs. Orteig had played together in their childhood and met again at the New York pier of a French steamship line to which Mr. Orteig had gone to welcome a cousin of his upon his arrival in this country. His future wife had been a passenger on the same steamer and the old acquaintance was promptly renewed, to be followed quickly by the engagement of the two young people, and their marriage, which has been most happy and which was blessed with three sons: Raymond, Jr., born in 1893; Evariste, born in 1898; and Jean B, born in 1902.

PRATT, Leverett Anson,

Architect.

Of high rank from the standpoint of his profession of architecture throughout the United States, Leverett Anson Pratt, of Bay City, Michigan, was locally famous because of the many beautiful buildings of his designing which grace that city. In the half-century he devoted to his art, he watched the transformation of Bay City from a small town to a city, and he gave of his unique talent, his practical knowledge of construction, and his vision of harmony and beauty of structural lines to the happy direction of that change and growth.

Leverett A. Pratt was born December 16, 1849, in Scio, Allegany County, New York, son of Noah Chapman and Eliza Mary (Bushnell) Pratt. His father, born in Connecticut, August 2, 1811, died in Bay City, Michigan, August 7, 1900, aged eighty-nine years and five days. He was a well-to-do lumber merchant and shipper, a member of the Presbyterian Church, lived for a time in Pennsylvania, whence, after experimenting with coal mining and merchandising, he moved to Ohio, and about 1870 to Bay City, where he was engaged in the lumber industry for some thirty years. The mother, born March 19, 1819, in Connecticut, married, August 11, 1841, and died in Bay City, July 7, 1898, survived by five children, including Leverett A. Pratt.

Leverett A. Pratt was educated in the public schools of the various States in which the family lived, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. At the same time he learned the trade of carpenter, and when he arrived in Bay City as a youth of twenty-one, began business as a master carpenter. Having studied architecture in the offices of W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, he, in 1869, associated himself with that profession in Bay City. For thirty years he worked with Walter Koeppe, a noted architect, who retired and returned to his old home in Germany, where he died, in 1912. Mr. Pratt was for a time head of the firm of Pratt, Bickel & Campbell, but in his later years conducted an independent business, with offices in the Crapo block. A list of the buildings he designed and whose erection he supervised indicates his versatility and genius: The Masonic Temple, City Hall, Presbyterian Church, the Crapo Business Block, the Hawley Block, the Rose Block, nearly all

the Catholic churches in the city, and several of the public schools. His designs proved popular also in Flint, Saginaw, and other parts of the State, where fine buildings stand a monument to his industry and good taste.

His interest in all phases of community life was keen. He was a Republican in politics; a member of the Bay County Historical Society, in whose formation he was active; of the Board of Commerce; and the Kiwanis Club. His other club was the Bay City, and he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Consistory, and was Past Commander of the Bay City Knights Templar. He was likewise generous toward all war drives, and sympathized with the patriotic spirit which inspired his son, Jesse T. Pratt, to give three years of his life to the Air Service. He and his family were attendants of the Presbyterian Church. Genial, happy, optimistic, Mr. Pratt had many friends and many pleasures, among which were horse-back riding and motoring. He died in Bay City, February 26, 1924.

Leverett A. Pratt married in Waterloo, New York, November 16, 1874, Ida Louise Towsley, daughter of Alonzo and Lora McClain Lee (Eaton) Towsley. Her father, operator of a stone quarry in Waterloo, of which he was president, built the Hotel Waterloo and the Towsley House, and occupied a prominent place in shaping national history by serving as lieutenant and captain in the War of 1812. Her mother was the daughter of Benjamin and Betsy (McClain) Eaton, descended from Brigham Eaton, a Revolutionary soldier, sergeant in Captain Drury's and Captain Wheeler's company, Colonel Mixon's regiment. Mrs. Pratt survives her husband, and is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Ladies' societies of the First Presbyterian Church, and of the Missionary Society. To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were born: 1. Lora Lee, wife of Fisher A. B. Wenk, of Buffalo, and mother of three children: Leverett Pratt Wenk; Margaretta Louise Wenk; and Fisher A. B. Wenk, Jr. 2. Jesse Towsley, a graduate of the University of Michigan, a mechanical engineer, who served during the World War in the Aviation Department.

A city entrusts much to the man who erects its public buildings, for these silent witnesses testify continuously to the aesthetic aspirations of the city and its residents. Mr. Pratt proved himself thoroughly worthy of the often tested confidence reposed in him by the people of Bay City. In style and quality his designs have stood the test of time, and they remain conspicuous parts of the general attractive appearance of Bay City. He was, besides, a lovable and helpful man, enjoying a wide circle of friends, and particularly happy in his home with his wife and children. His Christianity was more than nominal, for it meant unfailing zeal in the work conducted by the church and broad humanitarianism and philanthropy.

TRUITT, William Talbot,

Chiropractor and Educator.

Dominant among chiropractic schools for maintaining the highest form of chiropractic education in America is the Standard School of Chiropractic in East Twelfth Street, New York City, of which institution William T. Truitt, LL. D.,

Ph. C., is president, and a member of the board of trustees.

William Talbot Truitt, son of John William and Mary Elizabeth (White) Truitt, was born at Salisbury, Maryland, June 10, 1882. He received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Salisbury, and at Strayer's Businesss College in Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated at the Mecca College of Chiropractic, Newark, New Jersey, in 1912, with the degree of D. C. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Jersey City, New Jersey. He settled in New York City in 1919, maintaining offices in West Seventy-second Street for three years, and since that time at the Standard School of Chiropractic. He has served the school as president since its incorporation, in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1919.

This is the oldest "Palmer Method" school with Palmer teachers and Palmer text books, in New York City, and graduates are prepared to pass all State chiropractic examining boards. University methods are in vogue at the Standard School of Chiropractic. It is the only chiropractic school in the United States where books are used as an aid and not as an end in themselves. Subjects are taught visually with stereopticon and moving pictures. It is approved as an accredited school by the Secretary of Labor for immigrant students. It is recognized by the Secretary of Public Instruction of France. It is fully equipped with clinical, chemical, X-ray, pathological and research laboratories. The chiropractic course which the school now offers is unique. It is the most complete to be found anywhere. The Standard dominates the school field with the highest form of chiropractic education and universal recognition.

The Standard is the first chiropractic school in the United States to be endowed with dissection material prepared under authority of the University of Edinburgh through the "Edinburgh Studies of Anatomy." These "Studies" bear the names of the leading medical authorities of the world at the present time—Cunningham and Waterson, of Edinburgh; Cryer, of the University of Pennsylvania; Neres, of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Elschnig of Prague; Austin Flint, Jr., of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and others. The Standard maintains a course of study extending over twenty-four months—the finest and most complete chiropractic curriculum in the country. It offers annually ten prizes, medals or cups for meritorious work in the various branches of study. The profession of the chiropractor is recognized for its proficiency, and back of the diploma issued by the Standard there is a strength of purpose that stands solidified through expert instruction. The Standard conducts a community clinic, and it publishes its own organ, "The Recoil."

In 1917 Dr. Truitt received the degree of Philosopher of Chiropractic; in 1921 the honorary degree at the National College of Sciences, LL. D.; in 1926 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Chiropractors; in 1920-21, president of the New York Association of Chiropractic Schools. He is a member of Delta Sigma Chi Fraternity; honorary president Delta Chapter, and a member of the Atlas Club.

Dr. Truitt formerly served as a corporal in an infantry regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He is a member of York Lodge, No. 197, Free and Accepted Masons, New York; and of the Order of Owls and the Royal Arcanum.

During 1914-16, inclusive, he served as president of the Hudson County (New Jersey) Chiropractic Association, and he is a member, also, of the American Chiropractic Association, the New York State Chiropractic Association, and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He finds his chief recreation in baseball, skating, swimming, and automobiling.

Dr. William Talbot Truitt married, January 12, 1910, Josephine Emma Robinson, daughter of William W. Robinson, an author, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Dr. William Talbot and Josephine Emma (Robinson) Truitt are the parents of the following children: 1. William Talbot, Jr., born Octover 21, 1910, died January 9, 1911. 2. Clyde Gregory, born in Jersey City, New Jersey, May 16, 1914.

GEER, Danforth, Jr.,

Lawyer.

Danforth Geer, Jr., of New York City, although a young man still in his thirties, has made a name for himself comparatively early in his career in the juridical circles of the metropolitan area. He is a member of the firm of Baldwin, Hutchins & Todd, which ministers to a large and important clientage in corporate and general law, with offices at No. 120 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Geer is also a clubman of many affiliations, and during the late World War served his country as a second lieutenant. He comes from distinguished old Colonial New England stock, being a lineal descendant of Nicholas Danforth, who landed in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the year 1634 (and who later was one of the founders of Harvard University), on his father's maternal side; while paternally he is descended from Thomas Geer, who, with his brother, George Geer, came to this country in 1635.

Danforth Geer, Jr., was born in Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, New York, on April 12, 1889, a son of Danforth and Amy (Gay) Geer. The father, Danforth Geer, Sr., was for many years a successful industrialist of that city, and is now living retired from active business. He celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday in May, 1926.

The son, Danforth Geer, Jr., received his early education under private tutors and in the grammar schools of his native community, following which he spent one year in the Hoosick Falls High School. He completed his secondary school train- in the Adirondack-Florida School, and in the fall of 1907 matriculated at Williams College, whence he was graduated with the class of 1911, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the academic year 1911-1912, he taught English and mathematics in the Adirondack-Florida School, and then entered the Law School of Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1915, receiving the coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately embarked upon his professional career by entering the employ of the well-known legal firm of Baldwin & Hutchins, then located at No. 27 Pine Street, New York City. He remained with this firm until the advent of the United States among the Allies in the late World War, and in January, 1918, he went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he entered the Ordnance Department of the United States Army in a civilian capacity. He remained there in the legal section of the Procurement Division until September, 1918, at which time he was commissioned a second lieutenant, United States Army, unassigned, but attached to the General Staff, serving in that capacity until his discharge on February 20, 1919. Upon his return to civilian life, Mr. Geer at

Gates B Van Clemen

once came back to New York City and joined the legal firm of Baldwin & Hutchins, at No. 120 Broadway, being admitted to partnership in the firm at that time.

Politically, Mr. Geer is an independent Republican; while his religious affiliation is given to the Episcopal Church, of which he is a regular attendant and a liberal supporter. He also contributes generously of his means towards the maintenance of various charities and benevolences. He is a member of the Colonial Wars of the State of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He also holds active membership in many clubs and social organizations, among which may be mentioned the following: University Club, Harvard Club, Williams Club, and Lawyers' Club of New York City, and the Short Hills Club, of Short Hills, New Jersey. His professional affiliations include the New York State Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association, as well as the Bar Association of the City of New York. Mr. Geer's favorite recreations are tennis, golf, and squash.

Danforth Geer, Jr., was married, in Williamstown, Massachusetts, on September 28, 1918, to Ellen Windom Warren, a daughter of Bentley Wirt Warren, a prominent attorney-at-law of No. 185 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and a granddaughter of William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Garfield and Harrison. Danforth, Jr., and Ellen Windom (Warren) Geer are the parents of one child, Danforth Geer, 3d, born on September 17, 1919. The family residence is maintained at Great Hills Road, Short Hills, New Jersey.

VAN CLEAVE, Giles Bell,

Furniture Magnate.

Throughout the broad range of his service to industrial and mercantile life, both as salesman and as executive official in the business of nationally-known furniture establishments, Giles Bell Van Cleve, owner of the Trumbo, Schupp & Schmidt Furniture Company and J. Dolfinger & Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, has made it his aim to utilize every opportunity to master the many branches of an industry at the head of which his name today is one of the most influential and eminent; and it is to a full understanding of the minor details as well as of the major plans of departments, clerical or official, that he owes his present prosperity. He has all public interests at heart, and shares generously in the progressive plans of the community; and as a member and an officer of a number of clubs, societies and philanthopic organizations, his civic, business and general welfare service to the community is one of the city's most desirable and welcome assets.

Giles Bell Van Cleave, a descendant of James Wallace Van Cleave, early settler and frontiersman in South Carolina at the forks of the Radican River, and who was with Boone in Kentucky, is a son of James Wallace and Kate (Jefferson) Van Cleave. James Wallace Van Cleave, who was born September 10, 1849, and died May 15, 1910, was a manufacturer, at first associated for a short time with Margan as a traveling merchant; and he was afterward president of the O K Stove Company, of Louisville, Kentucky; president of the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; and for four years he was president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Van Cleave was born June 15, 1877, at Anchorage, Kentucky, and he attended the public schools of Louisville, and afterwards, with the removal of his parents to St. Louis, Missouri, he continued in the schools of that city. Mr. Van Cleave began life as a salesman on the road, and in the stoves and ranges and furniture line in which he made his success. Known as one of the youngest salesmen in the important product that he represented, he made a thorough study of the business of the Buck Stove and Range Company, with whom he was first associated when he was seventeen years old. He continued in that employ thirteen years. Having begun with the duties of folding circulars, he worked through the shops of the concern, became a collector for the company in the nearby business houses, and was eventually made salesman, traveling throughout a small territory near St. Louis. When he left the Buck Stove and Range Company in 1907, it was in the capacity of special representative, and he then became secretary of the Rhodes-Burford Furniture Company, of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1910, three years later, he was made president of that company, and became the means of the further expansion of the business. Mr. Van Cleave became the sole owner of the Trumbo, Schupp & Schmidt Furniture Company of Louisville in 1915, in whose proprietorship he still continues; and he is also owner of J. Dolfinger & Company, of Louisville, and of the Niemann Company, of Seattle, Washington; vice-president and director of the Gold Stamp Company, of Louisville; and he retains a large interest in the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, and in other industries and mercantile enterprises.

A Republican in political matters, Mr. Van Cleave takes an active interest in the welfare of his party, though he has not sought political office. During the World War he appeared for enlistment in the United States Army, but was prevented from entering the service on account of his age; yet he was active in all matters for the public good and for the advancement of the causes at issue during that period. He is deeply interested in the welfare of children, and in 1918 he was elected a member of the board of directors and executive committee of the Kentucky Children's Home Society.

Fraternally Mr. Van Cleave is affiliated with the Windfall Fish and Game Club, of Quebec, Canada, an organization connected with the Juniper Hunt Club; and he is a member of the Pendennis Club and the Louisville Country Club; president of the Dixie Shepherd Dog Club, of Louisville; and a member of the American Kennel Club. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, and Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and the Ancient Arbic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also eligible to membership in the Holland Society of New York. His religious fellowship is with the Highland Presbyterian Church in Louisville.

Giles Bell Van Cleave married, September 16, 1908, in Atlanta, Georgia, Florine Richardson, daughter of Everard Richardson, M. D., of Cedartown, Georgia.

LOOSE, Jacob Leander,

Head of Large Baking Manufactory.

In that great commercial organization, The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, may be seen the accomplishment of the purpose of the life of Jacob Leander Loose. The incentive to attain heights of success or to accomplish great things matters little. To most men it is a natural gift,

to others it is an unknown quantity; but the great quality which distinguishes the superman is tenacity of purpose, with the objective clearly in view, a star in the ascendant, directing each move to ultimate victory. Nature had endowed Mr. Loose in the beginning with health, a fine physique, and rare mental qualities. His early life on his father's farm gave him a sound constitution and a grounding in that domestic economy which was the firm foundation for his life's work. The manufacture of biscuits, crackers, and wafers requires the highest type of labor efficiency. There are many men who know how to run a factory, but do not know how to manage men. To operate a factory may be a complicated affair, but it is a thing that may be learned because it lies in the routine of mechanics and mechanical perfection. To manage men and to establish a harmonious relationship between capital and labor requires a different order of ability, different ideals and different means, since it deals with the intellectual, the social, and the healthful aspirations of human beings. These essentials belonged to Mr. Loose. His remarkable success may be attributed to his keen foresight and creative ability, and to the loyalty and coöperation which he had been able to inspire in his organization. He did not drive but encouraged and filled the minds of his workers with ambition, enthusiasm, and hopes for better results from their efforts. By insisting on the strict observance of fundamental business truths, and the employment of the best class of labor under intelligent direction, he built a great industrial organization which contributes to peace and prosperity, and insures in no small degree a healthful condition of people.

The nobility of his character could not have been more convincingly illustrated than by the princely gift of one million dollars for the relief of the needy of Kansas City, provided in the late philanthropist's will. Half the fortune of the testator is given over to relieve distress through other than institutions or agencies already established. The princely gift of Mr. Loose, whose provisions emphasize his regard for children, will be a nobler monument than could have been erected through the expenditure of a dozen times the amount involved for marble or granite, or even in founding an institution to increase the number of those in existence. In his lifetime Mr. Loose was noted for the unostentatious character of his benefactions. His philanthropy was not exploited, but it is now known that countless acts of beneficence were performed by him of whose details the world, or even his intimates knew nothing. In providing that the fund created by his will be distributed to relieve individual cases of need, the testator did not disparage any of the numerous agencies now in existence for the relief of distress. Rather it may be said that his intention was to supplement these activities and to reach cases which were not brought to the attention of those in charge of these agencies. Tens of thousands of persons in the coming years will have cause to bless the benefactor whose noble generosity will provide a way out of their difficulties when every other door seems to be shut.

Jacob Leander Loose was born in Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1850, and died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, September 18, 1923. He was the son of Isaac and Eliza (Schull) Loose, his father of German-Dutch ancestors who came with the Huguenots. He was a farmer and stock

raiser, a man of thrift and industry, whose example and teachings were a deep influence in the life of his son. He married Eliza Schull, of Holland-Dutch ancestry, her family having lived in Pennsylvania for several generations.

Jacob L. Loose spent the first ten years of his life in Pennsylvania obtaining his early educational training in Mercersburg, in his native county. In 1860, Decatur, Illinois, became the family home, and there he attended high school. At the age of sixteen he left the home farm and gained his first commercial experience clerking in a general store in Decatur at a salary of $5 per week. He was quick to learn, and at the age of twenty journeyed further West to Chetopa, Kansas, where he with his brother, D. A. Loose, opened a dry goods store. Chetopa was on the frontier of the Indian Territory, through which the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad was then building. In those early days the Indians frequently made trouble, and in order to protect his stock of merchandise, Mr. Loose spent many nights sleeping on the counter with a pair of six-shooters handy. At that time Kansas City was very small and gave little promise of the wonderful development which came later.

The partnership thrived and resulted in the establishment of another store at Joplin, Missouri, in 1876. Branch houses, however, were difficult to maintain in those days of slow communication, so that the partnership was dissolved in 1879, J. L. Loose retaining the Chetopa store. With the growth of the community his venture succeeded and he bought farms, established a lumber yard and imported Norman horses for improving the farm stock. On March 12, 1878, he married Ella Clark, daughter of Jonas Clark, of Carthage, Missouri, and to them were born a daughter and a son, both deceased. A broader life called to him, so he disposed of his dry goods interests, and in 1882, with another brother, Joseph S. Loose, bought the controlling interest in the Corle Cracker and Confectionery Company of Kansas City. In 1889 the brothers changed the name to the Loose Brothers' Manufacturing Company. The talents of the two men were complementary, the abilities of the one dovetailing with the abilities of the other, so that the undertaking prospered and expanded. At that time the Moore Brothers, whose activity has become the history of early corporation finance, consolidated the Atlantic Coast Biscuit companies under the name of the New York Biscuit Company. Mr. J. L. Loose then consolidated, for mutual protection, thirty-five independent bakeries, under the name of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, an organization that was successfully consummated without the aid of outside capital. The capital stock of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company was $10,000,000, and at that time the second largest capitalization in the United States. On May 15, 1890, Mr. J. L. Loose was elected president and moved to Chicago, where he lived for seventeen years. His keen foresight and genius for organization built a firm foundation for the business.

The direction and control of so many separate manufacturing plants was a great strain, and in 1897, on account of ill health, he resigned and went to Europe. During his absence there was a consolidation of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company with several others to form a new organization. Mr. Loose withdrew from this business and was inactive for a year or two, but was not content to remain so, and deter-

mined to go back into business. With the assistance of his brother and associates the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company was organized in 1902 at Kansas City, Missouri, Jacob L. Loose, chairman of the board of directors; Joseph S. Loose, president; John H. Wiles, vice-president. Since the organization of this corporation they have built (in addition to the immense plant at Kansas City, Missouri), and have in successful operation, factories at St. Louis, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Chicago, Illinois; Dallas, Texas; Boston, Massachusetts, and in New York City. There are nine manufacturing units in the company, and one hundred and five branch houses giving employment to many thousands of people, the capitalization $15,000,000. The confectionery business amounts to several million dollars annually, and the biscuit business is one of the largest manufacturing and distributing organizations of food products in America. From April, 1903, to December, 1919, Jacob L. Loose directed this organization as president. On the latter date he resigned the presidency to become chairman of the board of directors. The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company factories are modern in every detail. Much of this company's success is due to the ultra-modern, up-to-date methods adopted by the company, coupled with efficient executive direction, that has made the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company one of the very large and successful industrial corporations of the country.

Through the influence of J. L. Loose the company has specialized in the highest grade products, and it has so developed its machinery that it has been able to manufacture non-competitive products which has given it practical control of that class of goods. In 1910 The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company completed its first Eastern bakery at Boston. At that plant it undertook the manufacture of biscuits such as were made in England and imported in great quantities for the trade in this country. But English style biscuits made in the United States necessitated imported machinery, foreign methods of baking, costly experiments, tempered with patience and persistency. All of these conditions were met, and today the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company is successfully producing the highest grade English-style biscuits, or Sunshine Specialties, as they are called.

In 1914 a baking plant was completed in New York City near the Fifty-ninth Street bridge connecting Manhattan with the borough of Queens, and from that commanding location their huge sign, "Sunshine Biscuits," attracts the attention of Manhattan from the Battery to the Bronx. All Loose-Wiles biscuit products are marked under the name "Sunshine Biscuits," and their New York plant is considered one of the largest and most modernly appointed bakeries in the world.

Personally, Mr. Loose was a man of dynamic force, possessing the entire confidence of his associates. In his organization he developed young men who today hold important positions, many branch managers, officers and department heads being former clerks, stenographers, and office boys. He was deeply interested in the development of Kansas City, and only a short time before his death was quoted in the "Star" as saying his ambition for Kansas City was to have it become a city of one million population in twenty years. Mr. Loose said:

> I think it is the best town of its size in business and progressiveness in the United States, and I want to see it stay that way as it grows larger.

Mr. Loose was a director of the Liberty Memorial Association and the First National Bank of Kansas City. On the day of his burial the flag floated at half-mast from the two-hundred-foot flagpole in Swope Park, his gift to Kansas City in 1915. In 1921 he entertained at his home, No. 101 East Armour Boulevard, General Diaz, the Italian war hero, in Kansas City to attend the American Legion Convention. Mr. Loose was very fond of travel, and no other form of recreation pleased him so well. In his tours he completely girdled the world twice, and he crossed the Atlantic to Europe sixteen times. He was a member of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of New York; the Chicago, and the Union League clubs of Chicago; the Kansas City, Mission Hills, and Country clubs of Kansas City. He was also a member of the Masonic order, holding his membership in Lodge No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chetopa, Kansas.

The Loose home at No. 101 Armour Boulevard, is one of the most pretentious in Kansas City. A pipe organ installed at a cost of $38,000 is a feature of that home. Mr. Loose gave to Westminster Congregational Church a chime of bells that on the day of his funeral rang out the hymns he loved so well, "Nearer My God to Thee," and "Lead Kindly Light." He also gave chimes to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Trinity Methodist Church, Lindwood Presbyterian Church, and the Second Presbyterian Church. The Loose-Wiles plant in Kansas City was closed the entire day of the funeral in order that the employees might attend the funeral. The First National Bank, of which Mr. Loose was a director, closed its doors at 2 P. M., and a wreath of mourning was placed on its doors. The active pallbearers were members of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, who had served many years under Mr. Loose. Mr. Loose was laid at rest in the family mausoleum in Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City, built in 1900. His infant son and daughter also rest there.

CAUDELL, Ulysses Lincoln,

Merchant.

In the performance of the duties attached to the business in which he had met with well-merited success, in the observance of the social obligations of his everyday life, and throughout a career that was distinctively religious and deeply devotional in its plan and purpose, Ulysses Lincoln Caudell lived a God-fearing life and one that accorded with the highest standards that he had set for himself in all matters at home and abroad. In business he was a partner in whom was confided the unfailing trust of his associates, and as an official he coöperated in his optimistic and far-sighted way to the prosperity of business in Buffalo; and in his religious and his home life he was a counsellor and a friend, devoted and steadfast.

Ulysses Lincoln Caudell was born August 15, 1866, in Buffalo, New York, a son of Richard W. Caudell, a native of England, who came to the United States while a young man, and locating in Buffalo, New York, he established the business of building and contracting, and became successful in his many enterprises. He was a staunch Republican in political matters; and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Buffalo, and is buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery. Richard W. Caudell married, in Buffalo, Anne Mitchell, a native

Ulysses L Boudell

of England, who died in Buffalo, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of four children: 1. William M., who died in 1921. 2. Ulysses Lincoln, of whom further. 3. Jessie, who married Hiram W. Deyo, and resides in Montclair, New Jersey. 4. Myrtle B., who resides in Buffalo.

Ulysses Lincoln Caudell attended the public and high schools in Buffalo, and early in life went to Chicago, Illinois, to enter the employ of the packing firm of Swift & Company. He was manager of a department for that firm for five years, when, at the solicitation of his father, he returned to Buffalo to become a member of the firm of Colie & Company, lumber dealers, where he spent a short period. He then became associated with the firm of the Barcalo Manufacturing Company, as vice-president, secretary and treasurer; and for sixteen years he filled those positions of trust and responsibility with great ability and sound judgment. Though he resigned his officership, he retained his stock in the firm, whose business was located on Louisiana Street in Buffalo.

In 1919 Mr. Caudell joined the interests of the Dextro Products Company, where he held the position of treasurer, and with whom he continued in active business up to the time of his death. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons.

For more than twenty years Mr. Caudell was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, and from 1912 to 1915 he was one of its deacons in active service. In 1925 he was chairman of the Westminster House Board of Management, and he was a valued worker, as well as a valiant and loyal leader.

Mr. Caudell married, June 19, 1900, Eleanor McConnell, who was born in Rochester, New York, and came to Buffalo, New York, with her parents when she was quite young. She is a daughter of David W. McConnell, of Scotch parentage, a native of Rochester, a well-known public works contractor, who first started in a small way in Rochester, and as a young man located in Buffalo, and Editha A. (Spencer) McConnell, daughter of Nelson Spencer, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Sarah Eliza (Stephens) Spencer, of Cortland, New York, both descendants of old families. Mrs. Caudell is also a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Ulysses Lincoln Caudell died June 8, 1925, at the residence on Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York, and he was buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery. He was a public-spirited citizen, much devoted to his home, and he was a man of rare sweetness of soul and fineness of character. Very genial in disposition, he had a host of friends, and was highly respected in all his life's associations.

HEDDEN, Edward Harold,

Retired.

In his succesful completion of the highly responsible duties incumbent upon the care and settlement of an extensive Cuban estate, Edward Harold Hedden brought to satisfactory close a task that may well be considered a life work in behalf of many interested people, owners, heirs, and prospective purchasers. In the procedure of the business to which he has given a goodly proportion of his life's activities, he has demonstrated his capacity in the governorship of a vast property, as well as a skillful researcher in ownership problems. Mr. Hedden is the son of Cornelius Howard Hedden, a merchant, who was born in New York City January 9, 1827, and died February 26,

1915, and Martha Washington (Pearse) Hedden, whose ancestor, Richard Pearse, came from Bristol, England, in the ship "Lyons," in 1630, and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Cornelius H. Hedden was the father of eleven children, and he resided in the same house, on Bethune Street, New York City, from 1854 to the time of his death, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Edward Harold Hedden was born in New York City, New York, October 31, 1866, and he attended old No. 3 Grammar School, at the corner of Grove and Hudson streets, class of 1880, and for a number of years he was taught by private tutors. He was given charge of one of the largest estates in Cuba, and was engaged for more than twenty years in the settlement of its affairs, the completion of which required the discovery of the proper heirs and interested purchasers. During the World War Mr. Hedden was an associate member of the Selective Service system of the United States Army, from the fall of 1917 to the signing of the Armistice. His fraternal affiliations are largely with patriotic orders: Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Founders and Patriots of America, of whose Council he was elected a member for the years 1925-1928; New England Society; Society of Mayflower Descendants; and he is a member of the Union League, and the Army and Navy clubs, and the Church Club of New York. Mr. Hedden is much interested in all outdoor sports, golf being his favorite. He became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, New York City, early in life.

Edward Harold Hedden married, April 21, 1897, Rose Crecencia del Pino, daughter of Marcos del Pino, a banker, of No. 15 East Thirty-second Street, New York City.

MITCHELL, Chauncey Leeds,

Business Executive.

Among those business men of New York City who develop enterprises of national significance, Chauncey Leeds Mitchell deserves a place because of his thirty-three years of continuous and constructive service with the Safe Deposit Company of New York. This was the first institution of its kind established anywhere in the world, served as a model for similar companies subsequently established in other localities, and has been in the van of every progressive improvement throughout its long history of sixty-five years. Mr. Mitchell is now second vice-president of the company.

Chauncey Leeds Mitchell was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 6, 1875, son of William Anderson Mitchell, M. D., and his wife, Natalie (Sayen) Mitchell, and descended from a notable American family of participants in the founding and upbuilding of the United States. His earliest American ancestor on the paternal side was Matthew Mitchell, who came from England and settled in Connecticut. Dr. Mitchell was for almost fifty years associated with the Safe Deposit Company of New York. He was born December 13, 1842, and died September 26, 1913.

Chauncey Leeds Mitchell was educated at Public School No. 44, Brooklyn, and subsequently continued his own education by wide reading and study.

On March 15, 1893, he began his long period of association with the Safe Deposit Company of New York by accepting the position of office boy. He proved alert, intelligent, and dependable. Advancement was rapid, and he served the company in turn as clerk, secretary, and finally reached his present position of sec-

ond vice-president. The story of the company in which he found himself, in its progressive spirit so congenial to him, is one of the most interesting in modern business. Francis H. Jenks, a wide-awake financier of New York City, soon noted the difficulty any but the most prosperous concerns met with in storing valuable papers, for fireproof safes were very expensive. While in London he saw the bank employees removing a quantity of silver plate from an old well in the rear of the bank, where it had been placed for safe keeping. The idea of safe deposit vaults came to him at once. On his return to New York he interested several bankers and formed the Safe Deposit Company of New York, the charter being granted by the Legislature in April, 1861. Mr. Jenks was president of the company, supported by a strong board of directors. The vaults, four in number, were located on the ground floor at Nos. 140-146 Broadway, in what was probably the first fireproof building erected in New York, being constructed solely of stone, steel, and brick. One vault was devoted exclusively to such valuables as wills and mortgages, coins, jewelry, and securities, at rates of from $1.50 to $2.50 per year for every thousand dollars of value represented. The bulk of the early income was derived from this business. The other three vaults were rented to bankers, merchants, and capitalists at prices ranging from $30 to $40 annually, and there was great demand for the thousands of boxes. With an authorized capital of $800,000, the company limited its issue to $100,000 because of the demoralized condition of the money market during the Civil War. Most of the subscribers were officers of express companies, merchants, and a few capitalists. Soon after business began in June, 1865, the capital was increased to $283,500, at which figure it remained until 1902, when it was reduced to $100,000. The original location was occupied until 1908, when the company moved into the Singer Building, where it continues to fulfil its position of great responsibility and public service. Intrusted with the care of hundreds of millions of dollars in securities and other property, the company has never lost a penny for any depositor. Its vaults have never been robbed by burglars or visited by fire. It has performed to perfection the promises to its stockholders and depositors. Franklin A. Park, is president; Stephen C. Clark, vice-president; Mr. Mitchell, second vice-president; William J. Ramsey, secretary; and Stephen H. Anderson, assistant secretary. To this successful accomplishment Mr. Mitchell has been no mean contributor.

A man of many interests outside his business, Mr. Mitchell served as a private in the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, and is a member of the 7th Regiment Veterans' Association. He is ex-president of the New York State Safe Deposit Association. He is affiliated with the Republican party, and his vigorous support of all worthwhile party measures can be counted on. He was treasurer of the Kings County Tennis Club, and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and a member of the Houvenkopf Country Club of Suffern, New York. Tennis and golf are his favorite forms of recreation, and he excels at both.

In Brooklyn, New York, in 1903, Chauncey Leeds Mitchell married Rita Pendas, daughter of a Brooklyn manufacturer, and they are the parents of a son, Chauncey Leeds Mitchell, Jr. The family residence is at Mahwah, New Jersey.

TYNG, Alexander Griswold,

Grain Merchant.

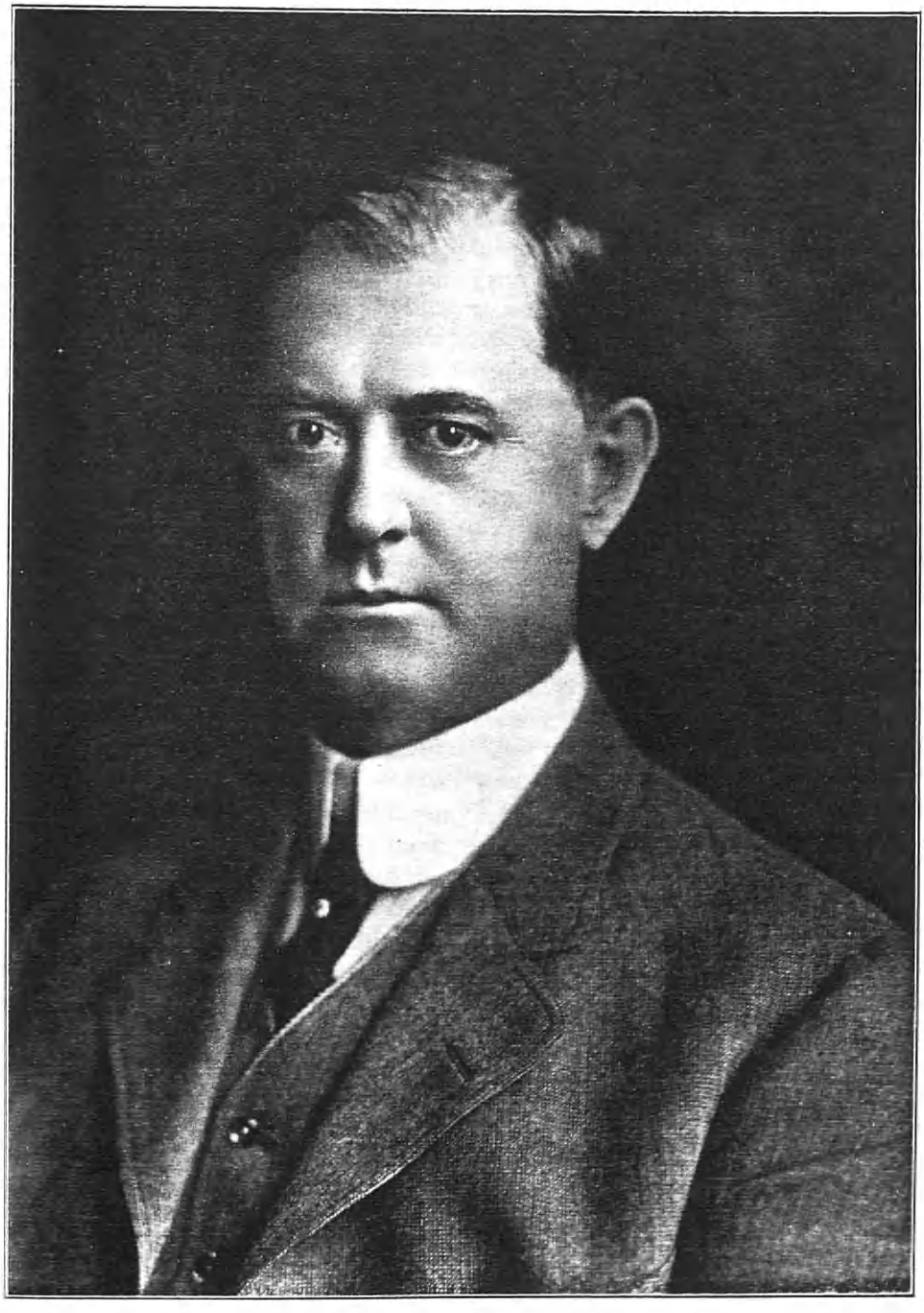
Lifelong association with mercantile matters in Peoria, Illinois, established the name of Alexander Griswold Tyng and that of his father throughout the State in the grain-dealing interests. Alexander Griswold Tyng, Jr., who was born and bred in the business world of Peoria, shared his most valuable training and experience with the institutions of his native city, and was indeed one of the business pillars of his day, his membership with the trade organizations, and his counsel in civic and educational lines receiving the full appreciation of all who in any way were active in Peoria's progress. Not only was he one of the foremost business men of this city, but he lived a consistent life in all his associations, and he was highly regarded for his stability of character, as well as for his praiseworthy interest in every movement that set forth community plans of progress in society, industry, morals and patriotism.

Alexander Griswold Tyng, Jr., was born in Peoria, Illinois, March 31, 1852, a son of Alexander Griswold and Lucy (Brotherson) Tyng, who came to Peoria from Maryland in 1849. His Grandfather Tyng was one of the early judges of the Massachusetts bar, and his mother, Lucy (Brotherson) Tyng, was a pioneer in the civic and charitable work in Peoria, and prominent for many years in social and welfare work, and a charter member of the Peoria Woman's Club. The Lucy B. Tyng School, of Peoria, was named in honor of her, and at her death the flag was placed at half-mast.

Alexander Griswold Tyng, Jr., attended the public schools, afterwards graduating at the Peoria High School, and then completed the scientific course at Michigan University, Ann Harbor, Michigan. In the early seventies he entered upon the grain business with Tyng & Brotherson, his father and grandfather—his grandfather, P. R. K. Brotherson, having been mayor of Peoria in 1868-69 and 1872-73. Upon the death of the elder Mr. Tyng, the firm name became Tyng, Hall & Company, and the concern continued a very successful business throughout its history, Mr. Tyng taking up the responsibilities of the partnership at the death of Mr. Hall, and under his own name. He served as president of the Board of Trade and president of the Chamber of Commerce, and he had represented the board before the Interstate Commerce Commission and was also president of the National Board of Trade and various traffic organizations. Mr. Tyng's fraternal affiliations were those of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a Past Exalted Ruler; and he was president of Peoria Council of the Royal Arcanum. He was a member of the board of directors of the Peoria City Club, Ivy Club, Créve Coeur, and the University Club; and he had been president of the Public Library Board for nine years. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Tyng married (first), in 1874, Alice Riggs, who was of an old Peoria family, and they were the parents of Marietta Tyng, who died when she was three and one-half years old. Mrs. Tyng died in 1913. He married (second), at Bloomington, Illinois, Hilda Anderson, of Peoria, who survives him, and Mr. Tyng is also survived by two brothers: Dudley A. Tyng, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Lucien H. Tyng, of New York City.

Alexander Griswold Tyng died June 6, 1919. The Board of Trade of Peoria adjourned its regular meeting to pay tribute to its former president, when Philo B. Miles, a prominent member and business



A. Young

man, spoke in eulogy of Mr. Tyng, and a committee drafted resolutions upon his death. In both business and private life, he was the highest type of man; and he was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Board of Trade.

ROSEN, Emanuel,

Oriental Tour Agent.

Born under the sunny skies of the Holy Land, Emanuel Rosen, within the five years that he has been resident in the United States, has become the executive head of an internationally known tours' agency, which is bringing thousands of people yearly to visit that country made historic as the homeland of the most virile race the world has known, and whose soil has been drenched with the blood of opposing armies as one empire gained ascendancy over another in the mysterious march of human events on the main highway of the continents. From his office on Fifth Avenue, New York City, this master guide of the world tourist points the way, and through a highly trained personnel ministers to every want of the traveler seeking to gain at first hand an acquaintance with the land of their fathers. Just now Mr. Rosen's good offices are in especially great demand owing to the strong tide of travel that has set in Palestine-ward under the influence of the Zionist movement. Aside from the highly profitable commercial aspects of the service, Mr. Rosen and his office are convinced they are the mediums of conferring great and lasting benefits upon the cause of Zionism, to which have been diverted the thoughts of ethnologists and students of world politics everywhere. In addition to seeing the tourist safely and comfortably make the long and highly interesting itinerary of the New York-Palestine-New York tour, Mr. Rosen's agency is a clearing house of all information relating to Palestine, while he is the official shipping adviser of the Zionist organization. The interesting head of this agency has built up a remarkable organization, whose efficient and painstaking services are much in demand by people who have no racial association with the Holy Land, but whose interest in its people and history is, nevertheless, genuine and sympathetic, and they seek to encourage it by a tour of the rapidly rejuvenating country. A delightfully romantic touch was given Mr. Rosen's departure from his native Palestine, after thirty years spent there since his birth. He had met an American nurse, and the two formed a mutual attachment which was cemented by the holy bonds of matrimony in the city of Jerusalem, the service being performed by an American clergyman. Their wedding trip—so to speak—was to America that the bride might visit her parents; the bridegroom coming, ostensibly to study business conditions in the United States. Mrs. Rosen was, therefore, the major factor in starting her husband in his worthy enterprise of helping promote a renewed interest in the land of the Biblical partiarchs and their descendants.

Emanuel Rosen was born in Palestine (then a part of the Turkish Empire), October 27, 1890, the son of Paul and Tova (Schkolnik) Rosen. His father, now a modern farmer and teacher of languages in the government schools in Palestine, is a man of high education. Some forty-eight years ago he came from his native Austria in his capacity as a journalist, having been commissioned by a syndicate of German newspapers in the United States and Canada to study and write of the subject of immigration in connection

with the "Back-to-Palestine" discussion, which was the vogue among the Jewish people of that day. Having executed his mission, he himself went to Palestine, and since has been an influential exponent of the ideals and policies of Zionism. Mr. Rosen's mother is living, as is also his grandmother, who is ninety-five years of age and in good health.

Emanuel Rosen was given the opportunity of receiving the best education afforded in the schools of Palestine. After his preliminary training he took the full course in agronomy at an agricultural school in the Holy Land and was graduated as a fully-equipped farm manager. In that capacity he undertook to operate a very large farm near the city of Nazareth, 1908-11, but, owing to the misrule and lack of coöperation on the part of the Turkish Government, the project was not a success. In 1911 he gave three months of compulsory military service with the Turkish Army at Jaffa. He also studied accountancy and received his degree of Certified Public Accountant under Egyptian law. He made a most valuable connection with Baron Rothschild's selling organization in Egypt, and was its chief accountant, 1912-19. The business of the Rothschild house assumed mammoth proportions in Egypt by the end of 1919, and Mr. Rosen was given full charge of the interests of that concern in Alexandria and managed all its Eastern Mediterranean business.

Shortly after the World War broke upon the nations, in 1914, 10,000 refugees were brought from Palestine into Egypt, where they were sustained by the Government of Egypt and the Joint Distribution Committee of New York. In 1918 the American committee sent out the Zionist Medical Unit from the United States, and Mr. Rosen was appointed secretary of the Egyptian branch of the Joint Distribution Committee. Other members of the committee were Colonel Bentwich, attorney-general for Palestine; Jack Mosseri, a prominent business man and capitalist in Egypt; and W. Gluskin, general manager of the Rothschild cellars in Palestine. Mr. Gluskin happened to be at the time a refugee in Egypt in common with many other persons prominent in the social and financial world.

There now fits nicely here the pretty story of Mr. Rosen's alliance with his progressive helpmate. With the medical unit that came from the United States to be of service to the war-stricken refugees was an American nurse, Eva Lieberson, daughter of Solomon Lieberson, a retired merchant, of New York City. She had trained in the Beth-Israel Hospital in New York, and was assigned to the first clinic opened in Haifa. Mr. Rosen was presented to her at the station. Their friendship culminated in an engagement, and on April 1, 1920, in their marriage in Jerusalem, with Dr. Sola de Pool, well-known rabbi of the Central Park West Congregation, New York City, officiating. Their first wedding trip, as Mr. Rosen puts it, was on the following Sunday morning, when they went out to the Mount of Olives, where the nurse-bride was to give treatment to one hundred and twenty persons, the victims of the first unprecedented riots in Jerusalem. Mrs. Rosen was under a two-year contract to the medical unit, and upon the expiration of that term she took advantage of a leave of absence to visit her parents in New York. Mr. Rosen accompanied her, and they arrived in New York October 3, 1920. He had planned to return to his native land, but promising business conditions and the arrival of a son, Rishon ("First," in Hebrew), brought about a change in his plans.

When Mr. Rosen landed in New York

a little more than five years ago he could not speak a word of the English language, although he had at ready command a half dozen other languages. He set himself to learn the tongue of the Americans by studying English in the newspaper, and so well did he apply himself to that task that he became a master of the English tongue also. Before he had become proficient so that he could carry on even a business conversation, and possessing very limited capital, he set about organizing a shipping service, the while attempting to visualize his dream of establishing an agency of tours, with the Holy Land as the objective. He knew his Palestine; no one could deny that. He had acquired an excellent business education; that was a live asset in his favor. He had the push and tenacity, qualities inherent in his race; they constituted a large proportion of his working capital. And, more than all, he had faith and a vision. Thus equipped and fortified, he entered upon the business which since has attained a volume far exceeding his most sanguine hopes.

A most humble beginning was that of the Palestine & Oriental Shipping Service Company. Mr. Rosen believed his business child should have a normal growth—creep before it should walk—and he hired desk room on the fourteenth floor of the building at No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. Here he occupied himself diligently with proclaiming his service publicly, and in all quarters where there would be a demand for personally supervised tours to the Holy Land. He made very desirable connections in time with shipping concerns, continental hotels, railroad companies; and, in fact, accomplished the hundred and one things that a tourist agent must be enabled to give his clients on such a classic itinerary. He went about the matter so intelligently and persistently that ere long there was a volume of business flowing into his little office that required greater space and a staff of assistants. Accordingly, Mr. Rosen and his Palestine & Oriental Tours moved up to No. 122 Fifth Avenue, where the business is housed in splendid quarters. He occupies nearly one-half of a floor, and has installed a unique system of his own conception and development, the operation of which has met with the commendation of leading steamship officials all over this country. In the working out of this system Mr. Rosen's expert knowledge of accountancy was brought into full play, and his intimate acquaintance with Palestine, Turkey, and Egypt contributed to the well-rounded success of the agency's offerings. Mr. Rosen and his staff are of the progressive type of tourist agency men, and the company has inaugurated many new Palestine and Oriental travel service features which have met with popular favor. Among these is a guaranteed fourteen-day service from New York to Jerusalem. Every department of the agency is manned by well-trained and efficient members of the Rosen personnel. One of the features in which the organizer and head of this moden organization takes especial pride is the information department, from which, without expense to the applicant, first-hand information on Palestine and the itinerary may be obtained. Mr. Rosen has been insistent that this information shall be both exhaustive and of the greatest help possible to all persons requiring it. It is needless to state that it is one of the big drawing cards of the agency. Some idea of the growth of the business since it was established may be gained from the statement that the Rosen company now does seventy per cent of all

the passenger, tourist, and freight business to Palestine. Its service embraces many of the complex and troublesome items with which the tourist does not desire to concern himself. These are taken care of in that finished manner that allows the traveler to abandon himself entirely to the pleasure of the trip. Some of the details of which the Rosen clients are relieved are the issuance of travelers' checks, insurance policies for person and baggage, and other matters which go to make the tour an ideal vacation. The steamers on which the tour are made are of the first-class type, which of itself constitutes a premier bid for the travelers' patronage of the Rosen agency. Mr. Rosen is president of the Palestine & Oriental Shipping Service Company, and owns all the stock. He has surrounded himself with a valued corps of enthusiastic and experienced associates, who make their superior's interests their own. The company has correspondents resident in the principal cities and advantageous ports of the world, and is a pioneer among shipping concerns in the business of importing the products of Palestine, such as honey, almonds, grape juice, etc.; and, while the quality of these goods is of as high standard as that from other countries, the high tariff wall built about the United States is prohibitive of successful competition.

Mr. Rosen maintains a general oversight of his business and its widely ramifying connections. He has little time for anything besides; yet he is intensely interested in promoting the cause of Zionism through the medium of his tours, and he maintains a lively contact with the affairs of the metropolis and the country generally. In addition to his own rather full school training, he has added to his store of information—and continues to do so—from that ubiquitous American university, the daily newspaper. His chief diversion, when he feels that he can spare the time, is the reading of selected literature. When it comes to matters political, he is a conservative, which means that he reserves the right to think and vote as he may deem best. He is a member of the Tourist Association, and is a member of the Masonic order, having been secretary of the Grand Oriental Masonic Lodge in Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. Rosen and their son are established in their apartment at No. 4966 Broadway, New York City.

RICHLEY, John William,

Automobile Merchant.

With the automobile business at its present high grade of efficiency and popularity, it is of unique interest to come into contact with the life-story of a veteran in the merchandising and salesmanship of motor vehicles, John William Richley, who, from bicycling days to those of the enormous sales of the automobile, has been associated with every phase of the industry. York has its excellent rating as a city through the enterprise of Mr. Richley's type of citizenship; for the business that he has established is one of the most commodious, complete, and comprehensive to be found, indeed, anywhere in the United States, the result of his cumulative experiences in a trade in which he has made himself remarkably efficient. Mr. Richley is a citizen who possesses a laudable zeal in behalf of every movement for civic progress and betterment, a self-made man, and a reliable business associate and leader.

Mr. Richley is the son of John G. F. and Elizabeth Ann (Menear) Richley, Mrs. Richley being of French and English extraction.

Engd by J. Campbell N.Y.

J. M. Richley

John William Richley was born July 30, 1874, in Carroll Township, York County, Pennsylvania, and he attended the schools there and at Front Royal, Virginia, for a while; and before he was twelve years of age he was put to work at the painter's trade, at which he continued up to his fifteenth year. Before he had reached that early age, however, he was made foreman of the shop where he was employed. He then also began an apprenticeship in the machinist's trade, in which he continued three years; and at eighteen years of age, when he had been able to save the sum of seventy dollars, he became a student at the York County Academy, since he had the laudable ambition to obtain a better school training than his earlier advantages had allowed him. When he entered the Academy, he was almost without any book knowledge, but after two years of incessant hard work and study, he had so far advanced that he was able to keep up with his class. Before long, he took leadership in the school in mathematics, and at the close of his term he was among the highest averages of scholarship in the school, as in the second year he had taken up Latin and algebra. Then, passing the academy examinations, he received his certificate, and began teaching school, in the different grades from the primary to the higher grades; he taught two years in the primary school, three years in the intermediate, and two years in the old high school building of East York.

Mr. Richley, meantime, had started a bicycle business two years previous to his resignation as a teacher, and kept himself employed at his shop evenings and on Saturdays. It is from that comparatively small beginning that his present extensive business has been evolved, and then, as a matter of course, through his ambitions, zeal and his thorough abilities to accomplish things worthwhile, that he has taken his place among the most influential business men in York. He knew the value of plodding along through all sorts of handicaps to the eventual goal of his achievement.

The beginning of his present success was made by Mr. Richley on July 1, 1898, when he found himself necessitated to borrow seven dollars for the purchase of a gasoline blow torch, a plank, which he used for a bench, and a vise for use in his bicycle repair business. Yet his perseverance won out for him, as it had already done in the matter of his training in the academy and his later teaching in the schools. He was then ready, in 1900, to start in with automobile repairing, in connection with his bicycle work, and in 1902 he disposed of his first automobile, a "Rambler." He continued in the agency of this car until 1906, meantime, in 1904, taking the Ford car agency, and on May 4 of that year, he brought the first Ford car to York. He held that agency more than nineteen years and, successively, in 1905, he took the Buick car, also the Cadillac, and the Stevens-Duryea in 1906; the Dodge in 1915, and in 1916 the Hudson. He has introduced many of the standard cars in York, such as the Packard, Nash, Studebaker, and many others, and is rightly accounted one of the long established men in the business in the State, and from 1914 to 1920 he sold as many as 1,000 cars annually.

From 1915 to 1924, one department of this business had been operating as the Penn Auto Company, the main business as the J. W. Richley Auto Company, and in 1920 Mr. Richley started building his present plant, which is a building that covers an area of 115 by 235 feet, and is two stories in height. Built of concrete and steel, it was erected and superintended

throughout by Mr. Richley; the salesroom is a most beautiful and attractive department, 77 by 90 feet in measurement, with offices and a gallery, a room that is sufficiently large for the accommodation of two hundred cars at one time; and throughout this plant forty to fifty people are employed. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Richley has given a true sportsmanlike attention to automobile racing, and for a series of years he was winner of eighty per cent of the races in which he competed, and in which he drove, personally, and with thirty-nine cups and other trophies as proof of his capabilities in that line. In a prominent place among these trophies, he has set the blow torch with which he began business in 1898. On May 19, 1910, he established a world's record from York to Philadelphia and return, the time four hours, fifty-eight minutes, and was shot at twice by the chief of police at Ardmore, and two State police near Downingtown.

Mr. Richley is active in all matters that appertain to the public good; a Republican in politics, and a Prohibitionist; he was a nominee for the mayoralty of York in 1923, in a three-cornered fight for that office, but on account of being the dry candidate he was defeated for the office. Mr. Richley was campaign manager for Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, who was defeated in the primary election for United States Senator. Mr. Richley is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, and trustee of the York County Academy. He is affiliated with a number of fraternal orders; the Knights of Malta; York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Yorktown Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar; Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Tall Cedars of Lebanon; and he is a member of the Lafayette Club. Mr. Richley's religious fellowship is with the Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a teacher of its Young Men's Bible Class.

John William Richley married, August 16, 1894, Katie M. Brant, daughter of Winfield S. and Hester (Geiselman) Brant, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Paul C., who is the father of Paul and William Richley; he is engaged in the automobile business in Red Lion. 2. Ruth V., who is now deceased, married Benjamin Eby, of York, and they were the parents of Benjamin Eby, Jr. 3. Miriam May, who married Richard Snyder, of York, and they are the parents of Ruth and Richard Snyder. 4. Bessie Ray, who resides with her parents. Mrs. Richley is active in women's organizations. The family residence is at the corner of Chestnut and Ridge avenues, York, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Richley died December 18, 1925.

OHRBACH, Nathan Marvin,

Merchant.

A man so young must be very well endowed with the essentials of success to have reached so significant a position financially and socially as Nathan Marvin Ohrbach has done. Mental alertness is necessary, backed up by accurate knowledge, clear understanding, and imagination, and all seasoned with integrity and sense of responsibility. These qualities characterize the president and treasurer of the Ohrbach Affiliated Stores, Nathan M. Ohrbach. In part, no doubt, he inherited them from Isaac J. Ohrbach, his father, a merchant so successful that he retired from business at the age of fifty-five, having accomplished the pro-

digious task of building up a fortune in a new country in just twenty-two years. Isaac J. Ohrbach came from his native Austria to America in 1886, settling in New York. His wife, Anna (Dickman) Ohrbach, later joined him with the rest of the family, among whom was Nathan M., then an infant a year old. The boy was born in Vienna, Austria, August 31, 1885. His entire education was therefore obtained in this country, and he completed the New York City grammar schools and a year and a half of high school. At the age of fourteen and a half he began his business career. This first position, beginning with insignificant work with the wholesale coat firm of J. M. Tobias & Company, developed into an excellent educational opportunity to learn the clothing business, and he stayed with the firm, progressing steadily and using every opportunity to gain the desired knowledge until he reached the age of eighteen. He then entered the retail business as buyer with a Jersey City department store. Two years there opened the way for him to associate himself advantageously with the "Berlin" in Brooklyn, which ultimately introduced him to work with Ehrich Brothers, located at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. His advancement was rapid, from buyer and manager in the parent store to the position of buyer and manager of The Fourteenth Street Store. Thus did Mr. Ohrbach gain a well-rounded knowledge of the whole clothing industry, from the making and wholesaling of the garments, to the buying and selling in retail, as well as the executive control of a mercantile establishment.

With characteristic energy and foresight he utilized his training by starting in business for himself in 1912, at No. 442 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. His success there encouraged him to open up a New York store. This business began at No. 32 West Fourteenth Street, when Mr. Ohrbach sold in half the store coats, furs, etc., while the other half was occupied by Milkman, in the sale of millinery. Again he met with success. Additional stores were opened at No. 14 East Fourteenth and No. 4 West Fourteenth Street, New York, which Mr. Ohrbach operated profitably until 1923. Then he sold both and opened the large and modern establishment he now occupies at Nos. 46 and 48 East Fourteenth Street. Undoubtedly the phenomenal growth of this business is due to the personal supervision of Mr. Ohrbach, who sees to it that this "Miracle Store" gives the best values to be obtained anywhere. Honesty of quality and courtesy of service have made this store popular not only in New York City, but throughout the State as well. The same policy is observed in branch stores which his success has enabled Mr. Ohrbach to open, as follows: Stewart's, No. 415 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Missouri; Orwin, No. 117 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, in which town is also The New Idea Store; and Ohrbach's at Williamsport, Sunbury, and Waterbury, Connecticut. As buying for all these stores is done at No. 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, the overhead is much reduced and favorable prices secured through quantity purchase. The customer receives the benefit of this plan and buys excellent garments at low rates. The New York store occupies 42,000 square feet and has recently spread to the property next door, running back a block. Extensive remodelling, now being planned, will soon add to the convenience of the store. The regular force of two hundred and fifty employees is augmented

by one hundred and fifty extras on Saturdays. The monthly event, called Miracle Day, has helped to make Ohrbach's the great institution that it is. On these days it is nothing unusual to find each morning several thousand eager women waiting one to two hours before the doors open to procure some of the great bargains that are always in store for them. The police reserves are always at the doors to help keep order and to make sure that everyone is taken care of without being hurt. The achievement of this business has been helped by the policy that Mr. Ohrbach has adopted from the inception "to do business in millions and a profit in pennies." The volume of business on these strenuous days enables the company to turn over the entire stock three times monthly. The aggregate for the year is over $4,000,000, and that for the month of October alone was $700,000. Good business is not, however, the only part of his organization watched over by the kindly and democratic Mr. Ohrbach. He was the first to contribute a thousand dollars toward the employees' benefit organization, which is managed much like those of Macy's, Gimbel's and other large department stores. Every care is taken to give the employees the comforts and conveniences suitable for an organization like this, and a pleasant lunchroom is supplied them. That his employees appreciate this humane program is evidenced by two beautiful solid silver loving cups which stand in Mr. Ohrbach's private office, marks of esteem and gratitude from the hundreds of men and women connected with the store. The first was presented at the first anniversary of the opening of the store. Such creative enterprise would seem to have demanded all the time of one man, but Mr. Ohrbach has made opportunity play his part in the political and social life of the city. During the World War he worked with the Draft Board of his district at nights. He is a Democrat, keenly interested in civic affairs, and a Master Mason. His favorite recreation is golfing, which he enjoys at one of his clubs, the Fresh Meadow Country Club. He is also a member of the Unity Club of Brooklyn.

Nathan M. Ohrbach married, on February 24, 1907, Matilda Kane, daughter of Abraham Kane, a successful realtor. Mr. and Mrs. Ohrbach are the parents of a son, Jerome Kane Ohrbach, born in 1907, who is now attending Cornell University and pursuing a course in general and economic subjects to prepare himself for partnership in his father's business.

ESTILL, Thomas,

Commissioner Salvation Army.

A world-wide work in behalf of the world-wide mission of the Salvation Army has been and continues to be the vocation of Commissioner Thomas Estill, who is now in charge of all activities of the army in the Eastern and Southern States of the United States, yet whose activities for the organization have encompassed the globe, his services having been those inclusive of a private in the ranks to the present commissionership. Commissioner Estill has shared the privilege of comradeship with every phase of the development of the Salvation Army, and associated as he has been with the great leaders and crusaders of a vast Christian organization that fulfills a task that no other force in the Christian Church might so effectively do, he has himself witnessed the increase and shared in the expansion of its fields in various

countries of the world. The fruits of his labors are those of the consecrated army missionary and commissioner—the harvest of a progressive Christianization of communities, and of the betterment of society everywhere.

Commissioner Thomas Estill was born March 13, 1859, in Whitby, Yorkshire, England, a son of William Estill, a master mariner in the merchant service, who died in 1880, and Margaret (Philpotts) Estill. After attending the public schools he was employed for five years by a jet ornament manufacturing company, and thereafter, with his conversion in his native place, December 30, 1877, he began to devote himself actively to the work of the Salvation Army, the immediate instrumentality of his conversion having been a Christian Mission meeting, the further development of the Christian Mission being the Salvation Army itself. In August, 1878, the future commissioner went to London with Captain, now Commissioner, Cadman, as a delegate to the conference, and as a candidate for the work. It was at this conference when evangelists became captains, and the superintendent a general, and the Army was actually organized, that Commissioner Estill took his examinations from General Booth himself and was accepted as an officer.

On November 25, 1878, Captain Estill entered upon his duties, and he remained in England until 1889 in corps work in various towns, when he commanded some of the largest corps in Great Britain, his last command as a field officer being at the famous Congress Hall in London. He was then promoted to the rank of staff captain, and was given the temporary appointment of the oversight of the work in Ireland; and upon being recalled he was given the command of the Norfolk District of the Eastern Division, under Major Oliphant. Within two months of this appointment he was promoted to the rank of major when he succeeded Major Oliphant in command of the whole division. Only two years later he was given charge of the Bristol Province, and in August 1889, he was promoted to colonel and sent in charge of the territory of South Africa. Here he experienced five years of laying the actual foundation work among the natives, that reached large proportions; and while there he was in the train of Cecil Rhodes from Kimberly to Salisbury, in Mashonaland, providing food for the Government police assigned to the Rhodes expedition.

Commissioner Estill then received orders for Australia, and in New South Wales he had charge of the Salvation Army work for four years, with headquarters at Sydney, when he took command of the Army's affairs in New Zealand for a similar period, with headquarters at Christchurch. As Commissioner for Holland, he spent four and a half years in that country, with Amsterdam as headquarters; and this was followed by a term in Japan, after which he was for twelve years in command of the work of the Army in the Western United States, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, with control of all operations to the Far West, inclusive of the Hawaiian Islands. Great advances in all branches of the work were made during his term in the West. It was during his term of office that the magnificent Officers' Training School was acquired.

Since the fall of 1920 the Commissioner has commanded all Salvation Army activities in the Eastern and Southern States, including Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey,

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

Commissioner Thomas Estill married, February 5, 1883, in Nottingham, Derbyshire, England, Mary Ann Barber, a Salvation Army officer at the time, daughter of John Barber, who was engaged in the hardware business in London. They were married by General William Booth, in the church where General Booth was converted when he was fifteen years old. Their children are: 1. Mrs. Captain Katherine I. Bouterse, born in Christchurch, New Zealand, now on Salvation Army service in the United States. 2. Herbert Bramwell Estill, born in Kimberly, Cape Colony, in South Africa, and now on Salvation Army service in England. 3. Reuel C. Estill, born in Capetown, South Africa, now a business man in New York City. 4. William T. Estill, born in Plymouth, England, now on Salvation Army service in England. 5. N. Holland Estill, born in Amsterdam, and therefore named Holland, now a student in the United States. 6. Mrs. Arthur Andrews, born in Sydney, Australia, now a resident of Florida.

GANTT, Ira Walters,

General Freight Agent.

It was a great opportunity in behalf of a great railroad system that summoned Ira Walters Gantt to bear extraordinary burdens and to perform a task that few men might accomplish in so vitally constructive a way; and the Grand Trunk Canadian National Railways had the good fortune to have at the head of its general freight agency for the Buffalo frontier a factor of superior intelligence and far-sightedness in transportation matters, and one whose executive gifts as applied to his office have left their impression and their influence with the railroad system and its ramifications in the freight department for all time to come in its history. An official of splendid business capacity, an associate in business, social and religious life of the highest character, Mr. Gantt was not only one of the leading citizens of Buffalo, New York, but of the State itself, and of a yet broader industrial and civic region wherein he had made his life of the greatest use to his fellowmen.

Mr. Gantt was a son of Thomas D. and Suretta (Walters) Gantt, the former long associated with railroad interests in Peoria, Illinois. Thomas D. Gantt was a son of Hiram Gantt, of Eastern Pennsylvania. Suretta (Walters) Gantt was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, a daughter of David and Susan (Bosley) Walters.

Ira Walters Gantt was born November 28, 1857, in Atkinson, Henry County, Illinois, and he attended the public and high schools of Peoria, Illinois. His whole life was devoted to the railway service, the beginning of his career dating from July, 1882, when he became agent of the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line at Peoria, so continuing until September, 1886, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, as agent of the same line, serving until March, 1901. On the latter date Mr. Gantt was appointed general freight agent of the Central Vermont Railway at St. Albans, Vermont, and in April, 1902, he became division freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and manager of the Grand Trunk Despatch at Detroit, Michigan. He received his appointment as division freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Toledo, Ohio, in August, 1903, and he continued in that office until July 1, 1909,

when he was made assistant general freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in Buffalo; and besides he was treasurer *pro tempore* of the Grand Trunk Fast Freight Lines, at the time of the closing up of these interests. On July 1, 1923, Mr. Gantt was appointed general freight agent of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian National Railways, so continuing to the time of his death, his duties including general supervision over freight traffic moving to and from points in the United States east of the Mississippi River. He was an authority on rate structures in the United States and Canada, and was chosen as one of a committee of three to handle freight problems in the Niagara Frontier District during Federal Control.

Mr. Gantt belonged to many railroad organizations; he was a member of the Buffalo District Freight Committee, Transportation Club of Buffalo, Central Railway Club, Transportation clubs of Toledo and Detroit; chairman of the board of directors of the Union Terminal Branch of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death among the many fine tributes to his sterling worth was that of the Freight Traffic Officers of the Central Region, and that of the Plymouth Methodist Episcopal Church, of Buffalo. He was a member of that church, and was general superintendent of the Sunday school, and superintendent of the Junior Department.

Mr. Gantt married, January 18, 1882, at Monmouth, Illinois, Amelia A. Brown, who was born in Middleburg, Schoharie County, New York State, September 18, 1858, daughter of Rev. Selah W. Brown, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in Fostoria, and Sarah M. (Westfall) Brown, who died in California. Mr. and Mrs. Gantt were the parents of: 1. Etta Florence, born in Peoria, October 17, 1883, died in Peoria, January 9, 1886. 2. Marguerite Brown, who resides at home. 3. Walter A., who married Martha Link, and resides in Buffalo, and they have a daughter, Suretta Link Gantt.

Ira Walters Gantt died January 1, 1925, at his home, No. 527 Norwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York. It has been well said of him that he was a perfect type of the old-school gentleman. He was a man of the deepest religious convictions, and was in no way disturbed by modern doubt-creating controversies. He lived his Christianity every minute, and made it vital in all that he did.

STRAUSS, Irving, M. D.,

Optometrist.

His researches into the science of optometry have produced for Dr. Irving Strauss such results that secure for him an active leadership in his profession, that is not only inclusive of his extensive personal practice, but that has brought him permanently before the public as an energetic exponent and writer in behalf of its most vital principles. Within comparatively few years Dr. Strauss has gauged the popular need of optometry, and his claims for its special uses have won a very wide attention.

Dr. Irving Strauss was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 3, 1894, the son of Joel Strauss, who was born in 1872, and died July 1, 1899, and Mollie (Davis) Strauss, whose mother, Ethel Davis, came to New York City from Poland in 1888. Joel Strauss came to this country penniless, but through his industrious and careful habits, within ten years he had built up an extensive business in the manufacture of cloaks and suits.

Dr. Irving Strauss graduated from

Public School No. 160, Manhattan, in 1909, and from Wood's Business College in 1911. After his father's death he was dependent upon his own efforts and supported the family and educated himself by taking advantage of every remunerative employment that offered. Always an enthusiastic athlete, in 1909 he set the record for the running broad jump in the New York "World" meet, winning the N. Y. W. P. S. A. L. medal. In 1910 he was presented with a medal for craftsmanship by the Art League of Public Education. He received his training for college at the Rhodes Preparatory School, and graduated at the American Institute of Optometry in 1919. In June of that year, after duly being licensed to practice optometry by the University of the State of New York, he established himself in practice in New York City, and has been the first optometrist officially permitted to practice in hospitals in New York City. Dr. Strauss had also served as a clerk in the New York City Post Office from 1913 to 1919, during which time he went to school and studied day time, worked at night, finishing as secretary in the assistant postmaster's office during 1917-1919. He started in his profession in a small store on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue in the early part of 1920, disposing of his business there in 1921, purchasing his present establishment in December of that year, where he has the finest and latest examining outfit, as well as a complete lens-finishing laboratory.

In 1924 Dr. Strauss was chairman of the committee that was instrumental in demanding legislation to compel operators of motor vehicles to have their eyes examined prior to receiving licenses for driving. He has written many newspaper articles concerning automobile accidents and their relation to poor eyesight; and he has also given radio talks from station WOR on the care of the eyes. His fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 871, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks;; and Lodge No. 15, Loyal Order of Moose; and he was a member of the executive board of the New York City Optometrical Society and a member of the New York State Optometrical Society; and of the American Optometric Association. His recreations are those of baseball and basketball.

Dr. Irving Strauss married, June 29, 1919, in New York City, Bertha Schneider, daughter of a tailor of No. 769 Trinity Avenue; and they are the parents of: Jules, born August 16, 1920; and Leonard, born May 1, 1923.

Dr. Strauss, who, for the past three years, has been a member of the clinical staff of French Hospital, Thirty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, with which he is still indentified, was active in an attempt to bring about an organization to secure eyeglasses free for poor children.

LAPIDUS, Aron,

Civil Engineer.

Creator of a novel idea in the planning and building of residential hotels, president and directing head of an important engineering corporation, builder, so far, of five of the most attractive, comfortable, and up-to-date residential hotels in New York City, and managing director of all of these, constitute a record which is usually achieved only after a man has progressed well along the path of life. Mr. Lapidus, however, can claim to have accomplished all these before he had reached the age of thirty-five years, in itself a most remarkable achievement, but

made the more indicative of his genius for organization, his ability as an engineer, his tremndous energy, and his unlimited capacity for hard work, by the fact that only the comparatively short space of fifteen years has passed since he arrived in this country from his native Lithuania.

Aron Lapidus was born January 1, 1891, in Vilna, in Lithuania, a son of Chaim Girsh and Hannah (Axelrod) Lapidus. His father continues to make his residence there, being a successful lumber merchant. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and then attended the High School of Commerce, from which he was graduated in 1909. Being eager for higher education and wider opportunities than were available to him in his native country, the nineteen-year-old youth decided to seek these in the New World. In 1910 he arrived in New York City, where he had some relatives, who, to a certain extent, were willing to lend a helping hand. His resources, however, consisted of little more than unlimited ambition, untiring energy, a brilliant mind and an unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Though he had next to no knowledge of English, he entered Columbia University, New York City, almost immediately after his arrival in this country. There he took the course in civil engineering and was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Civil Engineer. In order to gain practical experience he became at once associated with the well-known contracting firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, which, at that time, had extensive contracts with the city of New York in connection with the building of new subways. He remained with this concern until 1917, when he put his talents to good use and at the same time continued to acquire constantly new knowledge by forming a connection with another firm, then engaged in building the new United States Army base in Brooklyn. Only two years later, in 1919, he decided to branch out for himself as a general contractor, accepting both municipal and private contracts, and for that purpose established offices at No. 51 East Forty-second Street, New York City. Encouraged by the success which he met, and impelled by ambition, it was only a short time before he organized the Lapidus Engineering Corporation, with a capital stock of $10,000.

The first operation of the new corporation was the erection of a six-story elevator building on St. Nicholas Avenue, which, in the following year, resulted in a new operation of a nine-story building on Sixty-ninth Street. After this had been completed successfully, Mr. Lapidus built his first apartment hotel, the Oxford, located at No. 205 West Eighty-eighth Street, and destined to become the first of a chain of such hotels. The next was the Bradford, at No. 210 West Seventieth Street, just west of Broadway, completed in September, 1924. It is a residential hotel of unusual distinction, fifteen stories high, having three hundred and eighty rooms, and representing an investment of over $2,000,000. It was in connection with this apartment hotel that Mr. Lapidus first conceived and carried out his highly original ideas about planning, building, equipping, and managing hotels for permanent residents. It was his reasoned conviction that an apartment hotel in which guests would be able to do their own decorating and furnishing and could live just as if their hotel apartment were their own individual, private home, without, however, being burdened with the servant or housekeeping problems, would prove tremendously popular.

In spite of the reputation which he had established for himself by that time in building and financial circles, he discovered that he could not obtain the necessary financial support from bankers for such an enterprise which, being novel and untried in many ways, did not seem to hold, in their opinion, sufficient promise of profitable returns. Mr. Lapidus, however, had such strong faith in his new conception of an apartment hotel and his ability to carry it out successfully and profitably that he decided to carry through his plans in the face of all obstacles and difficulties. He enlisted the support of friends and relatives, and triumphantly proved the sanity and correctness of his ideas by the indisputable fact that the Bradford has been a complete success from the first day of its existence.

One result of this success naturally was that from then on financial support was available to any extent required. In response to the continuously growing demand for residential accommodations of the type first created by Mr. Lapidus, he erected a still larger and more elaborate apartment hotel, the Olcott, at No. 27 West Seventy-second Street, adjacent to Central Park West. It is also fifteen stories high, but contains four hundred and seventy rooms, distributed over some two hundred apartments, and represents an investment of $3,500,000. Still two more residential hotels were in process of construction early in 1926, the Park Royal, located at No. 23 West Seventy-third Street, having five hundred and twenty rooms and representing an outlay of $4,000,000, and the Beekman, at Sixty-third Street and Park Avenue. All of these were planned personally by Mr. Lapidus, and were built by his own organization, under his personal supervision. Since the completion of the Olcott, large and light offices have been maintained for the various business enterprises of the owner on the ground floor, and it is there that Mr. Lapidus makes his headquarters, from which he directs not only his building operations, but also the management of his apartment hotel. For the latter purpose individual corporations have been formed for each hotel, and he is the president and active directing head of each, giving at all times his personal attention to all the details of management, always with the principal object of creating the most comfortable homes possible for his tenants and of maintaining the service in every respect on the highest plane of efficiency and courtesy. In this endeavor he is most ably supported by his large organization of some three hundred persons, all most carefully trained and selected.

In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, having become a citizen of the United States in 1915, but naturally his many duties and the great care and energy which he devotes to them leave no possibility of his taking a very active part in the political life of the city. His time for recreation and diversion is also very limited, but such as becomes available is usually devoted to the theater.

Mr. Lapidus married, in New York City, in 1915, Mildred Weir, daughter of a retired druggist. Mr. and Mrs. Lapidus are the parents of one daughter, Eleanore, born in New York City in 1918. The family residence is a beautiful apartment in the Olcott, No. 27 West Seventy-second Street, New York City.

INDEX

ERRATA

Pope, Curran, Dr., page 51, 2nd col., 3rd line, 1610 should be 1660.

INDEX

Anderson, Alice, 113
James B., Capt., 109, 112
John, 109
Joseph C., 113
Joseph C., Col., 111
Oliver, Col., 110
William, Capt., 110
Appleby, Alice C., 371
Harry, 371
Stewart, 371
T. Frank, Hon., 369, 370
Theodore, 371
Theodore F., 370
Arrowsmith, Sarah S., 176
Stephen Van B., Prof., 174, 175
Thomas, 174
Atkinson, Charles A., 284, 285
Florence B., 285
Louis A., 284
Ayres, Jabez, 179
Jason C., 178, 179
Lavina C., 180
Sylvanus, Col., 179

Baldwin, Caroline, 189
Chauncey C., 188
Eugene F., 85
Fannie J., 86
Frank, Dr., 86
Matilda W., 189
Mildred S. (Sidney), 86
Perry C., Rev., 188
Stephen, 85
Bamford, Adam, 132
Joane, 133
Mary, 128, 133
Robert, 128, 133
Thomas, 132
William, 132
Barstow, Charles, 376
Charles W., 376, 379
Daniel G., 377
Edward H., 377
Ella R., 377, 379
Theodore G., 377
Beadle, Agnes A., 236, 238
Alfred, 234
Carrie A., 236
Emma, 235
Evalina, 236
Frank, 235, 236
George, 233, 234
John, 234
Louisa J., 235
Mary, 235
Nathaniel, 233, 234
Philander, 234
Samuel, 233
Beard, Ann, 78
Edward, 78
Peter, 78
Beauman, Anna, 238
Sebastian, Col., 237
Bell, Edgar G., 362
James, 360, 361
John, 361
Marie S., 361
Bennett, Amos, 158
Ebenezer, 158
Leslie J., 159
Lewis J., 158
Mary F., 159
William, 158
Bidwell, Benjamin, 152

Daniel, 151
Emma, 153
John, 150
John, Capt., 151
John H., 152
Richard, 150
Samuel, 150, 151
Vincent J., 149, 153
Bissell, Anna M., 76
Benjamin, 75
David S., 76
Francis S. (Frank), 75
George W. J., 76
Henry M., 76
John, 74, 75
John P., 75
Joseph, 75
Katherine A. E., 76
Samuel, 74
William S., 75
Bowersock, Israel, 330
Justin De W., 330
Mary C., 332
Bowman (Baumann) George C., 41
John, 42
Mary, 42
Brinton, Jean, 83
William, 82, 83
Brisch, Andrew, 287
John, 287
Katherine, 287
Michael, 287
Thomas, 287
Broughton, Jean (Jennie) B., 117
John, 116
John G., 116
Nicholson, 116
Ruth M., 117
William R., Dr., 116, 117
Brown, Benjamin F. S., 87, 89
Benjamin L., 88
Bernice W., 91
Charles S. B., 90
Cornelius H., 88
Cornelius M., 91
Geraldine, 91
Herbert F., 91
Jeannette, 90
Jeannie M. (J. Mabel), 90
John, 87
Lewis P., 88
Peter, 88
Bryner, Elmer E., 335, 336
Ernest H., 337
Joseph, 336
Roy E., 337
Zada, 337
Bullard, Daniel, 250
Keith B., 252
Peter C., 252
Robert L., Gen., 250
Robert L., Jr., 252
Rose D., 252
Burgess, Chalon, 4
Jacob, 4
John, 4
Josiah, 4
Julia, 6
Laura M., 5
Samuel, 4
Theodore C., Dr., 3, 5
Thomas, 3
Butler, Ethel C., 244
Smedley D., Brig.-Gen., 242
Thomas S., 242

Cabeen (McCabeen), Charles K., 380
Charles W., Dr., 379, 380
David, 379
David C., Dr., 380
Sarah A., 380
William, 379
Caldwell, Ben F., Hon., 6, 8
Hattie, 256
John, 8
John H., 10
Julia F., 9
Mary, 256
Rosalie, 256
Samuel, 254

Seth, 253, 255
Seth, Maj., 254
Thomas, 7
William, Capt., 7
Canfield, Albert T., 103
Amasa, 102
David, 101
Harriett B., 104
Jeremiah, 100
Jeremiah, Jr., 101
John, 101, 108
John B., 99, 102
John G., 103
Mary, 103
Phebe, 101, 108
Polly, 102, 108
Susan H., 104
Susannah W., 103
Thomas, 99
Caudell, Eleanor, 409
Richard W., 408
Ulysses L., 408, 409
Chaplin, Anna F., 241
Charles F., 240
Ebenezer, 240
Hugh, 240
Jeremiah, 240
Cheney, Abigail, 141
Joseph, 140, 141
Josiah, 141
Margery, 141
William, 140
Cobb, Andrew B., 203, 205
Andrew L., 206
Andrew L. (2), 207
Ebenezer, 204
Edward, 204
Elizabeth C., 205
Elizabeth F., 205
Frances C., 207
Frances E., 205
Henry, 204
Lemuel, Col., 204
Mary, 207
Coleman, Alice, 78
Nicholas, 78
Corbit, Daniel, 80, 81, 83
Israel, 81
Mary, 81, 83
Richard H., 81
Sarah H., 81
Cotton, Alice, 127, 131
Anne, 127, 130
Clement, 128, 132
Constance, 128, 132
Experience, 130, 136
George, 128
Hannah, 129, 135
Henry, Sir, 127, 130
Humphrey, 127, 130
Joanna, 129, 134
John, 127, 129, 130, 134, 136
John, Rev., 128, 129
Josiah, 129, 135
Madwen, 128, 132
Mary, 128
Roland, 128
Thomas, 127
Thomas, Sir, 127, 132
Walter, 127
Crawford, Edward, 37
Emma L., 276
George N. B., 40
Hugh, 37
Huldah, 38, 42
James C., 346, 347
John, 38, 274
John, Sr., 275
Joseph, 38, 40, 42
Joseph W., 36, 38
Lawrence, 37
Malcolm, 37
Mary M., 40
Robert, 37, 347
Walter G., 274, 275
Cunningham, James S., Col., 337
Mary G., 339
Roy H., 339
Walter H., 339

de Hastings, Henry, 131
Hugh, 131
John, 131
Robert, 131
Walter, 131
William, 131
Dement, Anna B., 180
Lewmon D., 180
Dennis, Emily L., 154
Laban, Dr., 154
Dickerman, Lucy, 45
Ralph V., 45
Ditmas (Ditmars), Abraham, 373
Ann, 373
Henry S., 373
Jan J., 373
Johannes, 373
Doll, Elizabeth A., 238
George J. L., Rev., 238
Sophia C., 238
William H., 238
William H., Dr., 238
Dorr, Edward, 246
Hannah T., 246, 247
Joseph, 246
Martha L., 247
Samuel, 246, 247
Samuel F., 246
William M., 246
Dow, Henry, 145
Mary, 145
Duncan, Mary, 139
Samuel, 139

Eaton (de Eaton), Charles L., 261
Ebenezer, 261
Elinor S., 264
George, 259, 261
George, Jr., 261
Henry, 259
Humphrey, 259
Hunter, 264
Jacquette, 264
John, 259
John, Jr., 260
Josiah, 260
Lewss, 259
Marquis, 257, 262
Nicholas, 259
Nicholas, Sir, 259
Norman B., 264
Peter, 258, 259
Peter, Sir, 259
Robert, 258, 259
William, 259, 260
Elkins, Elizabeth, 143
Gershom, 142
Henry, 142
Jonathan, 142, 143, 144
Rachel, 142, 144
Ellwood, Caroline, 158
Mary, 158
William L., 156, 157
Estill, Herbert B., 422
Mary A., 422
N. Holland, 422
Reuel C., 422
Thomas, 420, 421
William, 421
William T., 422

Fagan, Charles A., 347
Charles A., Jr., 348
James J., 347
Mary A., 348
Fairbrother, Henry, 355
Henry C., Dr., 355
Kate, 356
Mildred, 356
Field, Edwin, Dr., 382, 383
Mary A., 383
Thomas S., 383
Fleming (Le Fleming), Allard, Sir, 130
Henry, 130
Forbes, May C., 280
Richard T., 277, 278
Robert M., Col., 277
William, 277
Foster, Amos, 363
Benjamin T., 364

Rebecca, 365
William E. (W. Edward), 362, 364
Fox, Alvin B., 351
Frederick F., 351
Maria L., 351
Marjorie M., 352
Fretz, Augustus H., 253
John, 252
John S., 252
Mary W., 253
Philip K., 252

Gale, Bartholomew, 377
Benjamin, 378
Caroline E., 379
Daniel, 377
Daniel B., 378
Edward, 377
Jacob, 377
John C., 377
Gantt, Amelia A., 423
Hiram, 422
Ira W., 422
Marguerite B., 423
Thomas D., 422
Walter A., 423
Gates, Herbert G., 273
William, 273
Winifred, 274
Gault, Harry G., 273
Harry R., 270, 272
James, Maj., 271
James A., 271
James A., Jr., 273
Retta, 273
William C., 271
Geer, Danforth, 402
Danforth, Jr., 402
Ellen W., 403
Thomas, 402
Geran, Elmer H., 317
Charles A., 316
Henry C., 317
Lydia, 317
Thomas, 316
Gibson, Frank H., 321
George G., 320
James G., 321
James H., 320
Lydia C., 321
Normand D., 321
Gordon, James, 84
James, Col., 84
John N., 84
Kate B., 84
Nathaniel, 84
William St. Clair, Dr., 83, 84
Graham, Elizabeth, 220
John C., 218
John C., Jr., 220
Lovey, 220
Walter L., 218
Gram, Marie C., 342
William, 341
William, Jr., 341

Haldeman, Annie F., 188
Bruce, 187
John H., 187
Walter N., 187, 188
Haney, George J., 256
James P., 256
Sarah J., 257
Harlow, De Witt, 349
Frank, 348
Jenny, 348
William, 348
Harris, Alexander, 239
Ella J., 239
George M., 239
Jarrett S., 239
Nellie, 239
Haskell, Abraham, Dr., 125, 130
Abraham S., Dr., 126
Florence E., 127, 137
Hannah, 126, 130
Henry, 125
John A., 127
William, 124, 125
William A., Dr., 124, 126, 137

Havemeyer, Charlotte A., 369
Frederick C., 367
Frederick C., Jr., 368
Frederick C. (3), 369
Henry O., 367, 368
Henry O. (2), 369
Theodore A., 368
William, 367
Hayes, Florence, 325
George B., 323
George D., 325
J. Arthur, 325
John H. H., 323
Margaret L., 324
Walter, 325
Hayner, Alexander J., 136
Jane C., 137
John, 136
John E., 136, 139
Laura E., 137, 139
Mary C., 137
Hedden, Cornelius H., 409
Edward H., 409, 410
Rose C., 410
Hemingway, Abraham, 307
Adelaide, 307
Alfred T., 306, 307, 313
Allen, 307
Anson T., Lieut., 307
Clarence E., Dr., 307
Fanny A., 309, 313
Franklin W., 309
George R., 307
Jacob, 307
Jacob S., 307
Jane T., 309
Ralph, 307
Samuel, 307
Willoughby A., 307
Hetrick, Clarence E. F., Hon., 314
Ida L., 316
Joel W., Col., 314
Hillery, Eugene, 94
John, 94
Leo, 94
Michael, 94
Rose A., 94
Thomas, 94
Thomas J., Hon., 91, 92
Hogue (Hoge), Charity, 268
Emma J., 268
Frank W. E., 269
Lydia L., 268
Marietta, 268
Solomon, 265
Solomon F., Dr., 265, 267
William, 265
Holbrooke, Thomas, Sir, 130
Hollis, Chalmers M., 343
Dennard, 342
Helen M., 343
Howard B., 343
Raymond D., 343
William D., 342
Hooper, Albert, 287
Bella F., 286
Elsie, 287
John, 286
John A., 286
John E., 286
Hoopes, Caroline M., 116
Daniel, 114
David, 115
Edward, 115
Eugene S., Capt., 114, 115
Eugene S., Jr., 116
John S., 115
Joseph, 115
Joshua, 114
Robert E., 115
Thomas, 115
Housley, Ada E., 186
Albert H., Dr., 187
Elza T., 187
Ernest J., 187
Evander T., 185, 186
George W., 186
James E., 187
Huddleston, Emma, 349
Hubert La V., 349

Valentine, 349
William E., 349
Huey, Arthur S., 343, 344
George E., 343
Hattie, 345
Howard, 345
Richard K., 345
Hufnagel, Conrad B., 357
Cora, 358
Edward H., 356, 357
Hussey, Christopher, Capt., 145
John, 145
Theodate, 145

Jackson, Abraham, 135
Charles, 56, 58
Experience, 136
George W., 59, 78
James, 57, 58
John, 56, 58
John, Sir, 56
John B., 62
Mary, 60, 78
Mary L., 60
Nathaniel, 135
Samuel, Capt., 135
Thomas, 56, 135
William, 56
James, Elizabeth, 382
Enoch, 381
Francis, 381
John, 381
Lyman D., 381
Malachi, 381
Philip, 381
Philip L., 381, 382
Thomas, 381
Johnson, Andrew G., 339
Carrie, 340
Edward, Capt., 281
Eric, 339
Ezekiel, Capt., 281
Ezekiel T., Lieut., 280, 281
Haynes, 281
Haynes, Capt., 281
John, 281
Laura, 340
Sophia L., 283
Thomas, 281
William, 281
Jones, Humphrey, 301, 302
John, 301
Mary, 302
Robert, 302
Thomas, 301

Kaercher, Daniel W., 327
Franklin B., Col., 327
Mary K., 328
Kelly, Ann, 245
Annie, 245
Robert T., 244, 245
Timothy, 245
King, Asahel, Jr., 318
Asahel, Sr., 318
Carrie B., 319
Earl S., 320
Frederick C., 318
Frederick C., Jr., 320
Paul, Jr., 318
Paul, Sr., 318
Raymond M., 320
Russell G., 318
Kinnard, Leonard H., 183
Leonard H. (2), 182, 183
Sarah E., 183
Kohl, Amelia, 367
Andrew, 366
Fred, 365, 366
Fred A., 367
Kunz, Charles, 354
Frederick G., 354
Zoe, U., 354
Kurtz, Charles McM., Dr., 197, 198
Davis B., 198
Isabella S., 200
Julia, 200
Julia W., 200

Lambert, Francis, 146
Gershom, 147
John, 147

John, Capt., 147
John, Col., 146, 148
John H., 148
Joseph, 147
Mary E., 149
Lapidus, Aron, 424, 425
Chaim G., 425
Mildred, 426
Leete, Absalom, 50
Andrew, Hon., 50
Caroline, 51
John, 49
Jordan, 50
Linus, 50
Thaddeus M., 51
Thomas, 49
William, 50
William, Gov., 49
Leventhorpe, Geffrey, 132
Katheryn, 132
Nicholas, 132
Looker, Henry, 303
James W., 304
John C., 303
Sarah E., 303
Loose, Ella, 406
Isaac, 405
Jacob L., 404, 405, 406
Love, Esther, 375
John, 374
Robert C., 373, 374

Manning, Elizabeth Van A., 156
Florence, 156
Frances Van A., 156
John, 155
William T., 155
Marcy, M. Alice, 325
William H., Dr., 325
May, Edward, 215
Herbert A., 215
Sara N., 216
Mengel, Deborah D., 290
Henry, 288
Jonathan P., 289
Matthias, 288
Nicholas, 288
Peter, 288
Ralph H., 288, 289
Mercer, George W., 340
George W. (2), 340
Mary E., 341
Meriwether, David, Col., 247
David, Hon., 247
James, 247
Lillie T., 247
Nicholas, 247
William, 247
William A., 247
Miller, Arthur, 165
Charles H., Maj., 388, 389
Clara A., 165
Edna, 392
Henry B., 389
Mitchell, Chauncey L., 410
Rita, 411
William A., Dr., 410
Mitten, George, 226
Jane, 226
Thomas E., 225, 226
Moore, Andrew B., 353
Charles R., 322
Elizabeth, 353
Ella D., 322
Hiram B., 352, 353
James J., 321
John B., 321
Joseph B., 322
Josephine, 353
Morris, Emma Van B., 176
George, 176
Moses, Florence A., 194
George H., 193, 194
Gordon, 194
Thomas G., Rev., 194
Murray, Maxine M., 346
Omar G., 345, 346
Ottie M., 346
Philip, 346